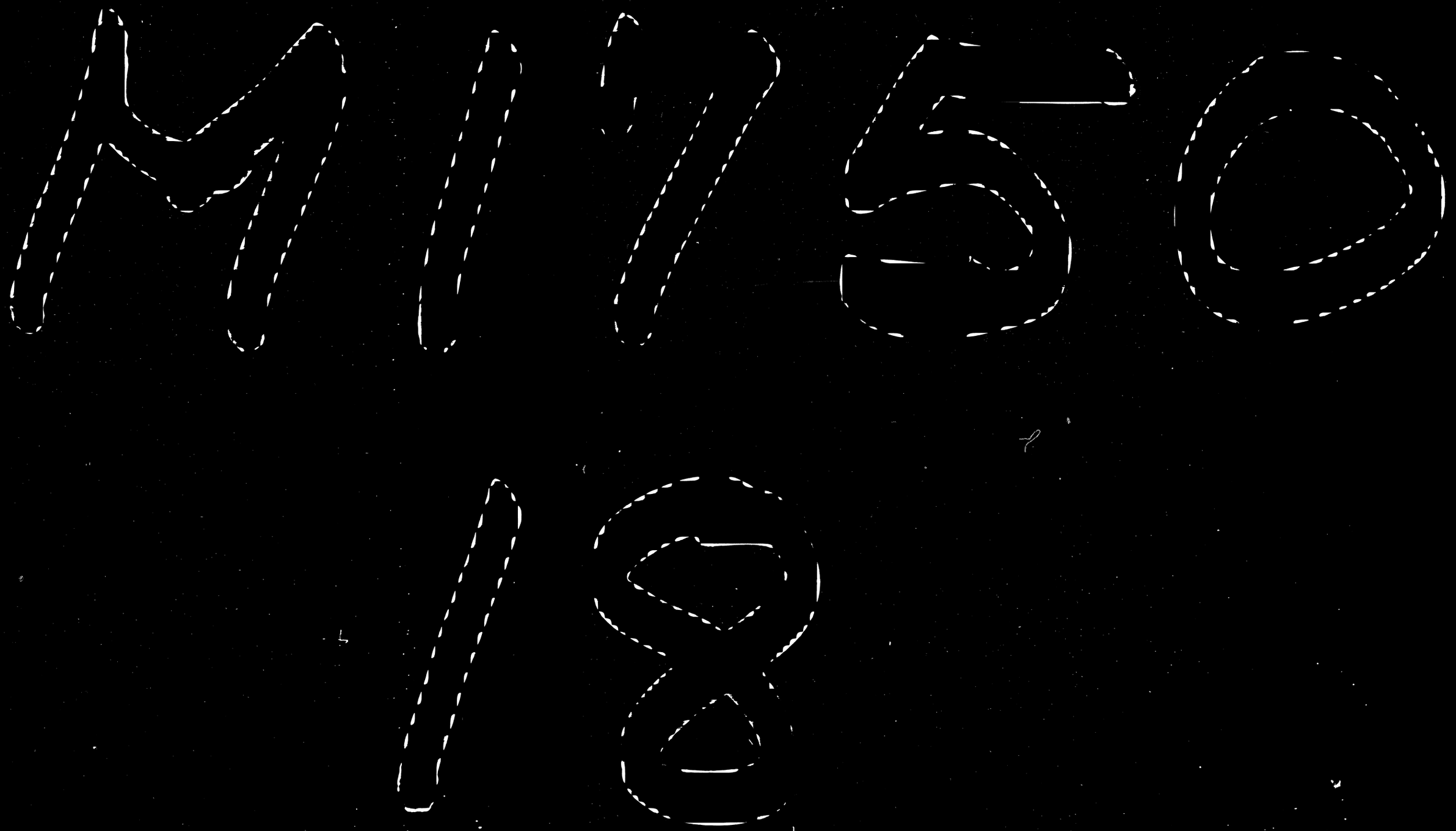
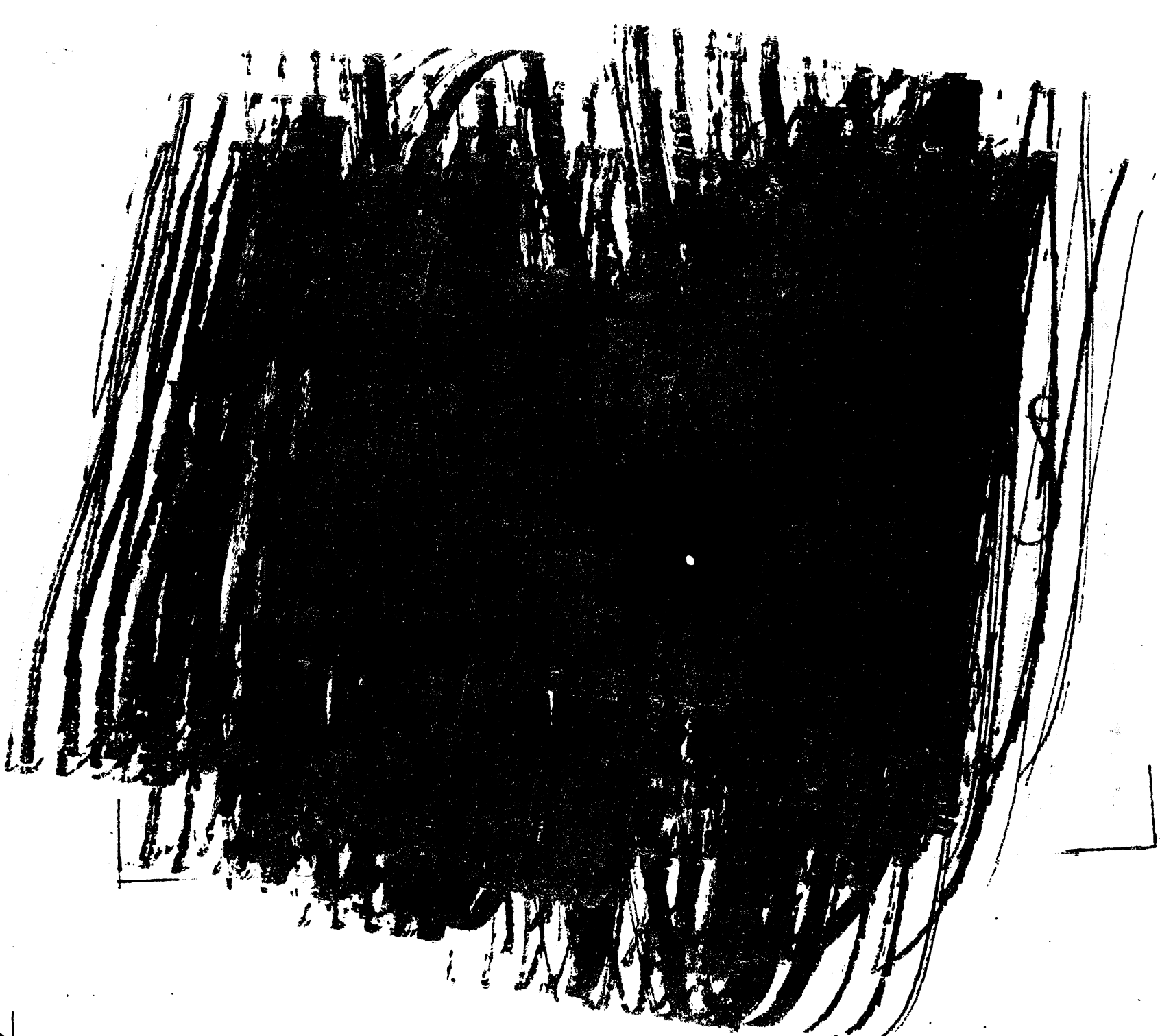




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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
POLICE FILE (INV. REPORTS)
NUMERICAL BY REPORT
NUMBER

PROJECT No.

FRU-2

4

REEL NO. 18

File No. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

5422(c)-10(8)

REPORT

23 11 42

Foreign Affairs Section,
Crime & Special Branch. *Station.* *File No.* *Date* November 20, 1942.

SUBJECT: Inauguration Ceremony of the Communal Steam Kitchen for Jewish Refugees at 961 East Seward Road.

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

At 10 a.m. on the 15th of November, 1942, the inauguration ceremony of the "Communal Steam Kitchen" at 961 East Seward Road, Refugee Camp, for the destitute Jewish Refugees from Central Europe was held, which was organized by the "Kitchen Fund" and "Centrjewcom" organizations together. The full capacity of the kitchen is 6,000 meals at one time.

The occasion was attended by about 200 persons consisting of prominent Russian Jews and Jewish Refugees from Central Europe.

The ceremony was also attended through invitation by Mr. Kubota and Mr. Sekiya from the Imperial Japanese Naval Authorities and Mrs. Nogami.

Dr. Bergglas, Chairman of the "Kitchen Fund". and L.M. Rogovin, Chairman of the "Centrjewcom" presided. The opening was made by a cantor, who sang a hymn in the Jiddish language, which was followed by a short speech from a rabbi in the German language, citing the Jewish Problem in general and in Shanghai.

Further short speeches were made by the following:-

1) Dr. Bergglass, who welcomed the representatives of the Japanese Authorities and other persons attending the ceremony, thanking all for the attendance. He informed the assembly that from the 15th of November the "Kitchen Fund" is able to feed 3,000 refugees.

20 NOV. 1942
20 NOV. 1942
DATE 23/11/42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....*Station. File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT:

2) Dr. Silberstein, member of the "Kuratorium of the Kitchen Fund", gave a short outline of the foundation and activity of the "Kitchen Fund" and a short account of the Jewish Emigration into Shanghai.

3) L.M. Rogovin, mentioned above, outlined the founding and activity of the "Centrjewcom", in the short period of its existence, and that the organization had undertaken the care of over 600 children.

4) Mr. Kubota then made a short speech in the Japanese language, which was interpreted in English by Dr. Cohn as follows:

"That the Japanese Authorities are glad to hear of the well organized support to the destitute refugees, rendered by the Jewish Charity Organizations in Shanghai, that the Japanese Government could not render any monetary assistance for this purpose, being for five years in a state of war with China and now also in war with other countries, that he wishes the unemployed refugees to obtain employment, so that they would not be in need of help from Charity organizations."

The speech of Mr. Kubota was met with great enthusiasm by the persons present.

The key to the Communal Kitchen was then sold by "American Auction", officiated by A. Beerbrayer, member of "Centrjewcom", and was sold for $25,000 to I. Kahan, Latvian Jew, Committee member of the Ashkenazi Jewish Communal Association, being the last bidder in the auction offering $5,000.00.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT
- 3 -

.....*Station.* *File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT:

I. Kahan presented the key to Mr. Kubota and asked him to open the kitchen door. This offer was accepted by Mr. Kubota and all persons present then proceeded to the kitchen door where again a short prayer in jiddish was made by the attending rabbi and Mr. Kubota then unlocked the kitchen door, all entered and a general inspection was made of the 14 large kettles, in which the food is cooked by steam from a boiler in the adjoining room.

All were offered to test the food. During the test of the food the auctioneerer A. Beerbrayer put up for sale the 14 kettles on which name plates of honorable guests would be affixed.

The 14 kettles were sold for approximately $18,000 ranging from $500 to $3,100 each. Three of these kettles were sold to I. Yanovicz, Russian Jew, member of the Jewish Chamber of Commerce, who offered that on one of the kettles should be engraved the name of Mr. Kubato, on another the name of Mr. Sekiya and on the third "Jewish Youth".

The above was accepted.

One of the kettles will bear the name of Mrs. Nogami, who came together with Mr. Kubota.

Four "messuses", small metal containers with a inscription in Hebrew (every Jewish home should have one on the outer side of their house door), were also sold by auction for the total of $3,400.00. The total sum of $45,000 to $50,000 was collected from the auction; the exact total amount will be ascertained later.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT
- 4 -

.....*Station.* *File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT:

All persons present then proceeded to the Jewish Kadoorie School on the corner of East Yuhang and Chaoufoong Road and were present at the feeding of over 600 refugee children, supported by the "Centrjewcom" organization.

Tea and cakes were served to the guests and the children performed some singing and dancing. Short speeches were made in which thanks were expressed to the representatives of the Japanese Authorities and the celebration came to an end.

D. S. I.

Officer-in-Charge, Foreign Affairs,
Crime and Special Branch, Headquarters.

FM. 2
G. 100-12-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

8422(C)/10(8)

REPORT

20 11 42

Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branch *Station.* *File No.* *Date* Nov. 19, 1942.

SUBJECT: Application for Permission to hold a General Meeting of all Supporters of the "EASTJEWCOM" on Dec. 6th., 1942.

With reference to the attached application by "Eastjewcom" (Committee for the Assistance to Jewish Refugees from Eastern Europe) to hold a General Meeting of all Supporters of the Organization at 4 p.m. on Dec. 6th. 1942, at the Shanghai Jewish Club, 722 B'Well Road, it can be stated that the main purpose for the meeting will be the election of a new Executive Committee and the meeting will be attended by 200 to 300 persons.

The Organization was founded in March 1941 for the purpose of rendering assistance to the Jewish Refugees from Poland, Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia and since then had no changes in the membership of the Executive Committee.

At present a certain dissatisfaction has been expressed by the recently founded "Centrjewcom" (Ashkenazi Committee for the Assistance to Jewish Refugees from Central Europe) and the members of the "Kuratorium of the Kitchen Fund" for unwilling cooperation of the existing Executive Committee of the "Eastjewcom", therefore the general meeting and election was found to be necessary

The Organization is registered with the S.M.Police and there appears to be no objection in granting the requisite permission for the meeting, which is of great importance to the Russian Jewish Community in general.

The applicant for the permission is A. Oppenheim, Chairman of the Organization, Lithuanian Jew, No. 330 Szechuen Road.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs
CRIME & SPECIAL BRANCH

D. S. I.

Sir/
Applicant informed by telephone
20/11/42

FILE
19 NOV. 1942

RECEIVED BY
S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 20/11/42

COMMITTEE FOR ASSISTANCE OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS FROM EASTERN EUROPE
("EASTJEWCOM")

35 MOULMEIN ROAD
TEL. 39576

P. O. BOX 466
CABLE ADDRESS "EASTJEWCOM"

Shanghai, 14th November 1942

Shanghai Municipal Police,
(Foreign Section)
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

Kindly note that on December 6th,1942 at 4 p.m. at the Shanghai Jewish Club Premises, 722 Bubbling Well Road, a meeting of all supporters and donors of "Eastjewcom" will be held.

Following is the agenda:

1. Commeettee's Report of its activities
2. Financial Report
3. Watch Committee Report
4. Election of 12 members and 6 candidates for Committee
5. Election of 3 members and 2 candidates for Watch Committee

Yours faithfully,

COMMITTEE FOR ASSISTANCE OF JEWISH REFUGEES FROM EASTERN EUROPE

Chairman

Hon. Secretary

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. 5422(c)-10(8)

REPORT 30 10 42

Foreign Affairs, Crime & Special Branch ***Station.*** ***File No.*** ..... ***Date*** Oct. 24, 1942.

SUBJECT: European Jewish Refugees - Premises leased from SMC

With reference to the attached minutes of the Coordinating Committee, it can be stated that the Kitchen Fund - Kuratorium has now received a letter from the S.M.C. informing that the rental as stated in the minutes shall be collected for the Alcock Road Barracks $1500 per mensem and $1800 per mensem for the Primary School for Chinese, Wayside Road, as from the 1st. of November, 1942.

The above was disclosed during an interview with Dr. Berglass, Chairman of the Kitchen Fund Kuratorium in the presence of other members of the same organization, who stated that in view of the fact that the S.M.C. was so kind as to assist the Jewish refugees through contributing $20,000 per mensem for supporting the Refugee Camps, which sum has been also received for the month of October, the above letter came as a big surprise and will be of grave consequence to the refugees, because in view of the insufficient money for supporting the Camps, the balance will have to be covered from the money collected for feeding the refugees and that it rather looks like that the S.M.C. is contributing to the refugee problem with one hand and taking away with the other and that the "Kuratorium" will request the S.M.C. to withdraw the decision and intend to send delegates to the Chairman or Secretary of the S.M.C. to discuss the matter.

D. S. I.

Officer in charge Foreign Affairs, Crime & Special Branch.

File

One copy send to Supt Lemesle for information of S.M.C & Committee

Hy.
26/10/42

Rec'd 28 OCT. 1942

FILE
28 OCT 1942

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 30/10

CONFIDENTIAL

Extract from the Minutes of the Coordinating Committee held on Friday, September 25, 1942.

European Jewish Refugees.- Premises leased from Council.

With regard to the occupation by the European Jewish Refugees of the Council's premises, Alcock Road Barracks and the Primary School for Chinese, Wayside Road, Mr. Teraoka states that on July 10 this Committee decided that the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees was to be informed that they would be permitted to occupy these premises for three months at a nominal rental, after which they would be charged an economic rental. The Public Works Department report that an economic rental for the Alcock Road Barracks would be $1,500 per mensem and $1,800 per mensem for the Primary School for Chinese, Wayside Road. It is

DECIDED that as from November 1, the Council is to charge the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees a rental of $1,500 per mensem for the Alcock Road Barracks and $1,800 per mensem for the Primary School for Chinese, Wayside Road.

Certified true copy.

YSZ/:

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

No. 1/5422(c)-1068
17 9 42

~~Foreign Affairs~~ **Station.** ***File No.*** ***Date*** September 10,1942.

SUBJECT: Meeting of the "Kuratorium" of the Kitchen Fund.

At 5.30 p.m. on the 9-th of September,1942, a meeting was held by the members of the "Kuratorium" of the Kitchen Fund, at the Shanghai Jewish Club, 722 Bubbling Well Road, when 29 members were present, including the two representatives of the Joint Distributing Committee,in New-York, Miss L. Margolis and M.Siegel.

The meeting was opened by the chairman of the Kuratorium Dr. Bergglas, stating that this is actually the first meeting attended by the members of the new organization, as the last meeting on the 2-9-42 was still the meeting of the Committee for The Assistance... and that the Kuratorium now wishes to give the members the line of activities pursued by the Kuratorium and a small account of the money collected and spent since the 19-8-42, the date on which the actual work of the Kuratorium commenced, and from which date the Kuratorium is the only Jewish organization which is responsible for the "feeding" and "housing" of the destitute Jewish Refugees from Central Europe in Shanghai, and further that now the above problem has been placed entirely in the hands of the Jewish Refugees themselves, therefore calling all members to do their upmost to solve the problem.

After the above speach of the chairman, followed the reports of some members of the Kuratorium, who made suggestions about the soliciting for funds, advertisment and open accounts in newspapers in order that the general public should be informed how the money,collected on the "Sponsorship" system and other donations,was spent and how controlled. From the 19-th of August to the 5-th of September the Kuratorium has collected the sum of over $61.000, including the sums handed over by the Committee for the Assistance,

FILE

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 11 9 42

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

2.

Station. File No. *Date*

SUBJECT:
Jewish Community, International Committee (I.C.) and "Hicem".

The destitute refugees have been devided in groups, according their age, their need of help.

Group "A"-----Children.
" "B"-----Sick persons.
" "C"----- Persons over the age of 60.

Further if money left, the help will be rendered according to age, ascertained from the Jewish Community. Refugees who have failed to register with the Jewish Community can not receive help from the Kuratorium.

At the end of the meeting L. Siegel spoke on behalf of himself and Miss Margolis and challenged the members of the meeting that they (Siegel and Margolis) will pay an equal sum to the Kuratorium as collected by the members on the "Sponsorship" system up to the I-st of October,1942.

This challenge was met with a great exaltation by the members of the meeting.

Miss Margolis then reproached the well-to-do Jewish Refugees from Central Europe that they were waiting only for money from U.S.A. and up to the present time did not take any steps to cope with the problem of the destitute emigrants themselves, but that she has now hope that such attitude will change in the future.

The meeting was then adjourned for an undefinite date.

E. Ezgiarzon
A.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section.

FM. 2
G. B50-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

2.

Station. File No. *Date*

SUBJECT:

in so far that they have shown their willingness to assist in the general relief work for the refugees.

Rabbi Ashkenazi spoke in favour of the new Committee and informed the meeting that he had received Yen 750 from Dr. Kaufmann, President of the Harbin Jewish Community and that the above sum is placed at the disposal of the new founded Committee.

The next meeting of the new Committee will take place on Thursday next at the Jewish Club.

E. Gjarrow
P.S.I.

FM. 2
C. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5422(C)-108
Date 5.9.42

Foreign Affairs Station. File No. Date September 2, 1942.

C.P.

P.A. to C.P.

SUBJECT: Meeting of the Committee for the Assistance to Jewish Refugees from Central Europe.

At 5 p.m. on the 2-nd of September 1942 at the Jewish Club, 722 Bubbling Well Road a Meeting was held of the "Committee for the Assistance to Jewish Refugees from Central Europe".

In view of the fact that L.Spielman, president of the above Committee has resigned, the persons assemled asked Miss Laura Margolis to preside over the meeting.

Miss Margolis took the chair and immediately announced that also the resignations of A. Sopher, Reverent Brown, and J. Bitker have been received , who have failed to attend the present meeting.

In view of the above the Ashkenazi Communal Association and the Sephardic Jewish Community were not actually represented at the meeting, however irrespective of the absence of the representatives of the two Communities, the meeting was rather crowded, because of the representatives of the Jewish Community and the large number of the representatives connected with the "Kitchen Fund". In all there were about 30 persons at the meeting.

Miss Margolis then delivered a speach stating that in view of the fact that the Committee for Assistance is unable to exist any longer, as it had fallen to pieces(only 8 members of the Jewish Community remaining), another body must be founded who would take over the problem of "feeding" and housing" the unemployed refugees (numbering over 4000 persons) and that a way must be found to achieve this goal. She further stated that in view of the above the whole "Committee for the Assistance to Jewish Refugees from Centra

FILE

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 5.9.42

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

2.

Foreign Affairs Section. File No. Date September 5, 1942.

SUBJECT:

Europe" now resignes and that this is one of the main factors to decide, who is taking over the responsibility to feed the rfugees and to take care of the Refugee Camps.

The second factor is, to whom should the resigned Committe hand over the assets at present in possession of the Committe consisting of money and a quantity of foodstuffs.

She further stated that as regards the "feeding" of the refugees the organization of the "Kitchen Fund" should come in focus, whilst the "housing" problem should be taken over by the Jewish Community, stating that the support of the five Refugee Camps requires about $35.000 per month, this includes electrisity, water, heating etc.

(NOTE; at this point it has to be mentioned that as from the 19-th of August, 1942, the so called "JOINT Committee" of the "Kitchen Fund", has established itself as an independent body in whose hands the collecting of "Sponsorships" has been placed and also other donations, however this money can be only spent for "feeding" the refugees, and in charge of purchase of foodstuffs from this money is placed Lutz Wachsner and his staff, who are working to every-body's satisfaction. Whilst the money in support of the camps was drawn from the sum still left, about $100.000, which was sent from the Joint Distributing Committee in New-York and this money was on the disposal of Miss Margolis and L. Siegel . Now the question at the meeting arose to whom this money should be transfered to.).

The Jewish Community in the person of Dr, Kardegg and other members of the Community refused to accept the responsibility of supporting the camps, stating that the Community was unable to raise the sum of $35.000-per month , because their monthly income taxation of refugees amounts only to $28.000, and that it would be impossible to increase the taxation, and that in order to solve the "housing" problem made a suggestion that a fund collection, similar to the "Kitchen Fund" should be organized. However this sugestion was not accepted, because it would interfer with the collec-

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Affairs Station File No. ..... Date September 3, 1942.

SUBJECT:
-tion of the "Kitchen Fund".

The members of the meeting devided in two definite groups: one for the Jewish Community taking the responsibility for the "housing" problem of the refugees and the second group for founding a new "Housing Fund" and collect money from Jewish organizations and individuals.

The meeting came to a dead point, as no decision could be reached.

An intermission was then called for 10 minutes. After the intermission the head of the"Kitchen Fund" Dr. Bergglas proposed that if the sum at present in possesion of the Committee for Assistance.....would be handed over to the "Kitchen Fund" and the Jewish Community paying in monthly only $10.000 to the "Kitchen Fund" , same is taking over the two problems: the "housing" and "feeding" of the refugees.

Where-upon it was desided that the money and the provisions in stock with the Committee for Assistance at the present time shall be handed over to the "Kitchen Fund" and the Jewish Community shall pay monthly $10,000 in support of "housing" to the "Kitchen Fund", whilst the Committee for Assistance ... must cease functioning on the 15-th of September .

In view of the above there will remain as from the 15-9-42 two main Jewish Refugee organizations, namely;

1. The "Kitchen Fund". 2. The "Jewish Community".

The meeting was then adjourned. A copy of the minutes of the meeting, which was conducted in German language, will be sent to this office.

E. Eyzaguirre
S.M.P.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REGISTRY
No. D 5422(E)40-8
Date 27. 7. 42

REPORT

Foreign Affairs Section. File No. ..... Date July 22, 1942.

SUBJECT: JOINT MEETING OF THE "COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE TO JEWISH REFUGEES FROM CENTRAL EUROPE" and "THE COMMITTEE OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY".

譯文謹報

At 5 p.m. on the 20-7-42 a Joint Meeting was held by the Committee for the Assistance to Jewish Refugees from Central Europe and the Committee of the Jewish Community at the Shanghai Jewish Club, 722 Bubbling Well Road, when 17 persons were present and the meeting was conducted by M. Speelman, chairman.

At the very beginning of the meeting M. Speelman informed that a letter had been received from the Committee of Jewish Community stating that the Jewish Community, irrespective of the fact that at the previous meeting on the 15-7-42 Dr. Kardegg, chairman of the Jewish Community, had agreed to take over the charity work for the Jewish refugees, now refuses to comply with the agreement giving the following reason for refusal:

1. That the Jewish Community is unable to raise the required sum of $205.000 monthly to suply with food the destitute 4500 Jewish Refugees.
2. That the present Committee for Assistance to Jewish Refugees should continue to work under M. Speelman.
3. That the latter named Committee should endeavour to collect contributions from other Jewish organization in Shanghai.
4. That a special Committee be elected to look after the Communal Kitchen.
5. Expressing their regret on the resignation of Miss L. Margolis and M. Siegel from the Committee for Assistance, sugesting that they should carry on their charity activities in raising funds.

The above letter was received with a great dissatisfactio by the members of the meeting, other than of the Jewish Community, who accused the Jewish Community of attempting

INDEXED BY (C.B.) REGISTRY DATE 27/7/42

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

2.

Foreign Affairs Station. File No. Date July 22., 1942.

SUBJECT:

to avoid responsibility. It was mentioned that some Jewish Refugees arrived in Shanghai in possesion of rather large sums of money and were members of the Jewish Chamber of Commerce, when one named Kaufmann, who is a member of the Jew. Ch. of Commerce, stated that if the Jewish Community will raise $100.000, the Chamber of Commerce will raise an equal sum.

The discussion however did not come to any definite decision.

Lutz Wachsner was apointed as the manager of the Ward Road Camp and from $7000 to $8000 were put to his disposal for running the said Camp.

The Committee has still $100000 for their disposal and besides 600 Sponsorships, $50.00 each, have been obtained from subscribers.

The meeting was then adjourned.

E. Guarnaccia
F.S.I.

Officer i/c of Foreign Affairs Section.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

S. B. REGISTRY
No. D5422(E)/10-8
Date 1 8 42

Foreign Affairs Section. File No. Date July 16, 1942.

SUBJECT: Meeting of the COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE TO JEWISH REFUGEES FROM CENTRAL EUROPE.

At 4.30p.m. on the 15th of July 1942 a meeting was held by the"Committee for the Assistance to Jewish Refugees from Central Europe" at the Shanghai Jewish Club, 722 Bubbling Well Road, when 16 persons were present.

The meeting was presided by M.Speelman, who informed the members of the Committee that the question about the three Refugee Hospitals was finally settled, as the S.M.C. had agreed that the patients in these hospitals could be transfered to the S.M.C. Isolation Hospital and the General Hospital respectively, and that there was therefore no need for the "Jewish Community" to endeavour to establish a hospital for Refugees at 680 Chaoufong road, where formerly the Refugee Isolation Hospital was located, moreover so because the "Jewish Community" was short of funds, and that the Refugee Doctors will do their best to watch over the health of the refugees.

FILE

One of the members then reported that the communal kitchen, the building of which is in progress, will cost about C.R.B. 50.000 and will be soon ready for use. The kitchen will be located at the Refugee Camp, 961 E. Seward Road.

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 1 8 42

Dr. Kardegg, chairman of the Jewish Community, 416/22 Tongshan Road, then informed the Committe that over 400 subscriptions for SPONSORSHIPS(each $50.00 per month) had been collected up to the present date and made a further appeal to the members of the Committee to do their upmost efforts in order to find more subscribers. A sum of $ 6000.- had also been collected from donations of various persons.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

2.

Station. File No. *Date*

SUBJECT:

Miss Laura Margolis and Lanuel Siegel, the two representatives of the JOINT DISTRIBUTING CENTRE FOR THE ASSISTANCE TO JEWISH REFUGEES IN U.S.A., who up to the present were actually managing the charity affairs of the Committee then anounced their resignation from the Committee, owing to the fact that no contributions can be at the present ti time be received from U.S.A. and therefore their function has automaticaly become void. However they agreed to assist in the charity work of the"Jewish Community", who will take over all responsibility for the food etc. supply to destitute refugees from the Ist of August, 1942. In order to transfer all active and Passive of the Charity Funds a meeting of members of the Committee for the Assistants for Jewish Refugees From Central Europe and members of the Committee from the"Jewish Community" will be held at 5 p.m. on the 20th of July,-42, at the Shanghai Jewish Club.

The meeting was then adjourned.

D.S.I.

FM. 2
G.50-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Affairs,
Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D5422(C)-708
Date 20 June 19, 42.

Station. File No. Date.

SUBJECT: Meeting of the Committee for the Assistance of Central European Jewish Refugees on the 17/6/42 at the Jewish Club, 722 Bubbling Well Road

At 4.30 p.m. on the 17/6/42 the Committee for the Assistance of Central European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, held a meeting at the Shanghai Jewish Club, No. 722 Bubbling Well Road, when 16 members of the Committee were present, including Mr. Robert Peretz from the International Committee (I.C.) Mr. Speelman, Chairman of the Committee, presided.

The essential part of the meeting was the present disastrous situation faced by the Committee for assistance as regards the Jewish refugees enjoying free meals and lodging at the five camps, and also the situation of the three hospitals:- Isolation, 680 Chaoufoong Road, Refugee Hospital and Maternity Ward, 138 Ward Road. It was clearly given to understand that from the 1st. of July, 1942, there will be no more free bread or hot meal issue to destitute refugees and that the hospitals have to be closed on the above date.

The question was raised that the Refugee Hospital 138 Ward Road, should be taken over by the "Communal Association of Central European Jews", 416/22 Tongshan Road, with the understanding that the patients of the Isolation Hospital, 680 Chaoufoong Road, be taken over by the Public Health Department, as this had been already arranged with the Commissioner of the P.H.D., and that the Refugee Hospital could then be transferred to the premises at 680 Chaoufoong Road. In reply to the above suggestion, Dr. Kardegg, Chairman of the Communal Association of Central European Jews, stated

FILE

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 24/7/42

M 2
850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

that the Association had insufficient funds to support the hospital, which needed about $70,000 per mensem, whilst the income of the Association collected from members through income taxation was only about $15,000 per mensem.

A suggestion was then made that the inventory (equipment) of the present three hospitals estimated value $1,000,000. C.R.B., could be loaned to the Commun l Association in order to carry on the medical assistance to refugee patients in the above planned hospital, 680 Chaoufoong Road. However the question being of a complicated nature, no definite decision was reached, but that Refugee Doctors should express their opinion first in this matter.

It was also pointed out that such transfer of the hospital in question, if it was agreed upon, could only be accomplished in six or seven weeks from the date of removal of all present patients in the Isolation Hospital.

From the 15th. of June, about one-third of refugees supported by the Committee for assistance were cut off from bread and the only hot meal supply, and it was pointed out that criminal cases in which refugees are involved have already increased in Wayside District.

At present the Committee still supports with bread and one hot meal (soup) per day - 4056 persons, but this supply will be most probably discontinued on the 30th. of June, if no additional funds are being found in the meantime. The above has been made known to the refugees in order to be prepared to meet the situation.

FM. 2
G.-850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT
- 3 -

Station. *File No.* *Date*

SUBJECT:

One of the members of the Committee Lutz Wachsner announced in the German language a calculation worked out by him and R. Peretz, (I.C.), according to which in order to supply with minimum of food for 4000 persons, a sum of C.R.B. $205,000 was wanted per month and made an appeal to all Jews in Shanghai, irrespective of nationality, to support people of their own faith, in order to raise the above sum.

The Committee then divided all Jews in Shanghai in the following three groups to whom an appeal for donations will be made:-

(1) "Communal Association of Central European Jews" formerly the "Jewish Community."

(2) "Ashkenazi Association" (Consisting mostly of Russian Jews)

(3)"Sephardic Jewish Community", formerly "Jewish Communal Association of Shanghai".

Exceptional appeal was made to the lastmentioned organization, it being known that some members of same are very wealthy, but have done very little to assist in the present plight of the Jewish Refugees from Central Europe.

It was also stated that the Committee had made an appeal before the Japanese Authorities and S.M.C., however it is most desirable that Jews in Shanghai should raise the above named sum, C.R.B. $205,000 monthly, themselves.

The meeting was adjourned with the understanding that the members of the Committee will approach certain wealthy persons of Jewish faith in Shanghai and appeal for contributions.

Officer i/c
Foreign Affairs,
Special Branch.

E Gregerson
D. S. I.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE REGISTRY
No. S. B. D5422(c)-108
Date 1-6-42

Special Branch. Station. File No. Date May 26, 1942.

週報

SUBJECT: **Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai Stops Payment of Subsidies to Destitute Jewish Refugees. - 7000 Refugees faced with Uncertain Future Here.**

It is learned that on May 21, 1942, the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai has received from the Jewish Committee at La Plaz (Bolivia) a cable stating that it will no longer be able to act as an intermediary between the Shanghai Committee and the Joint Distribution Committee of America, as the U. S. State Department prohibits such a connection.

The Committee is now faced with a position similar to that prevailing in January 1942, when, however, through the kindness of the local Japanese Authorities contact through South America was established with the Joint Distribution of America, which guaranteed to refund a sum of US$180,000 raised locally from Jewish circles and used for the relief of destitute Jews.

Since the beginning of April the local Committee has attempted to insure a guarantee from the Joint for further monies, in order to be able to carry on the relief programme for further six months. The above mentioned cable has for the time being excluded all possibilities of raising the required monies.

In view of this recent development the Committee has been forced to stop the out-payment of subsidies to destitute refugees. A certain amount of vegetables and bread stocked by the Committee is still being distributed, but it is thought that the supplies will be exhausted within a month or less.

A meeting which was attended by Mr. Speelman (Chairman of the Committee) and Miss Margolies and Mr. Siegel

File

(S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 1/6/42

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No..... Date.....

SUBJECT: **continued.** **Page 2.**

(local representatives of the Joint Committee), and Messrs. Bitker, Rabinevitch, Dr. Kardegg, Mr. Wachsner and Mr. Bandmann (Committee Members) was held on Sunday, May 24, at the Shanghai Jewish Club. During the said meeting it was learned that the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai has at present 5.668 Central European refugees under its care; and the EastJewCom (35 Moulmein Road) cares for over 800 Polish refugees. Both Committees were financed by the Joint Distribution Centre of New York, U.S.A.

It was estimated that a sum of C.R.B.$550.000 monthly are required in order to carry on with supplying the barest minimum to those under the care of the Committees (The sum mentioned allows approximately C.R.B.$77.- per person monthly). Local donations amounted to only Shanghai $5.000.- monthly, and it is thought to be impossible to raise raise anything resembling the figure required through local donations.

On Wednesday, May 27, a meeting attended by the Committee members, Joint representatives, representatives of the Juedische Gemeinde and Rabbi Ashkenazi will take place at the Shanghai Jewish Club, when the acute situation will be discussed.

The grave financial crisis facing the local refugee community forms an unprecedented economical distress in this city; it is unnecessary to describe what effect the addition of 7000 destitute foreigners would have on the life of Shanghai.

Officer i/c Special Branch. R. S.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422(2)/C-8
Date 22 - 4 - 42

REPORT

S.4, Special Branch ~~Station~~. File No. ..... Date April 15th, 1942.

SUBJECT: Committee for the Assistance to European Jewish Refugees.

Between 4 p.m. and 6 p.m. on April 14th, 1942, the undersigned attended the office of the Fundraising Dept. of the above Committee at 51 Canton Road, where about 15 voluntary assistants to the intended drive for funds had been assembled. Mr. Bortz of Nicolai Bortz, 209 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, outlined the lines according to which the voluntary helpers would have to work and in which way best results could be expected. He again stressed the necessity of more funds being raised, describing in detail the circumstances of people living in camps and in particular the plight of the hospitals. For the benefit of the latter institutions, permission has been sought from the Police Authorities for the organization of "Tag" days, according to Mr. Bortz.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

CBPO No. 153.

係	主任事務	主任		總務課

昭和十七年 四 月十七日 主任 [illegible] 印

[illegible]人難民救済会ニ[illegible]ノ件

要旨

[illegible]ノ会ニ昨十六日[illegible]ノ後[illegible]ヲ以テ[illegible]ヲ[illegible]ヲ[illegible]ヲ

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Date

Special Branch Station. File No. Date January 13, 1942.

SUBJECT: CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES - Proclamation appearing in Shanghai Jewish Chronicle of January 12, 1942.

Dc "b. SB"

Mail Motor

IH. 1. H2

Attached herewith is a summarized translation of a proclamation that appeared in the Shanghai Jewish Chronicle of January 12, 1942 concerning measures that are now being adopted in the local refugee community for the feeding and caring of those persons rendered destitute by the current crisis.

J. Gibbs.

D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
CRIME AND SPECIAL BRANCHES

A.C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 21/1/42

P R O C L A M A T I O N

TO ALL JEWISH MEN AND WOMEN IN SHANGHAI.

In this serious hour the "JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE" issues an appeal for help to you. A terrible calamity has reached a great number of the Immigrants. The public has already been notified that the help from the Joint in America has at present ceased. Hunger and disease threaten many of our brothers and sisters. Everything must be done to come to their aid as quickly as possible. We therefore request all Jews to declare their solidarity with the sufferers. To bring immediate aid the Juedische Gemeinde requests:

1. Every family which does its own cooking shall daily give one main meal to at least one needy person.
2. Families which do not do their own cooking shall pay a sum of $30.00 (thirty) monthly instead.
3. Restaurant, Coffee-House, and Bar owners shall charge a 10% surtax on all bills, which shall go to the assistance fund of the Juedische Gemeinde.
4. Provisionstores shall also collect a 5% surtax on their goods.
5. It is the duty of every wealthy Jew to come to the immediate assistance of his fellow-Jews by contributing a generous sum.

All those to whom this proclamation applies are requested to get in touch personally, by letter or by phone with the Juedische Gemeinde(805 East Seward Road, Tel. 50192) without any loss of time.

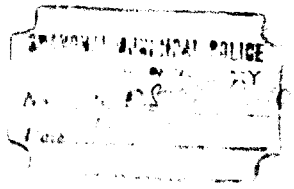
COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE.

Shanghai, January 11, 1942.

THE ABOVE PROCLAMATION IS PUBLISHED WITH THE KNOWLEDGE AND AGREEMENT OF THE JOINT REPRESENTATIVES.

B. 10/7

R.P.



December 11, 41.

F. Komor, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary,
International Committee for the Organisation
of European Immigrants in China,
Sassoon House,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to refer to your letter dated November 24, enclosing a copy of a letter to the Acting Deputy Treasurer - Revenue on the subject of tax remission for the premises of your Organisation. Whilst the Council fully appreciates the valuable services rendered by the Organisation, I must state that the Council's policy governing rate remission is strictly applied, and any concession granted on the grounds of services to the Council, as set forth in your letter to the Acting Deputy Treasurer - Revenue, would be a deviation from this policy and set an undesirable precedent.

In conclusion I would state that the Council has carefully reconsidered your request for tax remission on charitable grounds, but I regret to inform you that there is nothing further to add to the Deputy Secretary's letter to you dated October 30 on this subject.

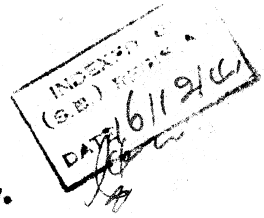
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. Godfrey Phillips

Secretary & Commissioner General.

KW.



D. 5422

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.5422/
Date

December 2, 41.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Reference: Your File No. B.10/7
Letter from the International Committee for the Organization of European Immigrants in China dated November 24, 1941.

Subject : Remission of Taxation

I forward herewith copy of a Police report on the subject. Although the committee performs charitable work and affords maximum co-operation to the Police, exemption from taxation is not recommended as such a concession would be quoted as a precedent by other well deserving charities seeking similar relief.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 4/12/41

H. M. SMYTH

Acting Commissioner of Police.

Csc/:

Special Branch.

November 29, 1941.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS IN CHINA

The "I.C." was founded in August 1938 under the name "The International Committee for Granting Relief to European Refugees", and in 1939 was amalgamated with the "Hilfsfond fuer Deutsche Juden". From January 1940 the "I.C." exists under the title "International Committee for the Organization of European Immigrants in China".

The members of the Committee are:-

Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., ... Chairman.
Mr. A.S. Jaspar
Mr. Karl Haas
Brig. B. Morris
Mr. J.D.E. Shotter (absent)
Mr. Charles H. Arkwright . . . . Hon. Treasurer.
Mr. Paul Komor . . . . Hon. Secretary.

The "I.C." comprises the following branches:-

FINANCE DIVISION:

This department issues loans to needy refugees in order to enable them to make a living by starting some sort of a business. It was brought into being by Sir Victor Sassoon in 1939 by depositing $150.000 to the account of the Committee.

THE EMIGRANTS' THRIFTSHOP:

A shop at 55 Nanking Road was put by Sir Victor Sassoon at the disposal of the "I.C." rent free; This shop gives the refugees the opportunity to sell their imported goods directly to the buyer. Surplus derived from this enterprise goes to the "I.C." Milk-Fund.

THE "I.C." MILK-FUND

This department supplies milk to children, pregnant women, sick and old people; it is supported by gifts from the public and from various charitable organizations.

THE "I.C." SCHOOL-FUND

This department is also mainly subsidized by the general public and its purpose is to pay school fees for children whose parents are not in a position to do so.

THE "I.C." COAL & CLOTHES FUND

Was founded to supply the needy with coal and clothes; this fund is also mainly supported by various charitable organizations.

CONCILIATION BOARD

All sorts of questions dealing with the various laws and legal codes enforced in Shanghai are dealt with by this board. It maintains an Arbitration Court for friendly adjustment of civil cases. The Arbitration Court handles some 50 cases a week. It is worth pointing out that this court is often able to enforce its authority, as a great number of the people dealt with are in receipt of financial assistance from the Committee. This department has special branches for issuing of legal documents, such as Certificates of Good Conduct, Certificates of Poverty, Liaison with foreign consulates, attestations of various documents, etc. Recently a Medical and Commercial Registry has been established.

CENTRAL REGISTRY OF ALL IMMIGRANTS

This Registry has some 16,000 cards which are marked with full particulars and contain a photograph of the respective immigrant. It has been a rule that a person who is not thus registered cannot claim assistance

from either the "I.C." or the "Committee for the Assistance of European Refugees in Shanghai". This department has in the past, and still is giving valuable service to the Police, as it informs this section about suspicious characters among the refugees, and at all times co-operates by revealing the addresses and other particulars of persons in whom the Police is interested.

DISPOSAL OF PROPERTIES

The "I.C." has been authorised by the German Consulate to attend inquests of German "J" citizens, and to assume the same authority re the disposal of the property of the deceased which a Consular representative would have. It also assists needy refugees by redeeming their pawned property and returning it to the respective owners; the redemption fee is collected by instalments.

PASSPORT DIVISION

As refugees are no longer able to prolong their German "J" or "stateless" Passports, the "I.C." has issued a Passport of its own (Komorpass). This passport is certified by the D.C. (Special Branch) and is recognized by practically all consulates as an official document of travel. Any application for a Municipal Licence submitted by a refugee must be countersigned by this division.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

NURSERY & CHILDREN'S HOME FUND

Built and financed by Sir Victor Sassoon to take care of orphans and children whose parents are working.

"I.C." BASIC ENGLISH SCHOOL

In 1939 the "I.C." Committee established a night-school in order to enable new arrivals from Europe to learn English free of charge.

Special Branch. November 29, 1941.

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Mr. Karl Haas
Brig. B. Morris
Mr. J. D. E. Shotter
Mr. Charles H. Arkwright . . . Hon. Treasurer.
Mr. Paul Komor . . . Hon, Secretary.

FILE

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DISPOSAL OF PROPERTIES.

The "I.C. has been authorised by the German Consulate to attend to affairs of German "J" citizens, and to assume the same authority re the disposal of the property of the deceased which a Consular representative would have. It also assists needy refugees by redeeming their pawned property and returning it to the respective owners; the redemption fee is collected by instalments.

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

- - Continued.

[redacted]

[redacted] was financed by Sir Victor Sassoon to take care of orphans and children whose parents are working.

[redacted]

In 1939 the "I.C." Committee established a nightschool in order to enable new arrivals from [redacted] learn English free of charge.

According to the records of the "I.C." there are at present some 15.000 people under the care of the "International Committee for the Organization of European Emigrants in China".

D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch).

Date December 1, 1941.

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

D. C. (Divisions).

I suggest copy of Special Branch memorandum go forward to Council with covering letter giving police opinion that while the Committee performs charitable work and affords maximum co-operation to the Municipal Police, exemption from taxation is not recommended on the ground that such a concession would be quoted as a precedent by other well deserving charities seeking similar relief, thereby putting the Council in an embarrassing position.

W/C P.

I agree & recommend.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER DEC 1941 (DIVISIONS)

J. H. P. Robertson

D. C. (C. & S.B.).

FM. 2
C. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
No. S. B. D.
Date

Special Branch. Station. File No. Date November 29, 1941.

SUBJECT: INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS IN CHINA.

The "I.C." was founded in August 1938 under the name "The International Committee for Granting Relief to European Refugees", and in 1939 was amalgamated with the "Hilfsfond fuer Deutsche Juden". From January 1940 the "I.C." exists under the title "International Committee for the Organization of European Immigrants in China".

The members of the Committee are:-

A.C. (C & I)
A.C. (Divisions)

Sir Victor Sassoon, Bart., . . . Chairman.
Mr. A. S. Jaspar
Mr. Karl Haas
Brig. B. Morris
Mr. J. D. E. Shotter (absent)
Mr. Charles H. Arkwright . . . Hon. Treasurer.
Mr. Paul Komor . . . Hon, Secretary.

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information
W Duncan
1/12 A. C. (Sp. Br.)

The "I.C." comprises the following branches:-

FINANCE DIVISION:

This department issues loans to needy refugees in order to enable them to make a living by starting some sort of a business. It was brought into being by Sir Victor Sassoon in 1939 by depositing $150.000 to the account of the Committee.

While it is admitted that the "I.C" does help the Police it does not follow that their premises should be exempted from taxes. If this is allowed all other Charity organisations - and there are many - will expect the same privilege

THE EMIGRANTS' THRIFTSHOP:

A shop at 55 Nanking Road was put by Sir Victor Sassoon at the disposal of the "I.C." rent free; This shop gives the refugees the opportunity to sell their imported goods directly to the buyer. Surplus

FM. 2
6. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

-2- Continued. Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

derived from this enterprise goes to the "I.C." Milk-Fund.

THE "I.C." MILK-FUND.

This department supplies milk to children, pregnant women, sick and old people; it is supported by gifts from the public and from various charitable organizations.

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FH. 2
6. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch *Station.* *File No.* *Date* - 3 - Continued.

SUBJECT:

Registry has been established.

CENTRAL REGISTRY OF ALL IMMIGRANTS.

This Registry has some 16,000 cards which are marked with full particulars and contain a photograph of the respective immigrant. It has been a rule that a person who is not thus registered cannot claim assistance from either the "I.C." or the "Committee for the Assistance of European Refugees in Shanghai". This department has in the past, and still is giving valuable service to the Police, as it informs this section about suspicious characters among the refugees, and at all times co-operates by revealing the addresses and other particulars of persons in whom the Police is interested.

DISPOSAL OF PROPERTIES.

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EMPLOYMENT AGENCY.

FM. 2
6. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 4 - Continued. *Station.* *File No.* *Date*

SUBJECT:

NURSERY & CHILDREN'S HOME FUND.

Built and financed by Sir Victor Sassoon to take care of orphans and children whose parents are working.

"I.C." BASIC ENGLISH SCHOOL.

In 1939 the "I.C." Committee established a night-school in order to enable new arrivals from Europe to learn English free of charge.

According to the records of the "I.C." there are at present some 15.000 people under the care of the "International Committee for the Organization of European Immigrants in China".

12/39/11
30/11

D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch).

B 10/7

I. C.

25 NOV. 194.

POLICE FORCE
FOR COMMENT

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS
IN CHINA.

Shanghai, 24th November, 1941.

The Secretary & Commissioner General,
Shanghai Municipal Council.
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

I beg to enclose copy of a letter addressed to the Deputy Treasurer - Revenue on the subject of the remission of taxation where the premises of this Organisation are concerned.

Inasmuch as the contents of my letter speak for themselves, I have nothing to add except to say that I consider my request fully justified and trust that it will be accorded due consideration.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sgd. Paul Komor

Hon. Secretary.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
ORGANISATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS
IN CHINA.

Shanghai 24th November, 1941.

The Deputy Treasurer - Revenue,
Finance Department, Revenue Office
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated November 20, 1941, wherein you repeat your previous statement that the tax-regulations do not permit the remission of taxation, where Headquarters of charitable organisations are concerned.

I regret that I cannot leave this matter rest, because I feel that if such regulations have existed in the past, that is not a reason why they could not be amended with a view to alleaviate the financially difficult position which Charity Organisations find themselves in at present. Apart from this, I would observe that this Organisation has been, and still is, rendering services to the Shanghai Municipal Council and its various Departments, free of charge, which are of considerable value, to say the least. It might interest you to learn that the premises taxed by you contain an extensive card-index of nearly 20,000 records and photos of Central European Immigrants, of which the Police has been making use on numerous occasions. I do not wish to enlarge upon this subject, but leave it to you to obtain verification of these facts from the Department-Chiefs concerned.

Under these circumstances, the exemption of our premises from taxation should be granted as a token of the Council's appreciation for the work done by the "I.C."

I would appreciate it very much, if you would submit my letter to the Council for renewed consideration of my request to exempt the "I.C." premises from the payment of General Municipal Rate . I take it that it is not necessary for me to submit a request for exemption from the payment of the Special Business Tax.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) Paul Komor

Hon. Secretary.

ccs. Comm.& Secret.General,
Act.Comm. of Police,
Comm. of Public Health.

"I. C."
SASSOON HOUSE
SHANGHAI.
CABLES: "ICYGRAM"
P. O. BOX 2140
TELEPHONE 16637

Fa.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS
IN CHINA

SHANGHAI. 24th November, 1941.

The Acting Commissioner of Police,
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

SHANGHAI.

Sir,

I beg to enclose a letter in copy, addressed to the Deputy Treasurer - Revenue, on the subject of the remission of taxation where the premises of this Organisation are concerned.

Inasmuch as the contents of my letter speak for themselves, I have nothing to add and leave it to you to furnish additional information to the Council or to the Revenue Office as to the work done by the "I.C." in the interest of the Police and the SMC.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Hon. Secretary.

1 Encl.

Seen by ...

NO. 17 8-41 1000

"I. C."
SASSOON HOUSE
SHANGHAI.
CABLES: "ICYGRAM"
P. O. BOX 2140
TELEPHONE 16637
Pe.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS
IN CHINA

SHANGHAI, 24th November, 1941.

The Deputy Treasurer - Revenue,
Finance Department, Revenue Office,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
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Sir,

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated November 20, 1941, wherein you repeat your previous statement that the tax-regulations do not permit the remission of taxation, where Headquarters of charitable organisations are concerned.

I regret that I cannot leave this matter rest, because I feel that if such regulations have existed in the past, that is not a reason why they could not be amended with a view to alleviate the financially difficult position which Charity Organisations find themselves in at present. Apart from this, I would observe that this Organisation has been, and still is, rendering services to the Shanghai Municipal Council and its various Departments, free of charge, which are of considerable value, to say the least. It might interest you to learn that the premises taxed by you contain an extensive card-index of nearly 20,000 records and photos of Central European Immigrants, of which the Police has been making use on numerous occasions. I do not wish to enlarge upon this subject, but leave it to you to obtain verification of these facts from the Department-Chiefs concerned.

Under these circumstances, the exemption of our premises from taxation should be granted as a token of the Council's appreciation for the work done by the "I.C.".

I would appreciate it very much, if you would submit my letter to the Council for renewed consideration of my request to exempt the "I.C." premises from the payment of General Municipal Rate. I take it that it is not necessary for me to submit a request for exemption from the payment of the Special Business Tax.

Yours faithfully,

Hon. Secretary.

ccs. Comm. &Secret. General,
Act. Comm. of Police,
Comm. of Public Health.

NO. 17 8-41 1000

41/480 B10/7

29 NOV. 1941
POLICE FORCE

November 28, 41.

The Secretary & Commissioner General.

Letter dated November 14, from the International Committee for the Organization of European Immigrants in China, requesting reconsideration of the Council's decision to refuse to grant remission of taxation on the premises occupied by their Committee at 40.42 Nanking Road.

I would refer to my report dated October 30, 1941 on this subject which shows clearly that these premises are non-exemptable under the Council's ruling applicable to rate remission in respect of charity organizations.

The claim that this organization renders valuable services to the Council is irrelevent and any concession on these grounds would create an undesirable precedent.

I recommend, therefore, that the International Committee for the Organization of European Immigrants in China be informed that no departure can be made from the Council's fixed rule governing rate remission which is strictly applied.

Copies of letter dated November 17 from the "I.C." and my reply dated November 20, 1941 are annexed.

P. Bonney

Acting Deputy Treasurer - Revenue.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
SHANGHAI.

December 2,.....1941.

The Acting Commissioner of Police.

Subject:- Letter from The Internation Committee for the Organization of European Immigrants in China dated 24/11/41 re remission of taxation.

It would be appreciated if you could now forward your comment on the above matter sent to you on. November 25,. 1941..

Assistant Secretary.

K 38/1

5422(c)40

18 7 40

July 16, 1940.

Y. Sugiyama, Esq.,
Harbour Master (Additional),
Harbour Master's Office,
Chinese Maritime Customs,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of July 15 and to express the Council's appreciation of the promised co-operation of the Customs' River Police with the Municipal Police in respect of the restrictions upon the entry of Jewish refugees into Shanghai.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. Godfrey Phillips

Secretary & Commissioner General.

Jie submitted a.m.
17/7/40

rn/

K 38/1

16 JUL 1940
POLICE HQ

Chinese Maritime Customs,
Harbour Master's Office.
Shanghai, 15th July 1940.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your communication of the 12th instant, in regard to International Settlement Municipal Police seeking co-operation of Customs River Police when boarding vessels in harbour to implement the regulations restricting the entry of Jewish refugees into Shanghai, and, also, inviting the nomination of a Customs River Police officer to maintain a constant liaison with Municipal Police. And in reply thereto, I agree to such co-operation as requested, and would suggest that the liaison be maintained between the Municipal Police and River Police Headquarters, situate in the Harbour Master's Office Building, opposite the Custom House, The Bund.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

Y. Sugiyama

Harbour Master
(Additional)

G. Godfrey Phillips, Esq.,
Secretary & Commissioner General,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

K 38/1

P.

July 12, 40.

Y. Sugiyama, Esq.,
Harbour Master (Additional),
Harbour Master's Office,
Chinese Maritime Customs,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter of June 28 and my acknowledgement of June 29, on the subject of the functioning of the Municipal Police on vessels in the harbour in connection with the entry of Jewish refugees.

I have to assure you that the Municipal Police will gladly seek the co-operation of the Customs River Police in carrying out measures on ships in the harbour designed merely to implement the regulations restricting the entry of Jewish refugees into Shanghai. As you are doubtless aware, these regulations were drawn up by the Settlement Authorities in consultation with the Japanese Authorities.

I wish to avail myself of this opportunity to invite your nomination of an officer of the Customs River Police with whom the Municipal Police would be very pleased to maintain a constant liaison. —

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. Godfrey Phillips

Secretary & Commissioner General.

GPR:

D. 5422(C)

...MINISTRY
S. A. D. 5422(C)
Date 11/7/40

D.S.D. Pitts
To see.
Reply 10/7
7.C. 11/7

July 9, 40.

Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

Reference: Letter from the Harbour Master dated June 28, 1940.

Subject : Central European Refugees.

FILE

I forward herewith copy of a Police report on the actual incidents referred to by the Chief of the River Police.

A search of files in this office has failed to reveal that the Council has ever conceded that the assistance of the Harbour Authorities is necessary before the S.M. Police can board ships tied up at wharves.

However, I am of the opinion that it would serve no useful purpose to force the issue at the present time and I therefore suggest that the Harbour Master be informed that the Police are in no way usurping the functions of either Passport Officers or the River Police but are only desirous of carrying out a very necessary duty in regard to the entry of European refugees and that the Council solicit the close co-operation of all authorities to that end.

It should be emphasized that the S.M. Police are not concerned with any other persons than European refugees and that the passports of other persons are not examined.

12 7/40

The nomination of a liaison officer in the River Police with whom we could readily maintain contact in urgent cases of assistance would be extremely helpful and would obviate the long delays experienced in the past when assistance is required.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police.

CCK/.

Special Branch,

July 3, 1940.

Central European Refugees - Communication from the Harbour Master's Office.

With reference to the communication dated June 28, 1940 from the Harbour Master's Office with which is enclosed a copy of a letter dated June 27 from the Chief of the River Police, I have to state the following:

S.S. Mingsang arrived in Shanghai on June 23, 1940 and berthed at the Roosevelt Terminal. As a result of a cable from the Hongkong Police dated June 19 which stated that a number of Jewish refugees (details not given) were on board, it was decided to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the cable contents. This was the result of unconfirmed information that had been received to the effect that a number of refugees had been landing in Shanghai ex Hongkong without the necessary funds or permits. With the local French Police entirely apathetic towards the question of immigration of Jewish refugees and not knowing the time the ship in question would arrive here, I boarded the s.s. Mingsang at 7.50 p.m. The purser informed me immediately that six German refugees were on board and handed me a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Police. Verbal enquiries with the six passengers concerned revealed that three of them were in possession of German passports stamped "J." The others were holding ordinary passports and these documents were not inspected in any manner at all.

The three persons in possession of German "J" passports were informed immediately it was learned they were not in possession of landing permits, but in possession of the requisite landing monies, to report to this office on June 25 for purposes connected with registration. The question of registration has been previously explained in lengthy reports submitted by this office and its undoubted use to the various local authorities has already justified its

gistration of incoming refugees.

The arrival of the s.s. Santhia ex Calcutta was something entirely different from the berthing of the s.s. Mingsang. The Committee could not secure permission to board a British steamer in view of the anti-sabotage arrangements that have recently been made locally and in addition it was not known even by the P. & O. Line whether any refugees were on board. They were under the impression that there were, however, and the purser was instructed to collect the passports of Jewish refugees. That he collected two French, two Polish, one Danish and one Norwegian passports is not the business of the Police. The passengers, however, were asked whether they were Jewish emigrants. Two affirmative replies were received in the case of the Poles and their documents were examined. To state that the Police took the slightest interest in the remainder, however, is an exaggeration.

In this connection it is well worth while pointing out that the Municipal Regulations relating to immigration refer to "....refugees from Europe..." no mention being made of Jews or of any particular country.

The Police have never, with the exception of the case relating to the s.s. Mingsang, chosen to usurp River Police functions and in regard to the immigration of refugees, have no intention of so doing, but it must be obvious to any normal person acquainted with the local situation that unless a check is maintained on arrivals, the various articles of the Municipal Council Regulations vis-a-vis immigration, might as well be scrapped for all the use they would be.

Certified true copy

J. F. Lovell

CCK

July 8, 1940.

Commissioner of Police.

Sir,

I forward herewith a report made by Sub-Inspector Pitts in answer to a complaint by the Harbour Master.

It is most regrettable that Supt. Woodfield of the River Police should have chosen this inopportune moment to raise the question of whether the Shanghai Municipal Police can or cannot function on board ships tied up to wharves situated in the Settlement or the French Concession. A search of files has failed to reveal that the Council or the Shanghai Municipal Police has ever conceded that the assistance of the Harbour Authorities must be obtained before S.M. Police board ships tied up at wharves. The nearest approach to a decision was in January, 1932 (See "A" C.R. file 6801) but on January 21, Major F.W. Gerrard, C.I.E., then Commissioner of Police, decided not to raise the question officially.

Supt. Woodfield endeavours in his report to show that the S.M. Police are generally inspecting passports and thereby usurping the functions of a Passport Bureau. He must know but refuses to openly acknowledge the real reason for S.M. Police supervision of the arrival of refugees, and he must be equally aware of the fact that S.M. Police have not examined and will continue not to examine the passports of any person except those refugees or deportees of Jewish origin who do not enjoy extraterritoriality. The fact that S.M. Police have strictly adhered to this policy is amply proved by the absence of complaints from German citizens of Aryan birth. Many of these people

have arrived in Shanghai recently but S.M. Police have not in any way interfered with them.

I thoroughly agree with D.S.I. Pitts that the S.M. Police is the only organization that has seen fit to exercise as complete control of European refugees as possible. The information gained and filed will be invaluable in the future and other local authorities who ought to be now assisting in compiling the information will no doubt apply to ~~or~~ and obtain data from the S.M. Police in the near and distant future.

The paragraph in Supt. Woodfield's report relating to the establishment of an "Ellis Island" in a neutral place is typical of the man. He was a Sergeant in the S.M. Police for nine years prior to joining the River Police and knows the local situation as well as anyone but refuses to broaden his views sufficiently to appreciate the difficulties under which the S.M. Police are now working. His concern, as expressed, for the responsibilities of the S.M. Police is nothing more or less than a hope that complaints by persons other than of Jewish origin will be made.

To relieve the pressure of work on S.M. Police officers and place more responsibility on the Committee For the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, it was arranged on February 1st, 1940, that representatives of the Committee visit ships and bring Jewish refugees to Police Headquarters. This scheme worked admirably until deportation of Aryans and non-Aryans from British Possessions in the Far East commenced. Authorities in these Possessions, not being aware of, or choosing to ignore the regulations in force in Shanghai, placed deportees aboard ships bound for Shanghai without

notifying the S.M. Council or Police and the arrival of deportees was the first intimation received. The representatives of the Committee are not available at a moment's notice, hence it was a choice between allowing deportees, who were in effect refugees, ashore without funds and supervision, or Police visiting the ships and supervising arrivals of the refugees. The latter course was chosen and I repeat that benefit from this action of the S.M. Police will principally accrue to authorities other than the S.M. Police including the Harbour Authorities. Arrangements that should obviate S.M. Police visits to ships at short notice were made with local shipping offices as quickly as possible when it was ascertained that deportation from British Ports was being effected.

As the Harbour Master does not ask for a reply or an assurance but merely makes a request, perhaps the issue involved can again be shelved pending a more favourable opportunity for discussion and decision.

R. W. Locke.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch, Station.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D 5422(c)
Date 3.7.40

Date July 3, 1940.

Subject. Central European Refugees - Communication from the Harbour Master's Office.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts. *Forwarded by* D..I. Crawford.

With reference to the communication dated June 28, 1940 from the Harbour Master's Office with which is enclosed a copy of a letter dated June 27 from the Chief of the River Police, I have to state the following:

S.S. Mingsang arrived in Shanghai on June 23, 1940 and berthed at the Roosevelt Terminal. As a result of a cable from the Hongkong Police dated June 19 which stated that a number of Jewish refugees (details not given) were on board, it was decided to ascertain the truth or otherwise of the cable contents. This was the result of unconfirmed information that had been received to the effect that a number of refugees had been landing in Shanghai ex Hongkong without the necessary funds or permits. With the local French Police entirely apathetic towards the question of immigration of Jewish refugees and not knowing the time the ship in question would arrive here, I boarded the s.s. Mingsang at 7.50 p.m. The purser informed me immediately that six German refugees were on board and handed me a letter addressed to the Commissioner of Police. Verbal enquiries with the six passengers concerned revealed that three of them were in possession of German passports stamped "J." The others were holding ordinary passports and these documents were not inspected in any manner at all.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT
2

Date.....19

Subject. .....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

The three persons in possession of German "J" passports were informed immediately it was learned they were not in possession of landing permits, but in possession of the requisite landing monies, to report to this office on June 25 for purposes connected with registration. The question of registration has been previously explained in lengthy reports submitted by this office and its undoubted use to the various local authorities has already justified its practice.

It is perfectly true that no assistance had been sought from the River Police in this particular instance, but a uniformed foreign constable was aboard the steamer and watched me during the three minutes that were taken up in conversing with the refugees. I gave him my name and made no secret at all of the reason why I was on board. The main reason why the River Police assistance was not invoked was lack of time, as I did not wish the refugees to leave the steamer without knowing who was who as I know from past experience that it is almost impossible to secure details for registration once the passengers have left the steamer. In addition the River Police have never shown any desire to "get a move on" when assistance is sought, as witness the occasion on June 27 when no less six high-ranking officers had to be approached by Sergeant Fingereth (River Police) when assistance was sought to board the s.s. Santhia.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

3

Subject. .....

.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

I cannot agree with the statement appearing in the second paragraph of the letter from the Chief of the River Police. The Police have not been "standing-by" when the Committee was checking new arrivals. The Committee representatives have been in control of everything on the steamers arriving from Europe and the fact has been featured in the daily press on several occasions, but nothing has been said previously by the Harbour Master's Office, which must have been aware of the proceedings.

I also have to draw to your attention, the fact that the s.s. Mingsang is the first steamer boarded by the Police or the Committee at the Roosevelt Terminal and this was the result of the aforementioned cable received from Hongkong.

There is not the slightest desire on the part of this office to run counter to the wishes of the River Police or Harbour Master's Office but, it is respectfully pointed out, the River Police have no conception of the value of the information secured by the Police as a result of the registration of incoming refugees.

The arrival of the s.s. Santhia ex Calcutta was something entirely different from the berthing of the s.s. Mingsang. The Committee could not secure permission to board a British steamer in view of the anti-sabotage arrangements that have recently been made locally and in addition it

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT
4

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

was not known, even by the P. & O. Line whether any refugees were on board. They were under the impression that there were, however, and the purser was instructed to collect the passports of Jewish refugees. That he collected two French, two Polish, one Danish and one Norwegian passports is not the business of thee Police. The passengers, however, were asked whether they were Jewish emigrants. Two affirmative replies were received in the case of the Poles and their documents were examined. To state that the Police took the slightest interest in the remainder, however, is an exaggeration.

In this connection it is well worth while pointing out that the Municipal Regulations relating to immigration refer to "....refugees from Europe..." no mention being made of Jews or of any particular country.

The Police have never, with the exception of the case relating to the s.s. Mingsang, chosen to usurp River Police functions and in regard to the immigration of refugees, have no intention of so doing, but it must be obvious to any normal person acquainted with the local situation that unless a check is maintained on arrivals, the various articles of the Municipal Council Regulations vis-a-vis immigration, might as well be scrapped for all the use they would be.

J. Price

D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

K 38/1.

29 JUN 1940
POLICE POST
WAR CONSENT

Chinese Maritime Customs,
Harbour Master's Office,
Shanghai, 28th June 1940.

Sir,

I have the honour to append herewith a copy of a communication received from the Chief of the River Police, wherein he points out that a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police has been functioning on vessels in harbour in respect to foreign refugees without previous reference to this office and would request that the Shanghai Municipal Police be instructed that in future, when they have official duties which they wish to perform on ships in harbour, permission will be sought previously from this department.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
Y. Sugiyama
Harbour Master.
(Additional)

The Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

CUSTOMS RIVER POLICE,
Chief of Police Office,
Shanghai, 27th June 1940.

The Harbour Master.
(Additional)

Subject: Report on Shanghai Municipal Police functioning on board the British str. Ming Sang berthed at the Roosevelt Terminal Wharf.

Sir,

In consequence of a report received from Inspector Kirichok, officer i/c of Pootung Point Station, to the effect that a plain clothes officer of the S.M.P. boarded the S/S Ming Sang on arrival at the Roosevelt Terminal Wharf, 23rd June 1940, and functioned on that vessel by inspecting passengers' passports including a foreign lady passenger's passport, and that he informed the German lady concerned, a Mrs. Nathan, that she must have a "landing permit" or U.S. $400.00, and not having the "landing permit" or the above sum of money, her passport was taken away by the S.M.P. officer, who instructed her to go to the Shanghai Municipal Headquarters, and that her passport would be handed over to her after the usual formalities imposed on German refugees by the International Settlement Municipal Authorities, and further that the purser informed German passengers that they would not be allowed ashore until their passports were inspected by the S.M.P. and as soon as the ship berthed, the purser went ashore and returned with the police officer who conducted the examination of passports and foreign passengers. The point made by the Inspector i/c of Pootung Point Police Station is that the S.M.P. functioned on a vessel in the harbour without any previous notice to the Harbour Department or its police force.

In quiries made by River Police Inspector Durby elicited the fact that the S.M.P. officer concerned was Sub-Inspector Pitts, who stated his visit to the ship was in consequence of an agreement reached some time ago between the Japanese and

International Settlement Authorities, to the effect that no Jewish refugee would be permitted to land without being able to produce U.S.$400.00. Since that time all vessels carrying refugees have been boarded by the S.M.P. accompanied by a committee from the Jewish Colony here, and, the committee has undertaken the work connected with the checking of the passengers, with the S.M.P. standing by. Such boardings have always taken place on vessels alongside Settlement pontoons.

Sub-Inspector Pitts states that on the occasion of the 23rd June 1940, he was unable to get in touch with the committee and therefore proceeded to the vessel on his own and carried out what he considered a routine duty.

From the foregoing, it appears as though the S.M.P. have been carrying out this special service for some time and it is implied that their activities were not placed before us for co-operation because:-

(a) the vessels were alongside Settlement pontoons,

(b) the committee of the Jewish Colony undertook the "checking" of passengers, with the S.M.P. members standing by,

(c) Sub-Inspector Pitts stated he had permission from the P. & O. Co. to board the S/S Santhia (British) at Hunt's Wharf on arrival to check on German passports of refugees on the 27th June 1940. He notified us before boarding on this occasion. (On this notification, Acting Sergeant Olofsen was sent to accompany him and observe the proceedings and report on them).

The report of Acting Sergeant Olofsen states:-

> "On June 26, 1940, at 16.45 hrs., Detective Sub-Inspector F. Pitts of the Shanghai Municipal Police came to Pootung Point Station and informed the Charge Room Officer, Sergeant Fingereth, that he wished to board the P. & O. steamer "SANTHIA" on her arrival the same evening at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co. Ltd. Shanghai Wharf, and stated that the object of his visit was to examine passports of Jewish refugees arriving from Hongkong. Sergeant Fingereth referred the case to Wetmore Road Station, and I consequently received your instructions to escort the S.M.P. on board the vessel, and to observe and record actions taken by members of said force. I proceeded to the Shanghai & Hongkong Wharf where I introduced myself to D.S.I. Pitts, and on the vessel's arrival at 20.15 hrs. even date we immediately boarded her. Mr. Pitts then went

to the ship's purser who was apparently waiting for him since he had the passports of the refugees ready for inspection. A total of six passports were inspected, via. those of two Frenchmen, two Poles, one Dane and one Norwegian. Out of these, however, only the Poles were of Jewish origin. The latter two were consequently called to the ship's saloon by Mr. Pitts. Both came from Hongkong, and their names and particulars were taken as follows: 1) Mr. Juda Leil Dzwonkowski, a native of Warsaw, Poland, born 8/12/1906; 2) Mr. Szmul Noech Zylbersztein, native of Minsk, Poland, born 12/12/1902. As they were only in possession of £20/-/- each they were instructed by Mr. Pitts to appear at Police Headquarters, S.M.P., some time tomorrow owing to the requirements of the S.M.C., viz. that refugees could only be permitted to land in the Shanghai International Settlement if they were in possession of a minimum sum of £120/-/- each. The passports were then returned to the two persons concerned, and they were allowed to leave the ship. Mr. Pitts and I left the vessel at 20.30 hrs. staying on board only one quarter of an hour. No member of the Jewish Refugee Committee was present during our visit."

As is well known the Passport Bureau of Greater Shanghai is in abeyance since hostilities commenced and its functions have not been officially resumed to date.

This special service which the S.M.P. are performing is not an ordinary Police function, nothing concerning crime and its concomitants, usual Police work. It is the enforcement of an emergency measure affecting their territory, and as I commented on the preliminary report of this case, their action against persons landing should not commence until the refugees step into the Settlement. They should have arranged some neutral place for commencing action, a sort of "Ellis Island" with full responsibility for reactions to their decisions. The S.M.P. have chosen to function in the above respect on board ships in the harbour without any previous notice or arrangement to the proper Harbour Authorities, to my knowledge. The report of proceedings on the S/S Santhia where they examined the passports of Nationals other than that of Jewish Nationals indicate that complaints may eventually arise for which they must be solely responsible.

Briefly stated the facts are:

> Shanghai Municipal International Settlement Police have been performing some pa sport examination of passengers coming into Shanghai without any notification to the Harbour Authorities requesting consent or co-operation, on vessels in harbour.

Jurisdiction over incoming passengers and their passports was formerly performed by the Passport Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. I have no information that all or part of that jurisdiction has been conferred on any other authority.

Permission from the P. & O. Co. to the Municipal Police to board their vessels to examine passengers and passports does not confer Police rights on S.M.P. shore officers on ships in the harbour of Shanghai without knowledge or proper consent of Shanghai Harbour Authorities.

While it is reported that the Committee of the Jewish Colony could not be contacted in the boarding of the S/S Ming San on 23rd June 1940, it is noteworthy no representatives were present or even mentioned in the case of the boarding of the S/S Santhia on 26th June 1940, when Sub-Inspector Pitts went to the ship's purser who was apparently waiting for him since he had the passports ready for inspection, and Sub-Inspector Pitts dealt with six persons' passports as described in the report of Acting Sergeant Olofsen. This was certainly not the committee dealing with the passports with the S.M.P. standing by.

I would like it to be recorded that the River Police Officer Acting Sergeant Olofsen present for the first time on one of these cases on the S/S Santhia was there as an "observer" not officiating in a "Special Service" for which the River Police have received no "Special Instructions" and I would like the matter reviewed and instructions to the Police how to proceed in future cases issued to us.

Yours obediently,

W.C. Woodfield

Chief of Police.

FM. 2
G. 5000-9-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1.Special Branch 2 Station, 16

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S.B. REGISTRY
File No. 54221(3)
No. S. B. D.
Date

REPORT

Date May 28, 1940.

Subject Central European Jews - Article in North-China Daily News dated May 24, 1940

Made by D. S. Pitts *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached cutting that appeared in the columns of the North- China Daily News of May 24, 1940, Mr. R. T. Peyton-Griffin, editor of this paper, declines to reveal the name of the person who signed the letter in question. The contents of the letter are fundamentally correct but do not reflect in any manner at all upon this office.

In connection with this letter, I attach herewith an anonymous communication addressed to me and received at Police Headquarters on May 27, 1940. I am unable to shed any light as to the identity of the writer.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

DATE 28/5/40

Jewish Refugees:

Difficult to Reach Shanghai

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Relatives of European Jewish retugees can travel via Siberia to Shanghai, if the Entry Permit is issued by the Japanese authorities, e.g. in such a case the Consulate of Manchoukuo will grant the necessary visa.

To obtain an entry permit for Hongkew is more or less impossible —my own application for my wife and my boy has been filed since November 1939, without myself having received the slightest notification as to its possible success—whilst the S.M.C. issues permits on a more lenient scale, with the regrettable drawback however, that the validity for same is for four months only and a prolongation rather difficult to obtain.

A short while ago the fact was published that with an entry permit of the S.M.C. it would be possible to travel via Siberia as well, as arrangements have been made between the Daljew Hicem and the respective governments, so that also those relatives, who are in possession of an S.M.C. permit could travel via Siberia and Manchoukuo.

Since May 19, cables are arriving from Europe, however, that this possibility is void again and that, unless the Japanese legalization is granted, the permits of the Municipality are of no use at all or one must be in the position to pay US$300 approximately for the voyage to Shanghai by a steamer of the Lloyd Triestino. In such a case no legalization by the Japanese is required.

The experiences we Jewish Refugees had in Nazi Germany are well-known and I do appreciate it enormously that shelter has been given to us. But why, for heavens sake, is it made so difficult for even our nearest relations to join us? Why is a way opened today and closed again after a short while? Is this a new game, being tried on us? How long can our nerves stand such teasing? Where is the possibility to overcome this difficulty and who can help me to get my family out of Germany, before the Nazis have starved them to death?

ONE PERSONALLY CONCERNED.

Shanghai, May 22.

Dear Sir,-
Please to read this advertisement and think about it!
The saddest joke ever seen is Your attitude in the case of permits, where is the so called" gentlement-behaviour" of the British?
Fixing the running time of a granted permit on 4 month You know very well that the unfortunate possessor of such a permit can't leave his country on visa difficulties. Why the French Police is granting permits without any timelimit??? Now the British Empire is in a terrific war and all our wishes are the same like Yours to destroy this bloody Nazi gouvernment, to build up again freedom and humanity!
But on You, Sir, it isn't quite clear, what You are calling humanity?
Give the permits like the French Police without timelimit or in reasonable terms or stop it finally!
But how You are dealing in granting and refusing with the exact knowledge what happens to these peoples that is only double-cross!
Think it ower: in Europe a british Refugee need somethink similar and has to deal with a attitude like Yours!!
If You can, please to enjoy Yourself on this idea!

Another Refugee,

beeing father from a family,
still living in Nazi- Germany!

LETTERS TO

Correspondence for this column shou
China Daily News Office, 17 The Br
marked "Letter.

Jewish Refugees:

Difficult to Reach Shanghai

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Relatives of European Jewish refugees can travel via Siberia to Shanghai, if the Entry Permit is issued by the Japanese authorities, e.g. in such a case the Consulate of Manchoukuo will grant the necessary visa.

To obtain an entry permit for Hongkew is more or less impossible —my own application for my wife and my boy has been filed since November 1939, without myself having received the slightest notification as to its possible success—whilst the S.M.C. issues permits on a more lenient scale, with the regrettable drawback however, that the validity for same is for four months only and a prolongation rather difficult to obtain.

A short while ago the fact was published that with an entry permit of the S.M.C. it would be possible to travel via Siberia as well, as arrangements have been made between the Daljew Hicem and the respective governments, so that also those relatives, who are in possession of an S.M.C. permit could travel via Siberia and Manchoukuo.

Since May 19, cables are arriving from Europe, however, that this possibility is void again and that, unless the Japanese legalization is granted, the permits of the Municipality are of no use at all or one must be in the position to pay US$300 approximately for the voyage to Shanghai by a steamer of the Lloyd Triestino. In such a case no legalization by the Japanese is required.

The experiences we Jewish Refugees had in Nazi Germany are well-known and I do appreciate it enormously that shelter has been given to us. But why, for heavens sake, is it made so difficult for even our nearest relations to join us? Why is a way opened today and closed again after a short while? Is this a new game, being tried on us? How long can our nerves stand such teasing? Where is the possibility to overcome this difficulty and who can help me to get my family out of Germany, before the Nazis have starved them to death?

ONE PERSONALLY CONCERNED.

[illegible]ghai, May 22.

FM 24
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPB No. G.STH/
No. S. B. D. 5422(E)-40
J.A.B. Headquarters,
Date 3 6 40

REPORT

Date May 30, 1940.

Subject. Central European Refugees.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. M. Umemoto

C. P.
D.C. ( )
Forwarded
D.C. (J.A.B.)

Deputy Commissioner (J.A.B.)
30 MAY 1940
POLICE

DC (Sp/Br)

SHANGHAI M.P.
30 MAY 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

In connection with the attached report concerning a visit paid by D.P.S. Yonezawa of this office to Mr. Kann on May 24, 1940, D.P.S. Yonezawa states that, having been requested by the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters to verify a report published in the local Chinese newspapers to the effect that 3,000 Jewish refugees were coming to Shanghai shortly, without thinking any trouble ~~will~~ would arise out of his visit he called at the office of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, Embankment Building.

Here he was told by a foreigner that Mr. Kann would be able to give such information and was given a letter of introduction addressed to Mr. Kann.

Mr. Kann was interviewed during the afternoon of that date and it was learned from him that the report was incorrect.

As D.P.S. Yonezawa's visit was simply for the purpose of verifying the report published in the newspapers he did not forward any report on the subject.

Attention of the staff of this office will be called that in future whenever a request is made by the Japanese Authorities assistance should be given with the approval of the D.C. (J.A.B.).

M. Umemoto.
D. I.

D. C. (J.A.B.).

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. 5422(E)-10
No. 5. B
Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch Station, Ho

REPORT

Date May 25, 1940.

Subject. Central European Refugees.

Made by. D.G. Pitts *Forwarded by.* D.I. Crawford

During a visit paid to this office by Mr. E. Kann during the afternoon of May 24 for the purpose of exchanging information on refugee matters, Mr. Kann stated that D.S. Yonezawa of the Special Political office of the Police had visited him at 2.40 p.m. May 24 for the purpose of securing certain statistics and information relating to the local Jewish refugee problem.

Mr. Kann was under the impression that the detective was attached to the Special Branch and assisted him as much as possible and then referred him to the I.C. Committee (Komor) for further details.

In view of the fact that the Special Branch has an office solely dealing with Jewish refugee matters, it is respectfully suggested that if it is essential for the Special Political office to gather information relating to refugees, matters would be considerably facilitated by application to the D.C. (Special Branch).

D.G. Pitts.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
28 MAY 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Commissioner of Police

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 27/5/40

S.P.

Sir,

It may have been necessary for D.I. Yonezawa to call on Messrs. Kann & Komor but it is desired to avoid overlapping if possible!

R.W. Sparke
D.C. (S.B.)
27/5.

DC (S.B.)

Please see Mr Yonezawa does overlap. Why are you interested in Jew Refugees? May I see a copy of report D.S. Yonezawa has prepared & will you let me know why he was put on to work.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-38

File No. 5422

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch Stdtioh, 39

REPORT

Date August 9, 19 39.

Subject. Central European Jews - applicants congregating on the sixth floor.

Made by ..... and *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford

With a view to regulating the stream of Central European Jews attending daily at the six floor to see D.S. Pitts and the continual difficulty of explanation when the officer is not there, equiries were made by the undersigned from P. A. to D.C.(Crime) regarding the use of the Lecture Room on the 2nd floor, twice weekly, where there would be no reason for congestion in the corridor and minimum of inconvenience to other members of the staff. The P.A. to D.C. (Crime) was agreeable to this suggestion and D.S. Pitts has arranged with Mr. Komor of the I. C. Relief Fund to issue a notice for exhibition at his office notifying those people that Room 207, Police Headquarters, will be used from 9 a.m. to noon on Tuesdays and Fridays ONLY for their reception.

A rough draft of the notice that it is proposed to place in a prominent position on the ground floor of Police Headquarters is attached hereto.

D.S. Pitts will interview all refugees until he proceeds on short leave on August 16, when, it is suggested, D.S.I. Wittinsky take over this work, the Boarding House Section being situated next to the Lecture Room.

C. Crawford
D. I.

O.K.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Bekanntmachung

Emigranten
können im 2ten Stock, Raum 207,
Headquarters
nur Dienstag u. Freitag
von 9-12 vorsprechen.

A. 38/1

22 AUG [illegible]

POLICE FORCE

[illegible] REGISTRY
B. D. 5422(c)
Date 22 8 39

TELEGRAPH OFFICE FOR CABLEGRAMS

Ministry of Communications.

Cablegram Received Via Eastern at 10.25 - August 21, 1939.

XXK 24 HONGKONG 29 21 1020 BG ETAT =

SECRETARY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL SHAI =

YOUR TELEGRAM 17TH AUGUST STOP NO HONGKONG REGULATIONS PREVENTING EUROPEAN REFUGEES TRANSHIPPING PROVIDED THEY HAVE VISAS WHOLE QUESTION BEING RECONSIDERED LETTER WILL FOLLOW =

COLONIAL SECRETARY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE 22 AUG 1939

R.G./ 33/5

K. 38/1

22 AUG 1939
POLICE FORCE

LC COLONIAL SECRETARY
HONGKONG

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL PROHIBITING FURTHER IMMIGRATION EUROPEAN REFUGEES ARE THERE ANY HONGKONG REGULATIONS WHICH PREVENT REFUGEES TRANSHIPPING AT HONGKONG FOR SHANGHAI OR MUST COASTAL BOATS HERE BE WATCHED

PHILLIPS SECRETARY COUNCIL

E. T. Nash,
for Secretary, S.M.C. 17/8/39.

"I. C."
SHANGHAI
190 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE 16637
TELEGR.-ADR.: "KOMOR"

SHANGHAI, August 29th, 1939

To the Commissioner of Police
S.M.P.
Shanghai

Dear Sir:-

Mr. YORKE was good enough to inform me over the 'phone today, that the matter of Documents of Identification, which I had submitted to you on the 25th inst. had been taken under advisement and that a decision would be given in about two weeks.

In this connection I would like to add to what I have already said that the German Consulate General has requested us to deliver to them all " Statenlose " Passports, issued by the German Government, which had expired and lost their validity.

There are quite a number of such Passports now expired, but we have the greatest possible difficulties in getting their owners surrender these to us, because, as I have stated in my previous letter, they would be left without any kind of a Document.

Were it possible to replace these Passports with our Document of Identity and were it possible to make these Documents serve the same purpose as a "Staatenlose" Passport or a Nansen Passport serves, the difficulties we are meeting with now would be, I hope, eliminated and, at the same time, a useful service performed for the people concerned.

Yours faithfully,

"I.C." RELIEF FUND

Secretary & Treasurer

Int. Comm. for Ref. I. C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 31 AUG 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

MEMO.

OFFICE OF D. C. CRIME

AC (S.B) Date 29.8.39

Comms instructed endorsements be suspended until his return from leave when he hoped to have some ruling from the Council

J.H.S. Robertson

Deputy Commissioner
(Crime Branch)

File. I have informed Mr. Kenna that a decision may be made in about two weeks. No further details to be disclosed. R.W.J. 29/8.

I understand from D.I. Crawford that S.M. Police will not now stamp or endorse identification certificates. Will you please advise?

R.W. Jarvis.
D.C. Special Branch.
29/8

"I. C."
SHANGHAI
190 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE 16637
TELEGR.-ADR.: "KOMOR"

Ackno... E 4719
Central ... 27 8 1939

SHANGHAI, 25th August 1939

To the Commissioner of Police
S.M.P.
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

You will probably recall that the Council some-time ago invited me to join a Study Commission dealing with Emigrant problems.

Mr. F.A.Pitts was, on behalf of the Police a member of this Commission and, at one of the meetings, the question of "Staatenlose" persons was brought up and a discussion arose as to what was best to be done with these people who, on the expiry of their Passports would have no such document because renewal was declined by the German Consulate.

Seeing that there is also no Nansen office here, I suggested that this Committee issue booklets of identification. Mr. Pitts had discussed the matter with some of the Consulates who said, that if the Police stamped the booklets, visas, if practicable, would be issued to other countries.

On the strength of this and also because the absolute necessity arose I had booklets printed of which I enclose a specimen.

I might add that, in a recent interview, the German Consul Mr. E.v.Mandow suggested that we should do something in order to provide identification documents to those without a country and I was in a position to tell him, that we had already taken suitable steps in this direction.

The other day, it being necessary to have a Document such as this one stamped, the owner had some difficulty in getting such a stamp. I rang up Mr. Pitts who told me, to the best of my recollection, that the matter of stamping was alright only that it had not yet been decided as to what fee would be charged for the services in this connection.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
28 AUG. 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

However, in conversation with Mr. Wittingsky this afternoon I was given to understand that instructions had been given, not to stamp these documents at all.

That would be contrary to arrangement which, to the best of my knowledge and belief, had been arrived at and which was a suitable solution of a very difficult

-2-

"I. C."
SHANGHAI
190 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE 16637
TELEGR.-ADR.: "KOMOR"

SHANGHAI, 25th August, 1939

problem.

Personally, I see no reason why such endorsement by the Police should not be given seeing that the authorities and Consulates accept our and only our endorsement in other matters concerning Emigrants.

The matter of a Document of Identification is an urgent one to such persons who, for one reason or another have lost their citizenship. Without such a document some of these people feel absolutely lost. It robs them of some form of security which they, with a Passport or a substitute for the same, feel.

At the same time, such a Document offers, as I have indicated, a possibility for them to go to other countries f.i. to Tientsin, Tsingtau etc. and it is urgently necessary that people should have every opportunity to leave Shanghai, if such opportunity offers itself.

Mr. Freund, whose Document I attach, wishes to leave for Tsingtau or Tientsin and with the Police stamping the Passport, he can get a Japanese permit on the basis of permit obtained by us through our corresponding Committees in the northern Ports.

I trust therefore, that the arrangement which had been, as I believe, arrived at, will not be now cancelled and I request that you be so good as to give the necessary instructions to your sub-organs for the endorsements to be accorded when called for.

I beg to remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

"... F FUND"

Paul Komor

Hon. Secretary ... Committee

Encl.

18th Aug 1939 237

Dear Mr. Witkinsky,

I will appreciate it if you will please countersign "I. C." Passport No 003/34 in the name of

Dr. Jakob Wilczek

as has been done in previous cases by Mr. Fitts.

Thank you.

Sincerely

Grant Knowles

COPY

S. Ishiguro, Esq.,
Consul for Japan,
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Ishiguro,

Re: Immigration

From the "8-Uhr Abendblatt", an emigrant evening paper, of April 23, I learn that 1,000 immigration permits for Hongkew residence are about to be issued. The issue of 20th April of the same paper contains a notice, telling applicants when to apply (according to the alphabet) to the Japanese Consulate General for delivery of the landing permits already referred to. All these applications were submitted without the intermediary of our Committee, so that the latter was not enabled to investigate the bona fides of the applicants; nor could we examine the prospects of the new arrivals to make a living in Shanghai.

While welcoming the idea to help people to get out from Central Europe and enable them to start life afresh in a new land, we feel apprehensive as to the ability of the newcomers to stand on their own feet. Since November last year, when immigration was again permitted under certain restrictions, our Committee has carefully examined the statements made in writing by applicants and has invariably passed on such requests only, which contained a fair chance that the newcomers will not become a burden to either our Committe, or to the Shanghai community at large.

Recently the Electioneering Association, consisting of refugees, a body without juridical standing, has inaugurated a campaign for the issue of immigration permits. We have no desire whatsoever to either critizise, nor to interfere in any way with the decisions of your Consulate General in this respect. On the contrary, we really remain thankful for the great kindness you have displayed towards the unfortunate masses of citizens who are forced to abandon their homes. But on the other hand, I feel dutibound to place on record that:

(a) our Committee cannot accept responsibility for the bona fides of both the applicants and the immigrants, as long as the applications have not been passing through our hands for examination of the statements contained therein.

(b) that, in the event of emigrants arriving here without means - especially if this happens in large numbers - our Committee will most likely be unable to take them to the Homes and maintain them there for a lengthy period of time.

Bringing to your notice for your kind consideration the contents of this last paragraph is really the main purpose of this letter. The means at our disposal are dwindling as time goes on and I fear that we should not be able to cope with the requirements of a large mass of people landing here without means and being unable to care for their own support.

This does not mean that our Committee does not want to see an increase in the size of the refugee population here. As a matter of fact, we at all times welcome the growth of the migrants colony in China and shall gladly place our advice and assistance at its disposal. But what circumstances demand is that newcomers ought to be able to stand on their own feed and not be dependent upon the very slender monetary resources of our committee.

I thought it advisable to bring to your kind notice these actualities and desire to thank you once more for the very helpful consideration which you hitherto have been good enough to devote to a really worthy cause.

Believe me, dear Mr. Ishiguo,

Very sincerely yours,
Sd: E. Kann.

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D-5422

COVERING INDEX TO FILE D5422

(Central European Jews).

Serial No.	Subject.	
-	Miscellaneous reports.	
O	Organizations, meetings etc.	(CoverII)
A	Immigration - Police endorsements of documents (Cover IV)	(CoverIII)
B	Clubs, Trade Unions & business enterprises	(CoverV)
C	Press cuttings	(CoverVI)
D	Whereabouts	
E	Immigration - new arrangement	(CoverVII)
F	German Jews expelled from Hongkong and Singapore	
G	Polish Jewish refugees	
H	Czechoslovakian Jewish refugees	
I	Jewish theologists and rabbies- Immigration of	
J	Jewish internees in Australia	
K	Jews from Palestine	

F. 201 A
G. 2M-2-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D S 422(D)-1

SUBJECT:

Judische Gemeinde - Japanese N.A. Authorities to co-operate with members of Board of Directors re control over Jewish refugees. 6-8-41

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
See File D S 422(C)-10		
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

Juedische Gemeinde

Shanghai Municipal Police
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5422(0)-1
14 / 1 / 44

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, January 5, 1944
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22
TEL. 50192

S.Yamaguchi, Esq.
c/o Police Headquarters,
Shanghai Special Municipality,
First District Administration,
185 Toochow Road,
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

On the occasion of the New Year, the Juedische Gemeinde takes the liberty of wishing you the very best and hopes that the little assistance, we could give the Authorities concerned with our cooperation might be useful, and we shall, of course, be at your disposal with such cooperation also for the future.

In honour of the Authorities, we are going to arrange for a

NEW YEAR'S DINNER

on

Monday, January 10,1944 at 6.30 p.m.

at the

"WHITE HORSE", 170 Ward Road,

and we do hope that at this occasion you will honour us by your presence.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient Servants,
JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE

Commissioner

RPG/Co.

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS - SHANGHAI

19 JAN 44

FILE

FM. 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station Foreign Affairs Section C & S Branch File No. Date 16-9-1943

SUBJECT: Inauguration Ceremony for the "Tuition Continuation" Courses of the Jewish Gemeinde

At 11 a.m. on Sept.16th,1943 at the Broadway Cinema, 67 Wayside Rd, a ceremony was held for the above purpose, which was attended by about 500 persons. The ceremony consisted of speeches, and other suitable vocal exhibitions.

Mr.Glaser, executive of the Jewish Gemeinde opened the meeting by a speech in English in which he explained that the present administration had seen realised the importance of youth education and that all efforts must be made to further this purpose. He then referred to the Economic Section as the basis of all productive work, and future collaboration between the institution of the courses and the Economic Section with a view to finding work for unemployed youth. Of interest was also his remark that coming renewal of special passes at the Economic Section, will assist the 70 Muirhead Rd office so that only those who really need them, will receive passes.

Next to Mr.Glaser, Mr.Kubota expressed his satisfaction about the work done by the Jewish Gemeinde and stressed the necessity for everybody to rely on himself rather than rely on the efforts of others. He said that productive work would receive support from the Japanese Authorities. Mr.Kubota's words were translated by Dr.A.J.Cohn.

Dr.Cohn himself said that one week after the opening of the Ward Rd Hospital, he had again reason for congratulation. He dealt with the usefulness of the training of youth after school and mentioned that at the present time already he had 400-500 jobs with Japanese

山 18.9.13 口

FILED

学校開設許可申請済ヤ

中欧難民人協会ニ於テ九月十六日（猶太難学校開校式ヲ併セ）大連満路七〇九號所在 "Wilhelm Teachers Home" ニ開校ス
勉学塾 Tuition Continuation ノ開設ニ付テハ
九月十二日午前十一時 匯山路五七號 匯山郵便局ニ於テ
開校式ヲ挙行セリ

FM. 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

-o-

Station..... *File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT:

and Chinese firms which could be filled by refugees. He did not go into detail about the nature of the jobs but advised juveniles to study as much as possible.

Mr.Schwaninger spoke as representative of the Kitchen Fund and said that the Kitchenfund will always fully support efforts leader constructive aid, as for instance the Gemeinde is doing it by teaching juveniles. He appealed to the youth to make good use of the institution which has been formed for their benefit.

The courses, which are to begin on Sept. 16th,1940 at the "Wilhelm Teichner Heim" of the Gemeinde at 609 Dalny Rd are under the supervision of Mr.Reiner,673 Dalny Rd, who is a prominent member of the Kitchen Fund. The courses can be attended by juveniles between the ages of 14 to 20. Lectures will be held refugees who are experts in their professions. Attendance at the courses will be free of charge and parents, employers, and guardians are to induce the juveniles in their care to attend the courses regularly. The subjects taught range from economical, technicalsubjects to history, architecture and art. They are to give the youth a thorough general knowledge.

Schwaninger D.S.

O i/c Foreign Affairs
C & S Branch

FM. 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station Foreign Affairs Section C & S Branch File No. 5422(0)-1 Date 9-8-1943

SUBJECT: Meeting of Members of the Jewish Gemeinde

1. Time and Date: 6 p.m. to 7.15 p.m. Aug.8th,1943

2. Place: Shanghai Jewish Youth Association School, 637 Yuyang Rd

3. Responsible person: Mr.E.Starer, executive of the Jewish Gemeinde, residing at 200 Liuyang Rd

4. Object of meeting: Introduction of a new synagogue committee for the services held regularly at the school premises

5. Number of persons attending: about 250

6. Programme: a. Religious songs by the synagogue choir

b. Speeches by Dr.Margoninsky, 426 Tongshan Rd, and the Rabbis of the Jewish Gemeinde, Dr.Kantorowsky and Dr.Silberstein

7. Contents and comment:

6/b Speech by Dr.Margoninsky:
Dr.Margoninsky stressed the necessity to live in accordance with the ethical rules of the religion and stated that the existence of places of religious worship was now more necessary than ever. In becoming a member of the new committee, which has to look after the services held at the school premises, he expressed his hope that his and the new committee's work may be of benefit for the whole community

Speech by Dr.Kantorowsky:
Dr.Kantorowsky stated the circumstances of reorganization which led to the appointment of the new committee. The various places of worship, formerly kept by the Jewish Gemeinde, will become self sufficien bodies within the Gemeinde and subsidized by it . He thanked the mebers of the outgoing committee for their work and introduced the new committee. Their names are

1. Dr.Margoninsky, 426 Tongshan Rd
2. Alfred Finzer, 1034/18 Point Rd
3. Max Smoliansky, 643/24-26 Wayside Rd
4. Rudolf Zeidler-Jassmann, 450 Tongshan Rd

Speech by Dr.Silberstein:
Dr.Silberstein declared that the synagogue at the S.J.Y.A.school will in future be known as the "Wilhelm Teichner Place of Worship" in memory of the late Rabbi Wilhelm Teichner, who died in spring last year. Dr.Silberstein dealt with the late rabbi outstanding personality and said that his bequest the community was an obligation to behave and to in true Jewish spirit. In order to honour his me his name will be borne from now on by this syna

O i/c Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 10/8/43

FM 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station Foreign Affairs Section C & S Branch File No.

No. D5472(0)-1
Date 10.9.43

SUBJECT: Meeting of Members of the Jewish Gemeinde

1. Name of organization: Communal Association of Central European Jews

2. Address: 416/32 Tongshan Rd Tel. 50192

3. Supervisor: L.M.Hegovin, c/o Baltot t,51 Canton Rd Tel. 18909

4. Time and Date of meeting: 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. Aug.8th.1943

5. Place: Shanghai Jewish Youth Association School 627 W.Yuhang Rd

6. Object: Introduction of a synagogue committee for the religious services held at the school premises

7. Responsible person: Mr.E.Staier, executive of the Ex Jewish Gemeinde, residing at 200 Li Yang Rd

8. Number of persons expected: about 200

9. Programme: Welcome of persons present by Dr. Margoninsky, 426 Tongshan Rd
Religious songs, sung by the choir of the synagogue
Speeches by Rabbis Dr.Kantorowsky and Dr Silberstein regarding the naming of the synagogue "Wilhelm Teichner Place of Worship"

Introduction of the synagogue committee
1. Dr.Margoninsky, 426 Tongshan Rd
2. Alfred Winzer, 1034/18 Point Rd
3. Max Smolinsky, 645/24-26 Wayside Rd
4. Rudolf Zeidler-Josemann, 450 Tongshan R

Final song by Mr. Winzer

10. Enquiry and comment:

Religious services organiesd by the Gemeinde have for about one year been conducted on the premises of the S.J.Y.A.School. In the course of reorganizations, the services of the Gemeinde, for xxx which the Cult Dept. is responsible, will be administrated by separate sub committees. The purpose of the above meeting is to introduce to the members the newly appointed committee for the above synagogue. In order to make the ceremony more attractive a number of religious renditions have been added to the programme. Wilhelm Teichner, after whom the synagogue will be called was a young Rabbi of the Gemeinde who died early in 1942.

Enquiries show, that it is not certain yet whether the S.J.Y.A.school premises can be used for synagogue purposes after Aug.10th, the date of actual segragation of refugees. The same refers the synagogue at 207 MacGregor Rd. The decision this matter will be forthcoming in the beginning next week.

Juedische Gemeinde

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, July 29, 19 43
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22 RRG/K.
TEL. 50192

Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI

Gentlemen:-

The Juedische Gemeinde will hold a meeting on
Sunday, August 8, 1943 at 5.30 p.m.
at the S.J.Y.A.School, 627 E.Yuhang Rd.

The programme of the meeting is enclosed herewith. An entrance fee will not be charged. Invited are all members of the Juedische Gemeinde.

We beg you to be kind enough as to grant your permission to hold this meeting.

Your obedient servants,
JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE
Communal Association of Central European Jews

R.R. G l a s e r
Commissioner

Enclosure

Juedische Gemeinde

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, 19
416 TONGSHAN ROAD. HOUSE 22
TEL. 50192

P r o g r a m m

1)	"Religioeser Prolog "	vorgetragen von Herrn Winzer mit Harmonium-Begleitung
2)	"Verstaerkter Synagogen-Chor"	mit Harmonium-Begleitung
3)	"Hebraeischer Gesang"	des Herrn Oberkantor Warschauer und verstaerktem Synagogen-Chor

P A U S E

4)	"Vorstellung des Beethausvorstandes"	
5)	"Synagogenchor mit Harmonium-Begleitung"	
6)	"Religioeser Epilog"	vorgetragen von Herrn Winzer mit Harmonium-Begleitung

resp.

appr

FM. 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

5422(0)-1

Station Foreign Affairs Section C & S Branch File No. Date 14-8-1943

SUBJECT: Withdrwal of application by the "Circle of Friends"

Reference the application of the above organization to hold religious services at various dates during the months of September and October 1943, the chairman now informs that he wishes to withdraw the above application.

Though no reasons are given, it can be assumed, that the application is withdrawn because the arrangment of such services will be left to the Jewish Gemeinde.

D. S.

O f/c Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch

DATE 19/8/1943

Freundeskreis
1939
289/5. Wayside

Shanghai, August 11th, 1943

S.M.A.
Foochow Road, Bldg.

I beg to refer to my application re: Divine Prayer Service, of July 1st last, which I hereby withdraw.

Yours truly,
Lutz Hamburger
Chairman of "Circle of Friends".

FM. 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Affairs Section
Station C & S Branch *File No.* *Date* 26-7-1943

SUBJECT: Application to hold Religious Services by the "Circle of Friends"

1. Name of organization: Circle of Freunds(Freundeskreis) Reg.Cert.No.888

2. Address: 289/5 Wayside Rd No.Tel.

3. Chairman: L.Hamburger, 289/5 Wayside Rd, No.Tel.

4. Time and Date of meetings:
   5.30 p.m. - 7.30 p.m. 29-9-1943
   8 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. 30-9-1943
   8 a.m. - 12.30 p.m. 1-10-1943
   5.30 p.m. - 7.30 p.m. 8-10-1943
   9 a.m. - 7 p.m. 9-10-1943

5. Place of meetings: Eastern Theatre, 144 Muirhead Rd

6. Responsible persons Mr.L.Wachsner, 83/7 Wayside Rd, Tel. 51882

7. Number of persons expected: about 800

8. Enquiry and comment:

The Circle of Freinds is a social organization with charity as a side line. Members meet once weekly in the garden of the Refugee Camp at 138 Ward Rd during summer time.

For the first time since its foundation, in 1939, the above society proposes to hold public religious services on the occasion of the highest Jewish holidays, the New Year festival and the Day of Atonement. Though the number of members, including their families, amounts to 150 only, they will rent the Eastern Theatre, which has sitting accomodation for about 800 persons. Obviously the services are not meant for members only and can be termed public.

Mr.Wachsner, who is in charge of the preparations of the above services, was vice president of the Jewish Gemeinde and in charge of religious affairs before the appointment of the 5 executives by the Shanghai Stateless Refugee Affairs Bureau. At the time of their appointment(May 1943), the whole Governing Board of the Jewish Gemeinde was dismissed, including Mr.Wachsner. It appears now, that Mr.Wachsner is using the Circle of Friends as a background in trying to assume functions which by all rights should be the privilege of the Jewish Gemeinde, namely the arrangment of religious services.

Moreover, during August 1942, applications for several religious meetings, arranged by private individuals on the same occasion, were already refused, because according to the opinion of this Branch, the "religious services will be held by Jewish bodies" making such of private nature unnecessary.(see attached file No.D.5422(O)-1, reports dated 24-8-42, 28-8-42, and 4-9-1942).

Through the support which the present Gemeinde administration receives from the 70 Muirhead Rd Office, its position has changed greatly. If any Jewish organization wants to conduct religious services on the above mentioned dates, the Jewish

FM. 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station ..... *File No.* ..... *Date* .....

SUBJECT:

Gemeinde as the head organization of refugees should be in a position to decide whether the services are required or not.

On the strength of the above arguments, it is respectfully suggested, that the writer of the attached application as well as of other applications with the same subject which may be received by this Section, be informed to have their applications chopped by the Religious Dept. of the Jewish Gemeinde prior to submitting them to this Section.

S.

O i/c Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch

Freundeskreis
1939

Shanghai July 21st, 1943.

Shanghai Municipal Police

- Headquarters -

local

Dear Sirs,

I, the undersigned beg to ask you on behalf of the "Freundeskreis" for the permission to perform divine services on our Holidays (New Year and Day of Atonement) in the premises of the Eastern Theatre, Muirhead Road, as follows :

1943	September	29th,	5.3o p.m. - 7.3o p.m.
		3oth,	8.oo a.m. -12.3o p.m.
	October	1st,	8.oo a.m. -12.3o p.m.
		8th,	5.3o p.m. - 7.3o p.m.
		9th,	9.oo a.m. - 7.oo p.m.

It was last time in the S.J.Y.A. School in April last, that we held the Passover Nights on the occasion of our Easter Holidays.

I want to notice, that we are going to charge no entrance fees, only to collect volontary donations for the admission. The surplus of all the donations will be used only for charity.

I am forced to ask you for the permission already now, because the preparations (choir rehearsals etc.) will take at least two months.

I have charged Mr. Lutz W a c h s n e r, Phone 51882 with all necessary arrangements.

Respectfully yours,

Freundeskreis
1939

Lutz Hamburger
Chairman

FM. 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. No. D/5422(0)-1

REPORT

No. 38-6

Station Foreign Affairs Section C & S Branch File No. ..... Date 28-6-1943

SUBJECT: Re: Jewish Gemeinde

It is learnt that on June 26th,1943 the Jewish Gemeinde received orders from the 70 Muirhead Rd office to form an Economical Section for the control of the entire refugee trade. It is intended to form two sub-sections (a) Trade and (b) Crafts. Every refugee engaged in activities belonging to the two Sections will have to be registered with the Economic Section of the Jewish Gemeinde. Announcments to this effect will be published shortly in the Shai Jewish Chronicle. It is furthermore intended to establish a branch of the Jewish Chamber of Commerce inside the Designated Area.

Regarding the two existing arbitration courts it is learnt that negotiations for an unification will be soon concluded so that infuture there will be only one court. Another new activity of the Jewish Gemeinde is the so-calles "Krankenhilfe"(Sick-Fund) which will be included into the Welfare Dept.of the Gemeinde. The idea of the Sick Fund is similar to an insurance where regular fees are paid and in case of sickness, the Sick-Fund will pay expenses of treatment and medicine in accordance with the conditions of the Fund.

RECEIVED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 30/6

O i/c Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch

FM. 2
G. 500-1-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE REGISTRY

REPORT

No. D 5422(0)-1
Date 14 6 43

Station Wayside File No. 15[illegible] Date [illegible]

SUBJECT: Religious Service arranged by the Jewish Communal Association.

Sir,

I beg to report that at 9 a.m. 10.6.43, I attended a divine service held at 57 Wayside Road and arranged by the Jewish Communal Association of Central European Jews. As the occasion was of a purely religious nature, no untoward incidents occured.

The service, which was attended by about 1,000 persons, both, male and female, finished at 11.55 a.m. 10.6.43.

P.S. 120 H. Sebba.

Senior Det. i/c

刑特第一科 18.6.11 受付

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 14.6.43

FM. 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.B. REGISTRY
No. D5422(6)-1
Date 14. 6. 43

REPORT

Station Foreign Affairs File No. Date June 14th 1943

SUBJECT: Application for Permission to Hold Divine Service arranged by the Jewish Gemeinde.

1. Name of organization:-	Jewish Gemeinde (Communal Association of Central European Jews)
2. Office address:-	416/22 Tongshan Road. Tel.30192.
3. Applicant:-	R.R.GLASER, administrator of the Jewish Gemeinde, res. 818/72 Tongshan Road. No.Telephone. Office at 61 Canton Rd.Tel.12990.
4. Date & time:-	10-6-43, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon.
5. Place:-	57 Wayside Road, Broadway Theatre Tel. 50322.
6. Responsible person:-	R.R.Glaser, as above.
7. Officiating Rabbi:-	G. Kantorovich, rabbi of the Jewish Gemeinde. Residing at 401 Dent Road. No telephone.
8. Number of persons:-	From 600 to 800 expected.
9. Object:-	Religious service(Jewish).

COMMENT.

The Jews of the whole Worâl observe the "SCHAVUOTH" (シャーブット) holiday, which is a Jewish sping festival. In view of the very limited space at the two synagogues; 62 Ward Road and 207 Macgregor Road, the Jewish Gemeinde has obtained for the religious ceremony on the 10-th of June the premises of the Broadway Theatre, 57 Wayside Road, which has a capacity of about 800 persons. The premises of the theatre are given free of charge for the occasion in view of the owner of same being L.M.Rogovin, SACRA - supervisor of the Jewish Gemeinde.

Admission to the ceremony is free of charge. However good places at the theater for the occasion can be obtained by contributing voluntarilly for the upkeep of the refugee camps and such seats can be reserved at the Office of the Jewish Gemeinde. Voluntary contributions shall also be collected on the day of the ceremony in the Broadway Theatre.

The Jewish Gemeinde being registered with the S.M.P. Police and the occasion of a purely religious nature, there appears to be no objection for granting the requisite permission.

RECEIVED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 14/6/43

[signature]
D.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section,
Crime & Special Branches.

/////// Foreign Affairs June 6-th, 1943.

Application for Permission to Hold Divine Service arranged by the Jewish Gemeinde.

I. Name of organization:-	Jewish Gemeinde (Communal Association of Central European Jews)
2. Office address:-	416/22 Tongshan Road. Tel.50192.
3. Applicant:-	R.R.GLASER, administrator of the Jewish Gemeinde, res. 818/72 Tongshan Road. No.Telephone. Office at 51 Canton Rd.Tel.12990.
4. Date & time:-	10-6-43, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon.
5. Place:-	57 Wayside Road, Broadway Theatre Tel. 50322.
6. Responsible person:-	R.R.Glaser, as above.
7. Officiating Rabbi:-	G. Kantorovich, rabbi of the Jewish Gemeinde. Residing at 401 Dent Road. No telephone.
8. Number of persons:-	From 600 to 800 expected.
9. Object:-	Religious service(Jewish).

COMMENT.

The Jews of the whole Wordl observe the "SCHAWUOTH" holiday, which is a Jewish spring festival. In view of the very limited space at the two synagogues; 62 Ward Road and 207 Macgregor Road, the Jewish Gemeinde has obtained t for the religious ceremony on the 10-th of June the premisses of the Broadway Theatre, 57 Wayside Road, which has a capacity of about 800 persons. The premises of the theatre are given free of charge for the occasion in view of t the owner of same being L.M.Rogovin, SACRA - supervisor of the Jewish Gemeinde.

Admission to the ceremony is free of charge. However good places at the theater for the occasion can be obtained by contributing voluntarilly for the upkeep of the refugee camps and such seats can be reserved at the Office of the Jewish Gemeinde. Voluntary contributions shall also be collected on the day of the ceremony in the Broadway Theatre.

The Jewish Gemeinde being registered with the S.M.P. Police and the occasion of a purely religious nature, there appears to be no objection for granting the requisite permission.

D.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section,
Crime & Special Branches.

Juedische Gemeinde

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, June 1, 1943
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22 Tr./K.
TEL. 50192

To the
Commissioner of Police
185 Foochow Rd.
l o c a l

Dear Sir: -

We beg to inform you that our Communal Association of Central European Jews intends to arrange divine service on the occasion of our S c h a w u o t h holiday on

Thursday, 10th of June, 1943 from 9 a.m. to 12 noon

at the premises of the Broadway Theatre, 57 Wayside Rd.

We beg to give permission for this service and remain, dear Sir,

Your most obedient servants
J u e d i s c h e G e m e i n d e
Communal Association of Central European Jews

R. R. G l a s e r
Commissioner

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS - JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE - SHANGHAI

2-6-42.

FM. 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

5422(0)-1

Station Foreign Affairs Section C & S Branch File No. ..... Date 6-5-1943

SUBJECT: Lecture by Rabbi Sober Re" Judaism of To-Day'

1. Organizer: Jewish Gemeinde, represented by Mr.R.R. Glaser, 103 Kiukiang Rd, Tel.18047

2. Lecturer: Rabbi K.H.Sober, Rabbi of the Jewish Gemeinde, residing at 685/7 E.Seward Rd

3. Time and date of lecture; 8.45 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. April 6th,1943

4. Place: 207 Macgregor Rd

5. Number of persons attending: 12

6. Object: To keep Jews interested in religious matters

7. Contents of lecture:

The title "Judaism of To-Day" was chosen by the lecturer in order to shew what Judaism can mean to the present day Jew. Rabbi Sober said that the Jewish religion demands life in accordance with 3 main principles namely Justice ,Truth, and Love. Even if many Jews have ceased keeping religious rites, which are:attending synagogues,obeying the religious prescriptions regarding feed, keeping of rest on Sabbath etc., they should continue to live in accordance with the basic principles of Judaism. He stated that if these priniples were followed there would be better care taken of the poor and of the education of Youth. Even for a not religious person the Judaism can guide a person's life. The ethical principles of the Bible have been accepted by the whole monotheistic world. This is something the Jews should consider and therefore set examples to all others. He regretted that the interest in Jewish circles for spiritual matters was very small and that particularly the younger generation did not attend lectures if this kind. He continued that the question to day is not whether Judaism will survive but whether Jewry will survive The Jews are the only people who were not lead by politicians through the last 2000 years and who never during this period used force to maintain their existence. By keeping up the true spirit of Judaism and by living in accordance with it, the Jews can can contribute to the welfare of all human beings.

8. Comment :

Efforts are made by several Jewish institutions to raise the interest in spiritual matters among Jews, particularly the refugees in Shanghai. These efforts have in the past had little result because it can be noticed that lectures like the above are always attended by the same kind ofpersons and so do not reach those for whom they are meant. As it is people are so deep in their every-day cares that they find little time and concentration for such things.

O i/c Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch

FM. 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

Station Wayside File No. 120/43.

S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5422(0)-1
Date 23.4.43. 13.

SUBJECT: Re application for Permission to Hold a Lecture at the synagogue, 207 MacGregor Rd.

The meeting started at 8.30 p.m. 22.4.43 under the presidence of R.R. Glaser.

Rabbi H.K.Sobber spoke of the subject "What will passover say to the modern Jew ? "

The lecture was of purely religious character and lasted about one hour.

24 members took part.

Nothing of political or other objectionable nature was mentioned.

The meeting took an end at about 9.30 p.m. even date.

FILE

刑事第三科長

D.S.18 C.W. Knader.

Senior Det. i/c

18. 4. 24

刑特第一科
18.4.24
受付

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 24/4/43

FM. 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S-422(0)-1
17-4-43

Stabish/ Foreign Affairs. *File No.* *Date* April, 16-th, 1943.

SUBJECT: Application for Permission to Hold a Lecture at the synagogue, 207 Macgregor Road.

I/	Name of organization:-	Communal Association of Central-European Jews(Jewish Gemeinde).
2/	Office address:-	416/22 Tongshan Road. Telephone No. 50192.
3/	Chairman of the administr. board:-	R.R.Glaser, 103 Kiukiang Road, Tel. No. 18047.
4/	Date & time:-	April the 22-nd, at 8.30 p.m.
5/	Place:-	207 Macgregor Road. No telephone.
6/	Responsible person:-	R.R. Glaser, as above.
7/	Number of persons:-	About 200.
8/	Object:-	The lecture "WHAT WILL PASSOVER SAY TO THE MODERN JEW?" referring to the Jewish Passover(Easter) Holiday and attempting to induce the modern Jew to observe same .
9/	Lecturer:-	Rabbi Karl Heinz SOBBER, of the Jewish Gemeinde, residing at 685/7 East Seward Road. No tel. Arrived in Shanghai in July,1939.

COMMENT.

The Passover Jewish Festival referes to a legend, it originates to the freedom of Jewish people from Egypt about 1500 years before the birth of Christ. The holiday is strictly observed by the religious Jews, whilst the younger generation regards the festival more or less as a myth.

The lecture in the synagogue by the Jewish Gemeinde Rabbi K.H.Sobber, wishes to remind the Jewish people in Shanghai that this festival must be strictly observed by the Jews and will state the difference between mythos and religion in his lecture.

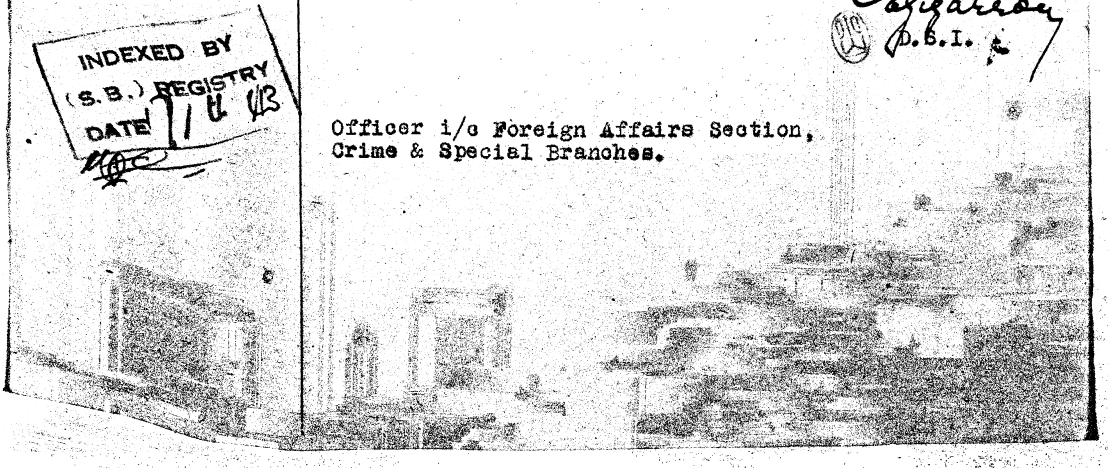
The lecture being of a religious nature and the Jewish Gemeinde registered with the S.M.POlice, there appears to be no objection in granting the requisite permission.

No admission fee will be charged.

S.B.I. & [illegible]

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 17 4 43

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section,
Crime & Special Branches.



Juedische Gemeinde

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, April 13, 1943
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22
TEL. 50192 K.

To the
Commissioner of Police
Shanghai Municipal Police
185 Foochow Rd.
l o c a l

Sir:-

We intend to arrange a speech to members of our Community on the occasion of the Festival of Passover. Our rabbi S o b e r will speak on the subject:

" What will Passover say to the Modern Jew ? "

The contents of his words please find stated in the enclosure.

The performance is intended to take place during the week of the Passover Festival on Thursday, April 22nd, 1943 at 8.30 p.m. in the Synagogue 207 Mac Gregor Rd.

An admission fee will not be raised.

We beg to ask for your kind permission in good time and remain

Your most obedient servants

Communal Association of Central European Jews
(Juedische Gemeinde)

By order A. T r u m, Secretary

1 Enclosure.

Juedische Gemeinde

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, April 13, 1943
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22
TEL. 50192

K.

Contents of the speech on
" What will Passover say to the Modern Jew ? "
that will be delivered by Rabbi S o b e r
on Thursday, April 22nd, 1943 at 8.30 p.m.
in the Synagogue 207 Mac Gregor Rd.

The speech will appeal to educated non-orthodox Jews who hold that the rites and ceremonies of the Passover Festival refer to a legend of remote ages and therefore have no claim to bind modern people.

The contents of the Passover Festival will be used as an example in order to eludicate the difference between mythos and religion, and to make out why and in which way modern Jews can stick to a religious life.

K. Sober

////// Foreign Affairs. April, 16-th, 1943.

Application for Permission to Hold a Lecture at the synagogue, 207 Macgregor Road.

1/	Name of organization:-	Communal Association of Central-European Jews(Jewish Gemeinde).
2/	Office address:-	416/22 Tongshan Road. Telephone No. 50192.
3/	Chairman: of the administr. board:-	R.R.Glaser, 103 Kiukiang Road, Tel. No. 18047.
4/	Date & time:-	April the 22-nd, at 8.30 p.m.
5/	Place:-	207 Macgregor Road. No telephone.
6/	Responsible person:-	R.R. Glaser, as above.
7/	Number of persons:-	About 200.
8/	Object:-	The lecture "WHAT WILL PASSOVER SAY TO THE MODERN JEW?" referring to the Jewish Passover(Easter) Holiday and attempting to induce the modern Jew to observe same .
9/	Lecturer:-	Rabbi Karl Heinz SOBBER, of the Jewish Gemeinde, residing at 685/7 East Seward Road. No tel. Arrived in Shanghai in July,1939.

COMMENT.

The Passover Jewish Festival referes to a legend, it originates to the freedom of Jewish people from Egypt about 1500 years before the birth of Christ. The holiday is strictly observed by the religious Jews, whilst the younger generation regards the festival more or less as a myth.

The lecture in the synagogue by the Jewish Gemeinde Rabbi K.H.Sobber, wishes to remind the Jewish people in Shanghai that this festival must be strictly observed by the Jews and will state the difference between mythos and religion in his lecture.

The lecture being of a religious nature and the Jewish Gemeinde registered with the S.M.POlice, there appears to be no objection in granting the requisite permission.

No admission fee will be charged.

D.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section,
Crime & Special Branches.

File no. K 38/1

POLICE FORCE
April 10 APR. 1943

416 Tongshan Road, House 22
Tel. 50192

To the
Shanghai Municipal Council
l o c a l.

S622(0)-1

Dear Sirs,

We beg to take note that Vorstand and Repräsentanz of the Judische Gemeinde have been disbanded 1/4 on 4th of April Office for the Shanghai Stateless Refugee Affairs and that the following gentlemen have been appointed commissioners:

Mr. George A b r a h a m
Mr. R.R. G l a s e r
Mr. Ernst M o n d s c h e i n
Mr. Leon S t a r r e r
Mr. Fritz J. W o l f f.

File

刑事第三科長

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
HEADQUARTERS
Initials
Date 2 APR 1943

Yours faithfully
J u e d i s c h e G e m e i n d e
Communal Association of Central European Jews)

R. R. Glaser,
Commissioner.

Juedische Gemeinde

5422(0)-1 C 13/4
13-4-46

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, April 7, 19 46
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22
TEL. 50192 B.

Mile
Registry
13/4 Ry.

To the
Shanghai Municipal Police
L o c a l

Dear Sirs,

Would you kindly take note that Vorstand and Repräsentanz of the Jüdische Gemeinde have been disbanded by order of the Office for the Shanghai Stateless Refugee Affairs and that the following gentlemen have been appointed commissioners:

Mr. George A b r a h a m
Mr. R.R. G l a s e r
Mr. Ernst H o u d s u h e i n
Mr. Egon S t a r e r
Mr. Fritz J. W o l f f.

Faithfully Yours
J u e d i s c h e G e m e i n d e
(Communal Association of Central European Jews)

R. R. Glaser
R. R. G l a s e r
Commissioner

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS - JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE - SHANGHAI

18 C 13

刑事第三科長

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
HEADQUARTERS
Initials
Personal
Date 9/4

Foreign Affairs Section
C & I Branch

5422(0)-1
7 4 43
5-4-1943

Affiliation of the Jewish Gemeinde to the [illegible]

At a meeting held at 5 p.m. on April 5th,1943 at the Jewish Club,1023 Avenue Rd, Dr.A..Cohn, Hon. Chairman of the S.A.C..A., declared before representatives of the S.A.C.A..., the Jewish Gemeinde and the Kitchen Fund that with immediate effect the Jewish Gemeinde is affiliated to the S.A.C.R.A. and thereby to the Office for the Shanghai Stateless Refugee Affairs. The Governing Board and the Board of representatives are dismissed and the following persons will act as executives for the affairs of the Jewish Gemeinde:

Head: I.M.Rogovin, Russian Emigrant, chairman of the Centrajewcom

Executives: R.R.Glaser, stateless Jew,340/85 Route Cohen

Fr.J.Wolff,	-do-	81 Rue Maresca
E.Starer	-do-	200 Linoyang Rd
E.Landschein	-do-	565 E.Seward Rd
G.G.Abraham	-do-	4 Gordon Rd

Original attached to U.539 (S.A.C.R.A.)

Glaser and Wolff are members of the Kitchen - Fund, Stater and Pondschein are on the committee of the General Jewish Kitchen. Abraham has been canvassing for the Kitchen Fund.

In consequence of the above announcments, Mr. Wachsner, ex-Vice Chairman of the Jewish Gemeinde summoned the members of the Governing Board and the Board of Representatives to the Jewish Gemeinde premises at 10 a.m. on April 4th,1943 in order to communicate to them the contents of Dr.Cohn's announcments.

At 2 p.m. on April 4th,1943, the 5 executives began their work at the Jewish Gemeinde. Mr.Starer declared that all employees are to continue their work.

Comment

Although the Jewish Gemeinde had been much critisized for some time, theabove described changes came as a big surprise to the majority of refugees in general and the members of the Jewish Gemeinde in particular. It can not be said that the old Governing Board of the Gemeinde enjoyed the confidence of the wide masses and this may also be taken as a reason why the membership of the Gemeinde has constantly decreased. The objections against the old Governing Board were not so much of a personal character as against the way in which the Gemeinde'saffairs were managed. Furthermore new elections of the Governing Board and theBoard of Representatives have been due and the Gemeinde was charged with intentionally delaying them. Another argument was that paid employees of theGemeinde were members of the Board of Representatives. By being employees of the Gemeinde they could not be expected to judge independantly in all matters. The new executives are financially well off and therefore are to be expected to form themselves independant opinions on all matters. One of the new executives attacked the Gemeinde openly in the columns of the Shanghai Jewish Chronicle on account of the Gemeinde's budget.

It remains to be seen whether or not the Authorities intend the Jewish Gemeinde to continue to exist as a separate organization. It is quite possible that a centralization of all Refugee money raising institutions is intended and that this was the first step.

D. S.

C i/c Foreign Affairs Section
C & I Branch

FM. 2
G. 858-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S422(0)-1.
10 3 43

REPORT

Wayside *Station.* *File No.* 82/43. *Date* 9.3.43.

文 九三八 號

刑事第三科長

SUBJECT: Application for a "School for General Knowledge" by Jewish Gemeinde.

Sir,

Dr. J. Wachtel was located and on being questioned stated that up to the present no lecture of any kind was held pending a further application to be made to Headquarters for the holding of same.

D.S.34 N.Kramer.

Senior Det. i/c

18. 3. 10

刑特第三科 18.3.10 受付

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 10/3/43

FM. 2
G. 100-12-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REGISTRY D 8422(0)-1 Dec. 5 5 43

REPORT

Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch ..... *Station. File No.* ..... *Date* 9-2-1943

SUBJECT: Membership of the Jewish Gemeinde

In April 1942 membership of the Jewish Gemeinde was declared compulsory for all stateless Central European Jewish refugees in a notification by the Jewish Gemeinde, published in the "Shanghai Jewish Chronicle". In spite of the notification only 2/3rd of the above mentioned persons did register with the Gemeinde. Actually the Gemeinde has no means to force persons to register. They can only be denied the use of the Gemeinde's institutions. The Russian Emigrants' Committee, contrary to the Jewish Gemeinde, is in a much better position because it issues passports. If the Gemeinde had any such function it would be much easier to make people register.

The present number of members of the Gemeinde is slightly over 6000. As in some cases only the head of family is registered it can be said that the Gemeinde represents about 10.000 persons. According to estimates there are another 5.000 persons who by their status would belong to the Gemeinde but did not register The reason for their failure to register lies either in their dislike to pay fees, or dissatisfaction with the way in which the Gemeinde conducts its business, or personal grudges against leading members of the Gemeinde, etc. This certainly shows a lack of co-operative spirit because the problems and tasks which face the Gemeinde can only be solved if all refugees co-operate. This must be said with particular reference to the financial question. As it is, at present, membership with the Gemeinde is voluntary and that is why many refugees choose not to belong to it.

O i/c Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch

(C.B.) REGISTRY DATE 8/5/43

中欧猶太人協会ノ現状
参考資料トシテ飛鳥氏ヨリ
譯文提出セリ。
譯文
報告
(二)

Juedische  Gemeinde

No. L 5422(0)-1
Date 26 1 43

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI. Jan. 25, 1943
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22
TEL. 50192

The Chief Commissioner of Police,
S.M.P. Headquarters,
S h a n g h a i.

S i r,

The Communal Association of Central European Jews herewith applies to you for the permission to start a "School for General Knowledge," in Western Countries called "University Extension," or "People's University."

There are two continuation schools at the disposal of Jewish immigrants, at present, viz. the "O R T" Society for the Promotion of Handicraft among Jews, and the "Gregg School of Business" for commercial training.

It is certainly not within the scope of these two institutes to provide for more than the knowledge and training as required for their special fields.

On the other hand, the elementary schools as the Shanghai Jewish Youth Association School and Frey - singer's School take care of the education of immigrant children solely, up to their 15th year of age.

For the above outlined reasons, the Communal Association is deeply concerned as to the apparent lack of educational facilities for that big group of immigrants, whose education has been interrupted by their departure for Shanghai, about 4 years ago. This group comprises men and women from 17 to 35.

In order to supply that much-felt want, and to guide that group of people through proper educational channels to become an asset to the Community rather than a burden, the Cultural Department of the Communal Association has decided to organize an "Institute for the Promotion of General Knowledge among Immigrants, adapted

Juedische Gemeinde

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, Jan.25, 1943
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22
TEL. 50192

Our letter to the
Chief Commissioner of Police
Shanghai.

to the Requirements of East-Asia" entitled: SHANGHAI URANIA.

Departing from the hitherto practised way of single lectures on various topics, it is planned to conduct classes on a great number of subjects in " cycles." Thus, at the start, a course will consist of 3 to 6 lectures held by competent teachers. A monthly program published in the "Shanghai Jewish Chronicle" will give all immigrants past school age a chance to enrol for the subjects according to their talents and inclinations.

A small fee will be charged for these "cycles", just sufficient to partly cover the overhead expenses as light, heating, cleaning, publicity and a modest compensation for the lecturers. The balance will be borne by the Communal Association.

The "Shanghai Urania" is planned to become a center of popular education of Jewish Immigrants past school age. We should therefore thank you for recognizing this institution as school, and exempt it from the lecture fee of $ 5.-

The Communal Association: Cultural Department assumes the full responsibility for running this school.

Enclosed please find program of our January-February activities supposing we obtain your kind permission.

Respectfully yours

1 Encl.

JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE · SHANGHAI

Dr. J. Wachtel
Cultural Department
Communal Association of Central
European Jews

Juedische Gemeinde

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, Jan.25 1943
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22
TEL. 50192

P r o g r a m

"Volksbildungsstätte der Jüdischen Gemeinde "Shanghai Urania"

Wednesday, Jan.27.	The Mechanic of the World Trade. Looking back and - looking forward. (Dr. Manheim, Lecturer) 3 Lectures
Saturday, " 30,	Vocational Prospects for people trained in Chemistry. (Within the cycle: Chemistry for Everybody) 4 Lectures (Mr.Sebastian Steiner)
Wednesday, Febr.3,	Talks on Jewish Literature (3 Lect.) Mr. S. Strauss)
Saturday, Febr.6,	Calculating Machines and Mechanical Calculation.(with demonstrations) 3 Lect. (Mr.O.Reiter)
Wednesday, Febr.10,	Credit and Securities according to the Chinese Law.(3 Lectures) (Dr. Siegfried Neumann)
Saturday, Febr. 13,	New ways of Figuring (Short Cuts in Arithmetics) (see Sat. Febr.6) (Mr.O.Reiter)
Wednesday, Feb.20,	Constitution of the Human Body (Anatomy) and the Organs.(3 Lect.) Dr.Wachtel
Saturday, Feb.20,	Functions of the Human Organs' (Physiology) Dr, Wachtel.
Wednesday, Febr.24,	The Great Epochs of the History of Mankind.(6 Lectures) Dr.Friedländer

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

5422(0)-1
12 2 43

REPORT

Foreign Affairs ~~Shifoh~~ File No. ..... Date February, 9-th. 1943.

SUBJECT: Application for a "SCHOOL FOR GENERAL KNOWLEDGE", by Jewish Gemeinde.

1.	Name of organization:-	Communal Association of Central European Jews. (Jewish Gemeinde).
2.	Office address:-	416/22 Tongshan Road.
3.	Chairman:-	Dr. F. Kardegg, Tel. 50192.
4.	Date & time:-	When permission granted.
5.	Place:-	369 Kwemming Road, premisses of the "Gregg School of Business".
6.	Responsible person:-	Dr. J.Wachtel, i/c of the Cultural Department of the Jewish Gemeinde.85
7.	Attendance:-	From 20 to 40 persons daily.
8.	Object:-	In order to promote educational standart of adult Jewish Refugees in Shanghai.

Comment.

In view of the fact that many Jewish Refugees from Europe had to leave their countries before they could graduate the schools at which they were receiving education and are now desirous to continue such education, the Cultural Department of the Jewish Gemeinde intends to give them the possibility for further study in the line chosen by each individual person in the age limit between 17 and 35 years, by giving them lectures of the following subject

1. Mechanics.
2. Chemistry.
3. Literature.
4. Economics.
5. Medicine. (Anatomy, Physiology etc.)
6. History.

These lectures will be delivered in series and by competent teachers for a small fee, covering only the overhead expenses for heating, electric ligth, cleaning, publisity and a moderate compensation for the lecturers.

The Jewish Gemeinde will take the responsibility that no political lectures are delivered.

In view of the purely educational character of the lectures, the "School for General Knowledge" should be treated as an educational institution and there appears to be no objection in granting the permission to opening same, provided that the lectures are from time to time attended by a Police officer and that the Educational Department of the S.M.C. has no objection of establishing such school.

E.S.I. 9/2

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section,
Crime & Special Branches.

DATE 12 2 43

寫一部教育事宜 特派員 宛發送濟一
12年2月12日11時

54220(0)-1

Circle of Friends
218 Macgregor Road

Shanghai, 29 th Jan. 43

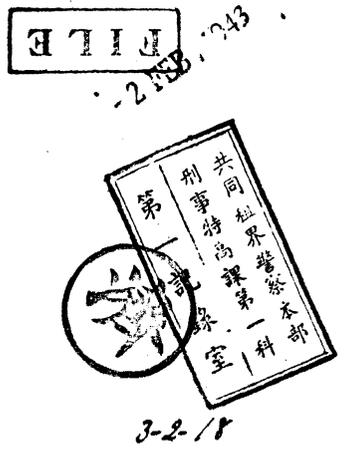
To the
Commissionar
Shanghai Municipal Police
185 Foochow Road

Sir

J beg to inform you that the lecture which was to be held by Dr. Felix Kardegg at 8 p.m. on January 28 th 1943 at the " Sportklause " Kumping Road 445, has been postponed to February 4 th 1943 due an illness of the speaker.

I am
Your obedient servant

Luzy Hamburger



3-2-18

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

社一六三八號 No. 5422(0)-1

Wayside Station. File No. 40/43. Date 29.1.43.

SUBJECT: Re application for permission to Deliver a Lecture "From the History of the Jews of Vienna".

Sir,

This meeting did not take place as Dr. F. Kandegg is sick.

刑事特別第三科長 藤

D.S.18 C.W. Kraden.

Senior Det. i/c

18. 1. 30 田

FILE

特別第一科 18.1.30 受付

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 2/2/43

Circle of Friends
218/1 McGregor Rd

S'hai, Jan19th, 1943

The Commissioner of Police

Shanghai

Dear Sir,

Herewith I ask permission to arrange a lecture to be held at 8.30 p.m. on Jan 28th, 1943 at the "Parolo Sportklause", 445/12 Hungping Rd. The manuscriptof the lecture, to be held by Dr. Kardegg, president of the Communal Association of Central European Jews, has already been submitted to Room 605 Police Headquarters. About 60 persons, all members of the "Circle of Friends" will be present. The lecture is expected to close at 10 p.m. No admission fee will becharged.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant

H. Kardegg

Chairman of the "Circle of Friends'
218/1 McGregor Rd

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

No. 5422(0)-1
Dat 2.2.43

REPORT

Foreign Affairs Section. File No. Date January, 25, 1943.

SUBJECT: Application for Permission to Deliver a Lecture "From the History of the Jews of Vienna".

1.	Name of organization:	"Circle of Friends".
2.	Office address:	218/1 Macgregor Road.
3.	Chairman:	Lutz Hamburger, 288 Macgregor Road. Tel. No. 78897.
4.	Date:	28-th January, at 8.30 p.m.
5.	Place :	445/12 Kungping Road, Jewish Recreation Club.
6.	Responsible person:	Lutz Hamburger, as above.
7.	Number of persons:	About 60.
8.	Object:	The lecture will be delivered by Dr.Felix Kardegg, chairman of the Communal Association of Central European Jews, 416/22 Tongshan Road, in order to acquaint the members of the "Circle of Friends" with the past history of Jews in Austria and in particular of those in Vienna since the 13-th Century up to 1918.

Comment.

The lecturer, Dr. F.Kardegg, has forwarded the text of the lecture in the German language to this office. This text has been scrutinised by the undersigned and it can be stated that it consists of events in the Jewish life and their prosperity or downfall during the regimen of the many kings and queens of Austria . Some of them were very lenient and some were very strict against the Jewish people. The contents of the lecture refer only to the life of Jews in Austria during the 13-th, 14-th, 15-th 16-th, 17-th and 18-th centuries mostly and only state that Jews were permitted to hold officers ranks during the last Wordl War in 1917 and 1918. The lecture does not refer to the present war or present political situation of Jews in Shanghai or any where else.

In view of the above there appears to be no objection in granting the requisite permission for the lecture.

D.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 2/2 43

FM. 2
G. 100-12-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch ..... *Station.* *File No.* ..... *Date* 28-1-1943

SUBJECT: Cemetary of the Communal Association of Central European Jews (Jewish Gemeinde).

The grounds where at present European Jewish Refugees are buried are located at 4001 Point Rd. These grounds are administrated by the Jewish Gemeinde. Burials at the above locality commenced in September 1941 Since then a total of 400 dead have been buried there. The capacity of the cemetary allowing only about 20 more graves, the Jewish Gemeinde is faced with the necessity of finding new burial grounds. In order to raise funds for this purpose advertisements have repeatedly been inserted in the "Shanghai Jewish Chronicle" to the effect that $ 100.000.- will be needed for the aquisition of new grounds. So far only $ 400.- have been donated.

Regarding the finding of new grounds, nothing is being done yet because the financial side will have to be settled first.

The still available 20 graves will last for one more month only and the matter is regarded by the Jewish Gemeinde as very pressing. They have got into contact with the other two Jewish communities in Shanghai, The Ashkenazi Jewish Communal Association and the Sephardic Community, regarding the above matter and the 3 communities will shortly publish another appeal for funds.

Further developments regarding the subject of this report will be reported in due course.

D/ [signature]

O i/c Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch

猶太人墓地用土地購入計畫

28/1/43

FILE

REGIST

Juedische Gemeinde

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, January 14, 1943
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22
TEL. 50192 Tr./K.

To the
Shanghai Municipal Police
- Headquarters -
Commissioner of Police
185 Foochow Rd.
l o c a l

Sir:-

Referring to our application submitted on January 6, 1943 we beg to inform you that we are compelled to postpone the announced lectures for 2 weeks. The lectures shall take place now on

January 28th (speaker Dr.Lesser)
February 4th (" M.Rechenberg)
" 11th (" J.Wachtel,M.D.)

We beg to extend your permission on these dates and remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servants
Communal Association of Central European Jews
(Juedische Gemeinde)
Cultural Department
Dr.J.Wachtel

ppa. Trum, Secretary

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS - JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE - SHANGHAI

INDEXED
(S.D.) NES
DATE 9/1/43

FILED

Juedische Gemeinde

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, January 6, 1943
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22 Tr/K.
TEL. 50192

To the
Shanghai Municipal Police
- Headquarters -
Commissioner of Police
185 Foochow Rd.
l o c a l

Sir: -

We beg to announce the following lectures arranged by our Cultural Department which shall be held at our Synagogue 207 Mac Gregor Rd. on the Thursday evenings, 8.15 p.m.

1.) January 14th, 1943

Speaker: Dr. Fritz L e s s e r , member of our Committee, Commissioner of Youth, 771 Tongshan Rd.

Topic: Problems of the Youth in our Immigration

Contents: Our Youth must be educated in the spirit of work in favour of our common endeavours for cooperation and prosperity. The Youth has to make all efforts to become useful members of our Community and good citizens of this hospitable town where thousands of Jewish Immigrants have found refuge and assistance by the kindness of the Authorities.

2.) January 21st, 1943

Speaker: Max R e c h e n b e r g, engineer, 609/34 E.Seward Rd., Chief of District Hongkew of the Foreign Pao Chia.

Topic: The Jews in the technical science.

Contents: The development of the workmanship based on scientific researches and experiences. Ability of the Jews for technical activity. Historical review - special results.

- 2 -

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S-4226(0)-1
19 (43

Foreign Affairs Station. File No. Date December 12-th, 1943.

SUBJECT: Application for Permission to Hold Three Lectures by the Communal Association of Central European Jews.

1.	Name of Organization:	Communal Association of Central European Jews.
2.	Office address:	416/22 Tongshan Road.
3.	Chairman:	Dr. Felix Kardegg, Tel 50192.
4.	Date and Time:	14-th, 21-st and 28-th of Jan. 1943. at 8.15 p.m..
5.	Place:	Synagogue, 207 MacGregor Road.
6.	Responsible person:	Dr. Felix Kardegg.
7.	Number of persons attending.	About 50.
8.	Object:	a) To educate Jewish Youth in order that they may become useful members of the community. b) To aquaint with the ability of Jews in scientific research and experience in past history. c) To aquaint the listeners of the lecture with medical science and Jewish physicians, such as Wasserman, Ehrlich, Hata, Leewy, Barany and their inventions.

Comment.

The 1-st lecture "Problem of the Jewish Youth in Immigration" will be delivered by Dr. Fritz Lesser, 771 Tongshan Road, member of the Cultural Committee of the Jewish Community, the lecture is dedicated to the upbringing of the Jewish Youth and how to become good citizens, therefore their could be no objection to the lecture.

The 2-nd lecture " The Jews in the Technical Science" by Max Rechenberg, engineer, 609/34 E.Seward Road, Chief of the Pao Chia (Jewish Section) Hongkew District. This lecture will be delivered in order induce the Jewish Youth more or less to join the "Ort" society and obtain knowledge in technical activity, it being known that the Jewish Youth in Shanghai is difficult to enlist in the "Ort" and learn some handicraft or trade.

The 3-rd lecture "The Jews in the Medicine" by Jacob Wachtel, M.D., 85 Wayside Road, member of the Cultural Committee of the Jewish Community, active member of the Zionist organization. He will state only about the Jewish scientists in the past and

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 9/1/43

FM. 3
G. 250-12-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

2.

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT (cont.)
their activity as physitionsin favour of mankind. This lecture will be delivered with the predominated intention to draw the attention of the Jewish Youth how good it is to study medicine.

In view of the purely scientific character of the three lectures, there appears to be no objection in granting the requisite permission.

D.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section
Crime & Special Branch.

Foreign Affairs /////

December 12-th, 1943.

Application for Permission to Hold Three Lectures by the Communal Association of Central European Jews.

1.	Name of Organization:	Communal Association of Central European Jews.
2.	Office address:	416/22 Tongshan Road.
3.	Chairman:	Dr. Felix Kardegg, Tel 60192.
4.	Date and Time:	14-th, 21-st and 28-th of Jan. 1943. at 8.15 p.m..
5.	Place:	Synagogue, 207 MacGregor Road.
6.	Responsible person:	Dr. Felix Kardegg.
7.	Number of persons attending.	About 50.
8.	Object:	a) To educate Jewish Youth in order that they may become useful members of the community. b) To aquaint with the ability of Jews in scientific research and experience in past history. c) To aquaint the listeners of the lecture with medical science and Jewish physicians, such as Wasserman, Ehrlich, Hata, Leewy, Barany and their inventions.

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The 1-st lecture "Problem of the Jewish Youth in Immigration" will be delivered by Dr. Fritz Lesser, 771 Tongshan Road, member of the Cultural Committee of the Jewish Community, the lecture is dedicated to the upbringing of the Jewish Youth and how to become good citizens, therefore their could be no objection to the lecture.

The 2-nd lecture " The Jews in the Technical Science" by Max Rechenberg, engineer, 609/34 E. Seward Road, Chief of the Pao Chia (Jewish Section) Hongkew District. This lecture will be delivered in orde induce the Jewish Youth more or less to join the "Ort" society and obtain knowledge in technical activity, it being known that the Jewish Youth in Shanghai is difficult to enlist in the "Ort" and learn some handicraft or trade.

The 3-rd lecture "The Jews in the Medicine" by Jacob Wachtel, M.D., 85 Wayside Road, member of the Cultural Committee of the Jewish Community, active member of the Zionis organization. He will state only about the Jewish scientists in the past and

(cont.)
their activity as physitionsin favour of mankind. This lecture will be delivered with the predominated intention to draw the attention of the Jewish Youth how good it is to study medicine.

In view of the purely scientific character of the three lectures, there appears to be no objection in granting the requisite permission.

D.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section
Crime & Special Branch.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

9 JAN. 1943

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT 5422(0)-1

Wayside Station. File No. 12/43. Date 14/1/43.

SUBJECT: Re Application to deliver a lecture on "Zionism in its Relation to The Biblical Idea of a Jewish State."

In accordance with report from the Foreign Affairs Crime & Special Branch, dated 4-1-43, D.S. Knaden attended at 8 p.m. on 7-1-43, however the letter was told that the lecture would not take place at all, in view of the insignificant attendance awaited and the decision of the orator not to appear himself.

Foreign Affairs for information 8-1-43

D.S. 18, C.W.Knaden.

Senior Detective i/c.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs(C.& S. Branch).

FILE

Noted

18.1.9 受付

DATE 6/1/43

Juedische Gemeinde

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, December 30,1942
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22
TEL. 50192

To the
Shanghai Municipal Police
Headquarters
185 Tooche Rd., Zoo
Local

Dear Sirs:-

We beg to apply for the permission of a cultural performance of our Association on January 7,1943 for which we give the following details:

Manager: Communal Association of Central European Jews

Place: 207 Mac Tregor Rd., in the premises of the Association's Synagogue

Date: January 7,1943 8,15 p.m.

Speaker: Rabbi S o b e r

Topic: " Zionism in its relation to the biblic idea of a Jewish State "
(" Zionismus und Jüdische Staatsidee ").

Contents:

The speech will be based on the 10th Chapter of the prophet Jesaja designing his thoughts about an ideal Jewish state in accordance with the teachings of Jewish religion. A review of the basic points of modern Zionism as put down by Theodor Herzl on the various zionstic congresses in the end of the 19th century (1897-1904) will make out the continuity of Jewish Thought throughout the conturies. If we feel that the ancient ideals of our people are still active in a modern way, we shall acknowledge our duty to keep alive the continuity of Jewish Thought in order to grant the future existence of our people.

Dear Sirs,

Your most obedient servants

Communal Association of Central European Jews
(Juedische Gemeinde)

p.o. A. Trum, Secretary

FM. 2
G. 100-12-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Affairs
Crime & Special Branch ..... Station. File No. ..... Date Jan. 4th, 1943

SUBJECT: APPLICATION TO DELIVER A LECTURE "ZIONISM IN ITS RELATION TO THE BIBLICAL IDEA OF A JEWISH STATE".

(1) Name of Organization: "Communal Association of Central-European Jews".

(2) Office address: Lane 416, House 22 Tongshan Road. Tel. 50192.

(3) Chairman: Dr. Felix Kardegg.

(4) Date & time: 7th of January, 1943 at 8.15 p.m.

(5) Place: 207 Macgregor Road, premises of the synagogue of the Association.

(6) Responsible person: Dr. Felix Kardegg. as above.

(7) Number of persons: about 100.

(8) Object: To acquaint Jewish People of the Modern Zionism idea as put down by the founder of zionism Theodor Herzl, in 1897 in connection with the Biblical idea of a Jewish State (in Palistine).

COMMENT

The lecture entitled "Zionism in its relation to the biblical idea of a jewish State" will be delivered by Rabbi Sober, German-Jewish Refugee, residing at 567 Thorburn Road, who is the rabbi for the Communal Association of Central European Jews, which is looking after the cultural affairs of the Jewish Refugees.

In view of the above their appears to be no objection in granting permission for the lecture, providing that same will be attended by a member of S.M.P. (D.S. Sahaie - suggested)

E. Gigarson
.....
D.S.I. E. Gigarson.

.....
Officer i/c

Foreign Affairs
Crime & Special Branch

Foreign Affairs
Crime & Special Branch

Jan. 4th, 1943

APPLICATION TO DELIVER A LECTURE

"ZIONISM IN ITS RELATION TO THE BIBLICAL IDEA OF A JEWISH STATE".

(1) Name of Organization: "Communal Association of Central-European Jews".

(2) Office address: Lane 416, House 22 Tongshan Road. Tel. 50192

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(4) Date & time: 7th of January, 1943 at 8.15 p.m.

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(8) Object: To acquaint Jewish People of the Modern Zionism idea as put down by the founder of zionism Theodor Herzl, in 1897 in connection with the Biblical idea of a Jewish State (in Palestine).

COMMENT

The lecture entitled "Zionism in its relation to the biblical idea of a jewish State" will be delivered by Rabbi Sober, German-Jewish Refugee, residing at 567 Thorburn Road, who is the rabbi for the Communal Association of Central European Jews, which is looking after the cultural affairs of the Jewish Refugees.

In view of the above their appears to be no objection in granting permission for the lecture, providing that same will be attended by a member of S.M.P. (D.S. Schale - suggested)

.....
D.S.I. E. Gigarson.

.....
Officer i/c

Foreign Affairs
Crime & Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Certificate.

Magazines and Newspapers

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

.....

has been registered on .....

and this certificate of registration No. ..... is issued accordingly.

.....
Commissioner of Police.

公共租界警務處

新聞紙雜誌登記證

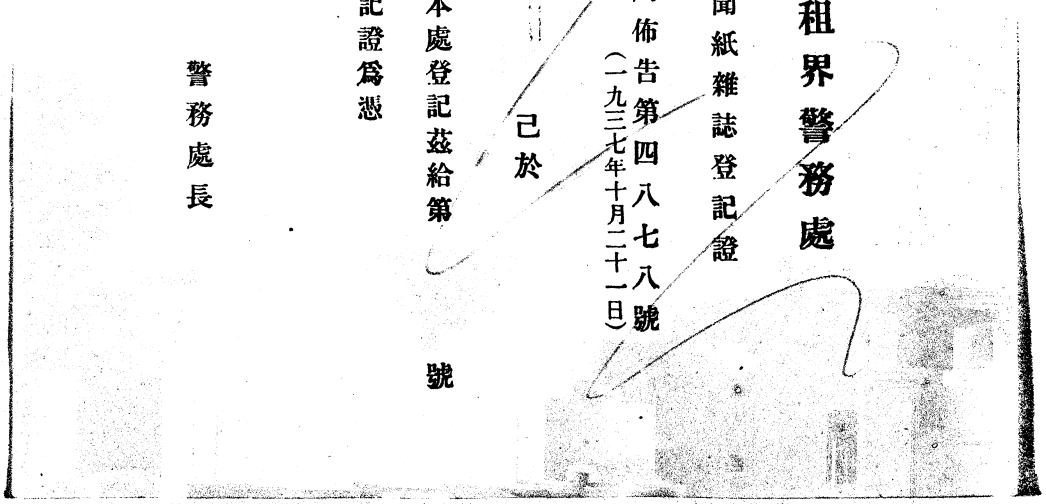
工部局佈告第四八七八號
（一九三七年十月二十一日）

已於

在本處登記茲給第 號

登記證爲憑

警務處長



5422-D
28 8 3

August 26 39.

Inspector Port Police,
Port Said.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. T/P 2307 dated July 22, 1939, and in reply to inform you that the letter addressed to Mrs. Cilly Meyer has been duly delivered to her. Her address is : Lane 150, House 2, Room 8, Wayside Road, Shanghai.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner of Police
in Charge.

R.D. 26/8.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date August 25, 1939

5422 D
26 8 39

Subject (in full) Further Report

Mrs. Cilly Meyer - Present Address of

Made by & Forwarded by D.S.I. Wittinsky

With reference to query of D.C. (Special Branch), the letter, from the "Communauté Israélite de Port-Said" addressed to Mrs. C. Meyer, has been handed over to her, according to instruction, on the 25-8-39.

D. Wittinsky
D. S. I.

D.C., Special Branch

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch ~~Section, S4 22 D~~

REPORT

Date August 24th 19 39

Subject (in full) Mrs. Cilly Meyer - Present Address of

Made by & Forwarded by D.S.I. Wittinsky

With reference to the attached letter of enquiry re whereabouts of Mrs. Cilly Meyer it has been ascertained, that her present address is:-

Lane 150, House 2, Room 8, Wayside Road

Mrs. Meyer has been made cognizant with the contents of the attached letter.

Why not hand the letter over as requested?

D.S.I. Wittinsky
Please do so.

D. S. I.

D.C., Special Branch

الرد

تسديد رقم

الوارد من

التاريخ 22nd July 1939 ١٩

الموضوع

محافظة القنال
Port Police. قلم

رقم الدوسيه T/P-2306

رقم القيد

عدد المرفقات

The Chief of Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Would you be so kind as to have the enclosed letter delivered to Mrs. Cilly Meyer, who gives her address as c/o Messrs.The Lloyd Triestino,Shanghai.

This person has written several times to the local Jewish Committee to enquire about her mother who was landed into hospital here from the s.s."CONTE VERDE" in March last.

The mother, RECHA GUMPEL-FURST, died on 15.3.1939, and although the letters of Mrs.Cilly Meyer have been replied to by the Jewish Committee, evidently none of them have been received by her.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Bimbashi,
Inspector Port Police.

5422-D
8 7 39

July 6 39.

Dr. Kurt Marx,
Secretary,
Committee For The Assistance of European
Jewish Refugees in Shanghai,
Disbursement and Housing Committee,
1 South Tiendong Road.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated June 19, 1939, enquiries have been made but no trace can be found of Mrs. Ella CHU nee Voigt in Shanghai. Further investigation may be possible if the Chinese characters for Dr. Chu's name can be obtained.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

TYH

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I. Special Branch, Shaitom,

REPORT

Date July 6, 1939

Subject (in full) Mrs. Ella CHU nee VOIGT - whereabouts

Made by D.S. Pitts *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.I.

Despite lengthy enquiries made by Chinese and foreign members of this office, no trace can be found of Mrs. Ella CHU, nee VOIGT.

It would greatly facilitate this investigation if the Chinese characters for Dr. Chu's name could be forwarded by the party requiring the information.

J.a. Pitts.

D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch)

REFERRED TO POLICE FOR THE NECESSARY ACTION DIRECT
22 JUN 1939

CABLES:
"HILFSFOND"
TEL. 41083

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI
Disbursement and Housing Committee

1 SOUTH TIENDONG RD.
(EMBANKMENT BLDG)
P. O. BOX 1131

OUR NO. 4586/39
RE Secretary

S422D
7/7/39

SHANGHAI, June 19th 1939

SECRETARIAT S.M.C.
JUN 22 1939
RECEIVED

Municipal Council
International Settlement
S h a n g h a i

Dear Sirs,

A certain Mrs.Ella C h u born Voigt married with Dr.Chi Chu is supposed to live in S h a n g h a i .Since we cannot trace her we would be very pleased if you would kindly let us know whether by any chance the address of Mrs.Ella Chu is known with you.

Thanking you in anticipation for your kindness we be to remain

Yours faithfully

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI
Disbursement and Housing Committee

Dr.Kurt M a r x
Secretary

KM/N

W.T.48-6-39-5000

F. 201 A
G. 2000-6-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. A 5422 F

SUBJECT:

German Jews expelled from Hong Kong & Singapore - re Consular ave.

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Arrangements with British Shipping Cos re.		D 5422(C) -10
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

39—W.P.P.

交通部水電綫報來報紙
TELEGRAPH OFFICE FOR CABLEGRAMS
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS
34 AVENUE EDWARD VII
SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5427
20 5 41

CABLEGRAM

RECEIVED
"Via Eastern"

Time Rec'd. 1133 17 MAY 41

Delivery No. 7499

From SINGAPORE

XPJ12/9 SGPR 8 17 1345 BGETAT FIL =

POLICE SHAI =

FIFTY POLITICAL BANISHEES SAILED SHANGHAI

UNESCORTED =

Please produce this form in connection with any enquiry respecting this telegram

詢查便以局到電此攜須問疑有如內文電

F.M. G. 90M-7.5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No. 5422 F

Special Branch - S.I. Station 7 40

REPORT Date July 3. 19 40.

Subject. Central European Jews ex Hongkong.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts. Forwarded by D.I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached communication dated June 25, 1940 from Messrs. Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., regarding the entrance into Shanghai of European refugees from Hongkong, it has to be pointed out that in accordance with the revised regulations effective as from July 1, 1940 "....no entry will be permitted unless an entry permit has been obtained from the Police of the International Settlement...."

Article (4) of the regulations stipulates that the responsibility of verifying that an entry permit has been issued by the Police before a passage booking is made, devolves upon the shipping agents concerned.

With these rules in mind, the tasks of Messrs. Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Lts. should be considerably facilitated, since no refugee can now land here without being in possession of a permit.

Since this office is greatly interested in refugees and since all intending immigrants must be in possession of permits, it would seem that the shipping company should be able to advise us in good time whenever any refugees leave Hongkong en route to Shanghai. In addition it would greatly ease the work of this office if the company's officers on board steamers could arrange for the immigrants to call at this office as soon after arrival as is convenient when their registration could be effected.

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 16/7/40

FM. VC
G. 90M-7-39

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

2

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

In regard to the third paragraph of the attached communication, no agreement has yet been made between the Municipal and Hongkong Police Forces that would relieve the shipping company of notifying us of the arrival of refugees.

If the shipping company were to inform us by phone of intending arrivals and made arrangements as suggested in the previous paragraph, full details would then be available of all immigrants who come under the scope of the regulations.

E.A. Pierce

D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

I.-C. NO. 123

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS

REF. NO.

Shanghai, 25th June, 1940.

Messrs. Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

Dear Sirs,

PASSENGERS - ENEMY SUBJECTS FROM HONGKONG.

Further to our letter of the 13th instant enclosing a copy of a letter of date to our Hongkong Office on the above subject we now enclose herewith a copy of their reply.

You will note that in each case the Refugees, carried by our vessels, had complied with the regulations laid down by the Shanghai Municipal Council dated the 22nd October 1939.

We understand that the Commissioner of Police at Hong Kong has addressed you on this matter and we shall be obliged if you will confirm that you now have an agreement on this subject that will relieve us of further responsibility in notifying you re arrivals of Refugees by our vessels.

We are, Dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

DC (S)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 26 JUNE 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

General Managers, Indo-China S.N.Co.Ltd.

Encl.
RC:STM

C O P Y

INDO-CHINA S.N.CO.LTD.

Hongkong 20th June 1940.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.Ltd.,
General Managers,
Indo-China S.N.Co.,Ltd.,
SHANGHAI.

Confidential P.20/1

PASSENGERS - ENEMY SUBJECTS

We acknowledge your letter of 13th instant and regret inconvenience caused by the Schuller party by s/s "Taisang" last trip.

As you are doubtless aware the local Government recently decreed that all Aliens were to quit the Colony and to assist our Authorities, we agreed to accept a limited number provided their Bona Fides were guaranteed.

The S.M.C. regulations of 22/10/39 were not overlooked but our Authorities who also are aware of these, assured us the requirements of the rules would be observed as regards any Aliens sent to your port.

The "Schuller" party are not Jewish, or in the strict sense Refugees, having business connections at Shanghai. They were permitted to remain here under local guarantees, after the outbreak of hostilities but with the tightening of restrictions the Authorities considered it expedient to deport such Aliens who are in a position to maintain themselves, or have relatives, at Shanghai. We can assure you the Authorities here are most particular in this regard, also in checking "Alien" baggage etc.

Incidentally we did not cancel any passages by s/s "Taisang" to accommodate the "Schuller" party as apparently stated by the Purser.

For your information a party of 8 Germans are travelling by s/s "Mingsang" sailing hence today. Particulars are as follows:-

Mr. & Mrs. H. Diestel & 2 Children. This family are in possession of G$500.00. Mr. Diestel is employed with the Comptoir Anglo-Continental Co., (a subsidiary of Sassoons) and is being transferred to your port.

Mrs. H.S. Nathan is the Mother-in-law of the Diestels.

Mr. & Mrs. A. Korczyn Possess G$800.00. Mr. Korczyn's brother resides in Shanghai.

Mrs. J. Wagner. A former Russian; German by marriage but now divorced. Previously resided in Shanghai now returning to live with her married daughter.

The Commissioner of Police here has telegraphed and written to his opposite number at Shanghai, fully explaining and we trust no difficulty will result.

We also attach letters from Messrs. Comptoir Contenental Ltd. as The Jewish Refugee. Society which are self-explanatory.

For your private information we understand the local Authorities are prepared to allow re-entry here of Aliens who are refused permission to land at Shanghai, also guaranteeing payment of passage money. We have been told this verbally and expect an official communication shortly, a copy will be sent you when received.

per pro JARDINE MATHESON & CO.LTD.

(Signed) P. Tod

GENERAL MANAGERS

DL/VMH

C O P Y

JEWISH REFUGEE SOCIETY

Hongkong 19th June 1940

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.,Ltd.,
HONGKONG.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to passages to Shanghai for Mr. & Mrs. A. Korczyn, I would like to advise that they are able to comply with the Regulation in Shanghai for the entry of European Refugees by being in possession of the amount of US$400.- each.

Mr. Korczyn has shown me original and duplicate draft No.002,888/US.164 for US$560.85 issued by the Banque de L'Indochine Hongkong, on the French American Banking Corp., New York, and in addition has also shown me HK$2000.- in cash.

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

Hon Secretary

C O P Y

COMPTOIR ANGLO CONTINENTAL, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1940.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.,Ltd.,
Agents, Indo-China S.N.Co.,Ltd.,
Pedder Street,
Hongkong.

Dear Sirs,

Further to your request, we herewith wish to confirm that Mr. H. Diestel has been transferred from Hongkong to Shanghai to take charge of our Shanghai office.

Mr. Diestel is travelling with his wife, and two children, and Mrs. H. Nathan, his aunt.

Mr. Diestel has been a former resident in Shanghai, and there should be no difficulty for him to re-enter that port.

Yours faithfully,

COMPTOIR ANGLO-CONTINENTAL LTD.

(Signed)

Director

FM 2.
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch — Station,

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S File No.
No. S. B.
Date

Date June 26, 1940.

Subject Central European Refugees ex Hong-Kong.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts. Forwarded by D.I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached communication dated June 19, 1940 from the Hongkong Police and the report submitted by this office on June 22, 1940, I have to state that the persons mentioned in the Hongkong Police letter arrived in Shanghai during the evening of June 23, 1940 in the s.s. Mingsang. Although it is strongly believed that the entire party of eight Germans (including two minors), were Jews, only three of them had passports marked with "J."

Those holding German Jewish passports were:

(1) Mr. Arthur KORCZYN,

(2) Mrs. Gertrude KORCZYN and

(3) Mrs. Hedwig NATHAN.

They were in possession of the necessary landing money and allowed to disembark. The remainder of the party, all holding German passports not marked "J" were not detained and permitted to go ashore.

D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI 27 JUNE 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

26 6 40

Acknowledged, form
Central Reg. 25161/40

G. R.

SHANGHAI 25 JUN 1940 COMM.

No.

NUMBER AND DATE SHOULD BE QUOTED IN REFERENCE TO THIS LETTER

ECL:MRM

POLICE HEADQUARTERS, SHANGHAI HONG KONG

No. S. B. D 5422 P

19th June, 1940. 26/6/40

Sir,

I have the honour to refer you to my telegram dated 19.6.40 which read as follows :-

" Eight German Jews arriving "Ming Sang" good character with funds. Letter follows. "

and to inform you that these eight Germans are all of good character and are being expelled from the Colony, not because they are destitute or have not the means to support themselves, but solely on account of their being enemy aliens. Shanghai is one of the few ports in the Far East to which the German Jews can proceed, and consequently numbers of them have booked passages for that destination.

I forward for your information details of each German proceeding to Shanghai in the s.s."Ming Sang" :-

Mr. Hans Diestel
Mrs. Claire Diestel & 2 Children - This family is in possession of G$500.- Mr. Diestel is employed with the Comptoir Anglo-Continental Co., and is being transferred to their Shanghai office. His wife's family reside in Shanghai.

Mrs. Hedwig Sara Nathan - This lady is the mother-in-law of the Diestels.

Mr. Arthur Korczyn
Mrs. Gertrude Korczyn - Former Austrians. They have G$800.- in their possession and are of good character. Mr. Korczyn's married brother now resides in Shanghai.

Mrs. Julia Wagner - This lady was a former Russian, German by marriage but now divorced. She previously resided in

FM. 12
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. S. Special Branch. M.S.B. Station, H.Q.

SHANGHAI POLICE File No. S.B. 1 2422 F

REPORT

Date June 22, 1940.

Subject. Passengers Disembarking in Shanghai - Enemy Subjects from Hongkong.

Made by. D.S.I. Pitts. Forwarded by D.I. Crawford.

D.S.I. Pitts. Careful. If they are Aryans we have little, if any authority. R.W.J. 22/6.

As a result of information secured in Shanghai to the effect that the Hongkong Police were recently expelling from the Colony certain undesirable aliens, among whom might have been a number of German Jewish refugees, enquiries were made at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd. to ascertain whether any of their ships had brought to Shanghai any such persons.

An affirmative answer was received but details as to whether the persons expelled and brought here in the s.s. "Taisang" on June 10, 1940 were Jews or Aryans were lacking. It was learned that four Germans, Mr. O.R.F. MULLER, Mr. A. SCHULLER, Mrs. A. SCHULLER and Mr. H. SCHULLER were forcibly placed on board the steamer by the Hongkong Police and their passages paid to Shanghai by the Hongkong Government. They are at present residing at the Park Hotel, but from their names it is not possible to state whether they are Jews or not.

In order to prevent future occurrences of this nature and in order to permit the Police in Shanghai to exercise some control over these entries, it was suggested to the local shipping office that they make arrangements with their Hongkong branch to inform the Shanghai office if and when the Hongkong Police expelled further Germans without their being in possession of the necessary landing-permits to enter Shanghai. As a result, the letter dated June 13, copy of which is attached, was despatched

FM. 2
G. 99M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
2

Date.....19

Subject. .....

.....

Made by..... .....*Forwarded by*.....

to Hongkong. It has apparently taken effect for advice, as per the attached cablegram, has been received from the Hongkong Police to the effect that German Jewish refugee(s) are arriving in the s.s. Mingsang. This steamer arrives in Shanghai on June 23, 1940 when arrangements will be made to secure all pertinent details regarding the immigrant(s). Particulars are not yet available as to whether the prospective immigrant(s) are in possession of landing permits or the requisite landing-money.

D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

I.-C. NO. 123

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S B REGISTRY
REF. NO.
No. S. B. D.
Date

SHANGHAI, 13th June, 1940.

Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sirs,

PASSENGERS - ENEMY SUBJECTS FROM HONGKONG.

With reference to our telephone conversation with Mr. Pitts this morning we attach for your information copy of our letter of date to our Hongkong Office.

We are, dear Sirs,
Yours faithfully,

General Managers, Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.

Encl.

KdeCL/NC.

SHANGHAI M... 14 JUNE 1940 ... S.B. F.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers, INDO-CHINA S. N. Co., Ltd.

SHANGHAI, th June, 1940.

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers,
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.,
HONGKONG.

PASSENGERS - ENEMY SUBJECTS.

s/s "TAISANG" which arrived here on 10th June brought the following German passengers from Hongkong:

Mr. O.R.F. Muller
Mr. A. Schuller
Mrs. A. Schuller
Mr. H. Schuller.

The Shanghai Municipal Police have now queried our carriage of these passengers in view of the regulations in force against the admission of refugees from Europe into Shanghai, which regulations were passed on to you in our letter of 28/12/39. We have explained to them that as we are informed by the Purser these passages were arranged by the Hongkong Government, other passengers having to be cancelled to accommodate them and that they were escorted on board by the Police.

The Police here fully appreciate that you had very little option in the matter but are still worried over the fact that the lack of any inspection of landing here deprives them of any opportunity of checking up whether such passengers are undesirable or otherwise. We have suggested that any action to prevent the carriage of such passengers rather lies out of our hands and could only be taken officially. They have promised to look into the matter and see whether they can make any effective communication to the Hongkong Government.

It would be of considerable assistance to them, however, if they could have advance information of any similar passengers coming up by our steamers, and we suggest that in order to avoid further queries and possible complications you might include in your despatch wire to us brief mention of so many Germans or so many Italians.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers, Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd.

c.c. Shanghai Municipal Police

KdeCL/NC.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422
Date 18 3 41

S.L. Special Branch *Station.* *File No.* *Date* March 17, 1941

SUBJECT: CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES - APPLICATIONS FOR IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATES MADE ON BEHALF OF PERSONS AT PRESENT IN AUSTRALIA

With reference to the contents of the two attached communications it will be observed that the persons for whom application for immigration permits is made are at present residing in internment camps in Australia. The applicants concerned were informed by this office that permits would not be issued in respect of persons resident in Australia. This was done in accordance with instructions issued by the D.C. (Crime & Special Branches).

D.C. (C. & S.B.)
Information

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL BRANCH

The regulations applicable to the immigration into Shanghai of Central European refugees specifically mentions refugees from Central European areas. It is doubtful whether inmates of internment camps located in Australia can be included in this category.

As far as this office is concerned persons residing in Australia can enter Shanghai without permits but whether the Australian authorities will release these individuals from the internment camps in which they are now confined is a different matter with which we are not concerned. It is of interest to record that as far as is known no communications have yet been addressed to the Commissioner of Police in this connection.

17/3

D.S.P.

A.C. (Special Branch).

Lucie Baer nee Bendix
Shanghai,
c/ Brenan Road,
House 20.

Shanghai, March, 13 th, 1941.

To the
Special Branch,
S.M.C.Police Department,
Shanghai,

Attention of Deputy Commissioner Robertson,

Sir,

On January 11 th, I applied through the intermediary of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees for the admission of

my son Werner Baer,
my daughter-in-law Ilse Baer,
their child Mirjam Mayory Baer,

at present residing at Tatura Vict., Australia, into the International Settlement of Shanghai.

On February 28 th 1941, I got the communication from the police, that I could not get the permits for the said persons, as the authorities here do not issue permits for persons living on English territory.

My children are always writing from Australia, that they urgently need the certificates for their emigration from there. For this reason, I hereby kindly beg to ask you, Sir, to agree to my application supported by the following facts:

In December 1938, when my children had to leave Germany, they emigrated to Singapore. In September 1940, they had to leave Singapore and were sent to Australia by the authorities, and there they are kept in confinement. The pecuniary conditions of my son are in consequence of his working as a musician so, that - in the case that they could come to here-

DS 1 (Pol)
12

C o p y .

Lucie Baer née Bendix
Shanghai
37 Brenan Road, House 26. January 11 th, 1941.

Special Branch,
S.M.C. Police Department,
Shanghai,

through the intermediary of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees.

Dear Sirs,

The undersigned begs leave to apply for the admission of:

Mr. Werner Baer, 26 years old, (my son),
Mrs. Ilse Baer née Fresch, 23 years old, (his wife),
Mirjam Mayory Baer, 1 1/4 years old, (their child),

at present residing at Tatura Vict., Australia, into the International Settlement of Shanghai.

The said parties desire to settle down in Shanghai.

Application is submitted under Article N 2 B of the Regulations, in terms of which an entry permit is required for the immigration of my son, my daughter-in-law and their child into Shanghai. My son is possessing £ 150.- out of an activity, he has done in Singapore as music-teacher within 2 years. I myself am staying here with my son Fritz Baer, who has here an advertising-office, and is earning monthly about Sh $ 600.- to 800.--; furtheron he is possessing at the bank about Sh $ 3.000.---. I beg to enclose an agreement, according which my son Werner will be engaged by the Bolero Night Club, here, as a pianist at a monthly salary of Sh $ 500.---. I hereby solemnly declare, that I am not receiving support from others, that I undertake to guarantee, that the said persons will not become a burden to the community.

I have the honour to remain, dear Sirs,

Respectfully Yours

signature Lucie Baer

609 East Seward Road,
House 3,
Shanghai,
February 28th, 1941.

H.D.M.Robertson, Esq.,
Deputy Commissioner,
Shanghai Police Force,
185 Foochow Road,
Shanghai.

S i r :

Having called on Mr.Pitts this morning -- Room 207 -- regarding permits, I was referred to you in connection with the following matter.

Day before yesterday, I received a letter from my relatives, an uncle, his wife and two children, who lived for a couple of years in Singapore, and who were sent to Australia a few months ago in accordance with British Defence Regulations. They always wanted to join us and asked for their release. Since they are also of Jewish nationality, they have now apparently got the permission to leave the country if they could provide themselves with a permit or any official confirmation that there will be no difficulties upon their arrival in Shanghai.

Therefore, I should be glad if you could furnish me with any information that would enable me to assist my uncle in entering Shanghai.

Furthermore, I should like to inform you that this gentleman, Mr.B.Zipper, was a manufacturers' representative, and had travelled regularly in the Far East for more than 15 years, staying in Shanghai every year from four to eight weeks and having, therefore, excellent connections in this city. For this reason he could take up business connections here immediately.

As this matter is of very great importance to us, I should appreciate it very much if you would favour me with a reply at your earliest convenience.

Yours truly,
E. Zipper
(E. Zipper)

D 5422 (G)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422(H)
Date 4 / 41

January 3, 41.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Reference: Your letter No. K.38/3 dated December 24, 1940

Subject: Czechoslovakian Refugees

I forward herewith copy of a Police report on the above mentioned subject.

FILE

K. M. BOURNE
Commissioner of Police.

JHS.

Special Branch,

December 31, 1940.

Czechoslovakian Refugees - Letter dated December 24, 1940 from Secretary & Commissioner General, S.M.C.

In accordance with instructions received, Captain V.G. TAUSSIG, Acting Military Delegate of the Czechoslovakian Army in China, has been interviewed in respect of the issuing of Immigration Certificates without prior reference to the Jewish Committee.

Matters of registration, the issue of permits, depositing of funds to ensure that immigrants do not become a public burden, etc., etc., were touched upon and Captain TAUSSIG promised his full co-operation in all details. Captain TAUSSIG will work with the "inner committee" of the Czechoslovak Circle which comprises Major STEPAN, Captain TAUSSIG, Messrs. STEMBERA, URBANEK and LILLING. These gentlemen will examine all applications for permits and if approving of them will pass them to this office for final consideration. All applications will be signed and counter-signed by

(1) Major STEPAN and

(2) Mr. LILLING.

Captain TAUSSIG has no information at present of the impending arrival in Shanghai of Czech refugees but he will seek the assistance of this office as soon as he receives information that the Czech refugees concerned desire to take up residence in Shanghai.

I do not consider that there can be any objections to these arrangements provided that registration of immigrants is effected with S.M.Police upon arrival.

Certified true copy

JHS/

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - S1 Station,

REPORT

Date December 31, 19 40

Subject Czechoslovakian Refugees - Letter dated December 24, 1940 from Secretary & Commissioner-General, S.M.C.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

I do not consider that there can be any objections to these arrangements provided that registration of immigrants is effected with S.M.Police upon arrival.

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information 31/.
A. C. (Sp. Br.)

In accordance with instructions received, Captain V. G. TAUSSIG, Acting Military Delegate of the Czechoslovakian Army in China, has been interviewed in respect of the issuing of Immigration Certificates without prior reference to the Jewish Committee.

Matters of registration, the issue of permits, depositing of funds to ensure that immigrants do not become a public burden, etc., etc., were touched upon and Captain TAUSSIG promised his full co-operation in all details. Captain TAUSSIG will work with the "inner committee" of the Czechoslovak Circle which comprises Major STEPAN, Captain TAUSSIG, Messrs. STEIBERA, URBANEK and LILLING. These gentlemen will examine all applications for permits and if approving of them will pass them to this office for final consideration. All applications will be signed and countersigned by

(1) Major STEPAN and

(2) Mr. LILLING.

Captain TAUSSIG has no information at present of the impending arrival in Shanghai of Czech refugees but he will seek the assistance of this office as soon as he receives information that the Czech refugees concerned desire to take up residence in Shanghai

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

Special Branch - 1

December 30, 40

Czechoslovakian Refugees - Letter dated December 28, 1940 from Secretary Commissioner-General, S.M.C. to A.S.A. Pitts. J.I. Crawford

In accordance with instructions received Captain T.U.SSIG, Czech Military delegate of the Czechoslovakian Army in China, has been interviewed in respect of the issuing of Immigration Certificates without prior reference to the Jewish Committee.

I do not consider that there can be any objections to these arrangements provided that registration of immigrants is effected with S.M.Police upon arrival.

Matters of registration, the issue of permits, depositing of funds to ensure that immigrants do not become a public burden, etc., etc., were touched upon and Captain T.U.SSIG promised his full co-operation in all details. Captain T.U.SSIG will work with the "Immigration Committee" of the Czechoslovak Circle which comprises Major STEPAN, Captain T.U.SSIG, Messrs. STEINER, FRANK and HELLING. These gentlemen will examine all applications for permits and if approving of them will pass them to this office for final consideration. All applications will be signed and countersigned by

(1) Major STEPAN and

(2) Mr. HELLING.

Captain TAUSSIG has no information at present of the impending arrival in Shanghai of Czech refugees but he will seek the assistance of this office as soon as he receives information that the Czech refugees concerned desire to take up residence in Shanghai

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

REF. No. A 38/3.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

REG D5422(H) 1 41

Council Chamber,

ADMINISTRATION ~~BUILDING~~

Shanghai, December 24. 1940.

The Commissioner of Police.

Czechoslovakian Refugees.

I have had an enquiry from Captain V.G. Taussig regarding the entry of Czechoslovakian refugees into Shanghai. It is the wish that permits be issued without using the agency of the Jewish Committee, in whose stead it is suggested that the local Czechoslovakian Committee might function.

The matter might be dealt with on the lines of the proposals regarding the entry of Polish refugees, referred to in my letter of August 9 to the Polish Charge d'Affaires and your report of September 17 (Reference D5422 (G)).

Perhaps you would be so good as to arrange for your representative to interview Captain Taussig in this matter.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE 27 DE 1940

D. C. (Cr & Sp. Branch)
Please do so & let me have a report in due course.

T. [signature] Secretary & Commissioner General.

Commissioner of Police

K 38/1

P.

SHANGHAI POLICE
Su22(K)
28 S 41

May 26, 41.

B. S. Barbash, Esq.,
36 Route Paul Henry,
Shanghai.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of May 20, with regard to the attempts you are making to obtain permission for Mr. and Mrs. L. Rosin and family and Mr. and Mrs. J. Shifrin and family, now resident in Palestine, to proceed to Shanghai, I have to confirm the information given you verbally by the Shanghai Municipal Police that permits issued by the Council are only necessary for persons resident in Europe.

The two application forms enclosed with your letter are return herewith as requested.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. Allen

Deputy Secretary.

Encl. 4

5423(K)
26 5 41

May 24, 41.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Reference: Your File No. K38/1
Letter from B.S. Barbash & Co.,
dated May 20, 1941.

Subject: Application for Immigration Certificates.

Council permits are only necessary for persons resident in Europe.

K.M. BOURNE
Commissioner of Police.

26 5 41

CSC.



FILE

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 5422(R)
Date 28 5 41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch Station. File No. Date May 22, 1941

SUBJECT: B. S. BARBASH - Applications for Immigration Certificates - Letter addressed to the Shanghai Municipal Council.

With reference to the contents of the attached communication addressed to the Shanghai Municipal Council, the issue at stake is clear cut. This office has received instructions that permits will not be issued for persons now domiciled in Palestine, since Palestine cannot be termed part of Europe.

Apart from these remarks were permits to be issued to the people concerned as mentioned on the applications, US$400 per adult and US$100 per child (if under thirteen years of age) would have to be deposited with the Committee in Shanghai prior to the necessary permits being issued since cousins do not constitute blood relations according to the interpretations placed upon the Immigration regulations by this office.

D.S.I.

A.C. (CPSB)

Comm. of Police.
Sir:
Information
A. C. (Sp. Br.)
22/5

22/5 A.C. (SB)

PA to CP
Comment on these lines meets the case. We have more than sufficient work in handling Central Europe without entertaining cases from other parts of the world.

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 23/5/41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. MAY. 23 1941

K58/1

POLICE FORCE FOR COMMENT
with ends. to be returned please
21 MAY 1941

B. S. BARBASH & CO.

36 Route Paul Henry

Shanghai, May 20, 1941.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 4422(R)
Time 21 5 44

The Secretary
The Shanghai Municipal Council
Present

Sir,

I beg to enclose herewith two applications regarding Messrs. Rosin & Family and Jacob Shifrin & family, Palestine-subjects, who want to come to Shanghai. They are old China hands, have left Harbin in 1932 and went to Palestine, where they bought orange plantations. They have brothers in Tientsin who are merchants, and are related to me too. They would like to come again to China and to remain here a certain time.

I have guaranteed to the Immigration Department that I am capable of taking care of all the needs of immigrants referred in those applications, attached herewith, and the Immigration Committee has endorsed by two applications.

Unfortunately Mr. Pitts has refused to issue the permits, saying that Palestinian subjects do not need any permits. Very likely it is so, but, unfortunately, the shipping or airplane companies in those countries think that such permits are necessary and refuse to sell tickets for this reason.

I understand that you can do nothing in this matter, but I beg to request you to issue a clear statement, in which please confirm that no Palestinian subject needs a permit to come to Shanghai, for which statement I thank you in anticipation.

This statement, which I need very urgently, will be sent by me by airmail to my relations, and they will be able to prove to the transportation companies in Palestine or en route that they are to be given passage-tickets and that no hinderances shall be put on this account on their way.

I also beg to request you to be so good enough and to return me the above mentioned two applications after perusal.

Please give this matter your usual attention, and oblige,

Yours obedient servant,

(Sgd) B.S. Barbash & Co.

5 encl.

F. 201 A
G. 2M-2-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry ~~OFFICE~~

FILE NO. D 5422(4)

SUBJECT:

Polish Jews - Refugees - Immigration of.

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Arrivals of. from Kobe (SB. Reports of Aug 22 & 28, 1941)		D 5422(6)-10
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

Translation from Russian

"OUR LIFE", NOVEMBER 7,1941

(Jewish weekly newspaper, 30 R-te Cardinal Mercier)

Editor - Mr. D.B.Rabinovich

THE ASHKENAZI JEWISH COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION IN SHANGHAI

NOTICE

The Committee of the Ashkenazi Jewish Communal Association in Shanghai, having considered at its meeting of 3-11-41 the budget of the Association for 1941/42 and also the resolution of the Russian Emigrants Committee, in accordance with which Russian emigrants of Jewish origin will, as from 1-11-41, make payments of their voluntary income tax direct to the Russian Emigrants Committee and not through the medium of the Association, decided:-

(1) that members of the Association be requested to pay to the Association all voluntary income tax in arrears up to November 1,1941, after which the money collected will be distributed in accordance with the previously made arrangements;

(2) that members of the Association who are Russian emigrants be informed that payment of the voluntary income tax to the Russian Emigrants Committee direct does not exempt them from the payment of 50% of the previously approved self-taxation for the needs of the Association;

(3) that voluntary self-taxation approved by the Association in respect of members other than Russian emigrants, remains in force.

Committee of the Shanghai Jewish Ashkenazi Communal Association.

10-11-41.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

5422(B) 13 8 41

Special Branch ..... Station. File No..... Date August 13, 1941

SUBJECT: Central European Refugees - To Leave Japan for Shanghai - Press Reports

Lo. 5/v6/44
D.I.

With reference to the attached press reports which indicate that between 800 and 1000 Jewish refugees are likely to arrive in Shanghai in the near future from Japan, no information is available locally as to the correctness of such details. It is possible, however, that a large number of Polish Jews will arrive shortly from Kobe en route to Australia, New Zealand and Palestine. No immigration permits have been issued by this office in respect of these persons.

149 Polish Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai ex Kobe in the ss. Kamakura Maru on August 4. The Majority of them have already left these shores en route to Australasia and Palestine.

J. Price.

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

Lo. 13/8.

FILE

Lo/13/8

SHANGHAI ... 1941 ... SPECIAL BRANCH

... REGISTRY

DATE 13/8/41

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

AUG 12 1941

Polish Refugees to Leave Japan

Tokyo, Aug. 11.

Reliable quarters claimed today that approximately 1,000 Polish refugees who have been permitted to remain in Japan for many months despite the fact they possessed only temporary visas must leave before September 15. New residence permits will be refused, it was understood.—United Press.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO :-

800 JEWISH REFUGEES IN KOBE TO BE SENT TO SHANGHAI OWING TO FREEZING ORDER

The Jewish Association in Kobe was receiving Yen 130,000 per month for about 800 Jewish refugees in Kobe from the "American Joint Relief Fund For Jewish Refugees" in New York. The money was remitted through the Kobe Branch of the New York National City Bank and divided among the refugees so as to enable them to maintain their livelihood, each refugee receiving about Yen 1.05 a day.

Owing to the Freezing Order, the remittance from America has ceased and it has been decided that the 800 Jews be sent to Shanghai or to Australia. More than 300 Jewish emigrants are expected in Shanghai from Kobe on August 20 and a similar number on August 30.

August 11, 1941.

MAINICHI :-

STATION XMHA TO BE WITHDRAWN FROM SHANGHAI

A

The American-owned broadcasting station (XMHA), located at No.445 Race Course Road, broadcasts anti-Japanese and anti-Wang Ching-wei propaganda every day.

It is said that Mr. Johnson, manager of the broadcasting station, and others have now decided to withdraw from Shanghai owing to financial difficulties.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO :-

GLEN LINE BUILDING PURCHASED BY KACHU SANSHI KAISHA LTD.

The Kachu Sanshi Kaisha Ltd., a Sino-Japanese corporation, has purchased the Glen Line Building at No.2 Peking Road from the Jardine Matheson Company for a sum of U.S. $500,000.

At 9.40 a.m. August 10, the ceremony of hoisting the Japanese national flag was held on the roof-garden of the building. Although the Chinese flag was to be hoisted at the same time, it was not raised owing to lack of preparations.

The offices of the Kachu Sanshi Kaisha Ltd. are at present located on the third floor of the Mitsui Bank building and will be removed to the fourth floor of the Glen Line Building before the end of this month.

As for the Intelligence Department of the British Embassy, which is housed on the first floor of the building, the Embassy authorities are unwilling to remove elsewhere prior to the expiration of the lease they hold from Jardine, Matheson Company. As far as the handling of business permits, the Kachu Sanshi Kaisha Ltd. will not touch upon this question.

TAIRIKU SHIMPO :-

800 JEWISH REFUGEES IN KOBE TO BE SENT TO SHANGHAI OWING TO FREEZING ORDER

The Jewish Association in Kobe was receiving Yen 130,000 per month for about 800 Jewish refugees in Kobe from the "American Joint Relief Fund For Jewish Refugees" in New York. The money was remitted through the Kobe Branch of the New York National City Bank and divided among the refugees so as to enable them to maintain their livelihood, each refugee receiving about Yen 1.05 a day.

Owing to the Freezing Order, the remittance from America has ceased and it has been decided that the 800 Jews be sent to Shanghai or to Australia. More than 300 Jewish emigrants are expected in Shanghai from Kobe on August 20 and a [illegible] on August 30.

S.B. D.5422(G)

5422(G)
16 7 41

July 15, 41.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Reference: Letter from H.B.M. Consulate General dated July 5, 1941.

Subject : Polish Jewish Refugees.

I forward herewith and endorse copy of a Special Branch report on the above mentioned subject.

K.M.BOURNE
Commissioner of Police.

FILE

CSC.

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 16/7/41

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

URGENT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S422(49)
1 of 7 44

REPORT

Special Branch ..... *Station.* *File No.* ..... *Date* July 14, 1941

SUBJECT: POLISH JEWISH REFUGEES - Letter dated July 5, 1941 from H. B. M. Consulate-General addressed to the Secretary & Commissioner General, S.M.C.

Rl. 5/VII/44
BI.

The contents of the second paragraph of the attached communication are interesting to this office in that the points raised are in accord, in the main, with the views voiced by us in a report dated March 19, 1941 on the same subject. Since March 24, 1941 when the Shanghai Municipal Council granted permission to Messrs. Szczupakiewicz and Warhaftig to apply for the immigration into Shanghai of some 300 Polish citizens (refugees) who desired eventually to proceed to Palestine, 146 Immigration Certificates have been issued. 51 persons of this number arrived in Shanghai on May 1, 1941 from Vladivostock in the ss. Arktika, a Soviet steamer, but none has proceeded to Palestine from Shanghai as far as is known. Four, however, have left these parts for the United States.

URGENT

D.S.(C+SB)

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
A. C. (Sp. Br.) 14/7

While it is learned that there are still a certain number of refugees, of various nationalities, in Vladivostock, doubt is expressed as to how they can proceed to Shanghai since no direct transportation facilities now exist between the two ports.

In view of the incidence of hostilities between the Soviet Union and Germany, the Siberian route to the Far East from Europe via Dairen has been closed and the probability of refugees arriving in Shanghai from Central Europe by the Siberia-Dairen-Shanghai route can now be considered extremely remote.

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

2

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Taking into consideration the increasing difficulties likely to be experienced by prospective immigrants into Palestine vis-a-vis transit facilities through India and Egypt and the fact that the Government of Palestine is now unable to allot quota details after June 30, 1941, this office, unless contrary instructions are received, will not issue further Immigration Certificates for individuals guaranteed by Messrs. Szczupakiewicz and Warhaftig as arranged in the communication dated March 24, 1941 from the Secretary & Commissioner General of the Shanghai Municipal Council addressed to these two gentlemen.

J. A. Pikes

D.S.I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

14/7.

5422(3)
18/7/41

July 5th, 1941.

My dear Phillips,

You will of course recall the various conversations and discussions which took place earlier on in the year between ourselves, the Polish Legation, and the two Polish Jew representatives (Messrs. Szczupakiewicz and Warhaftig), in connection with the entry into Shanghai of 300 Polish Jew refugees then in Kovno, the main details of which were embodied in the Consul-General's official letter to you of March 22nd.

I have not since heard from either the two delegates or the Polish Legation as to whether these refugees eventually proceeded further or what happened to them. Political events move so rapidly these days, however, that they may in the end have been unable to leave Soviet territory or may even have preferred to stay where they were, rather than proceed to Palestine under present conditions. On the other side of the picture, of course, the position has altered materially in consequence of recent developments in the Near and Middle East, and we have just received official advice not only that the difficulty of passage in transit through India and Egypt is increasing, but also that the Government of Palestine have withheld approval of the immigration quota for the quarter ended June 30th and are at present unable to indicate the prospects of allotting a quota subsequently. In other words the prospects of these, and still less any other, refugees from Soviet territory, or elsewhere, being able to obtain admission into Palestine in the near future must now be regarded as too problematical to be taken into serious account in considering any further applications for temporary residence in the Settlement which may be received on behalf of such persons. The Immigration and Travel Section of the Government of Palestine have suggested that the Council might be apprised of these developments against the eventuality of similar requests for entry facilities en route to Palestine being addressed to them in future.

I might appropriately mention in this connection that I received a visit on June 11th from a Mr. Issai G. Rosovsky, described on his card as "President of Hias of America, Japan Branch, Kobe", a Lithuanian, who solicited the good offices of this Consulate-General with a view to obtaining an official statement that a number of Lithuanian Jewish refugees, then

in Soviet-occupied Lithuania, would be admitted into the Settlement so as to enable them to obtain the necessary visas for Palestine or elsewhere in Moscow. I informed Mr. Rosovsky, who also appeared to have good credentials, that though I fully sympathised with the plight of these unfortunate people, there was nothing we could properly do in the matter, and that the only authority by whom the requisite authorisation for their entry into the Settlement could be issued was the Shanghai Municipal Council. I imagine, therefore, that he must have gone to see you at your office not long afterwards.

yours sincerely,

Signed: L. H. Lamb.

K 38/3

25 MAR 1941

SHANGHAI ASHKENAZI JEWISH COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION

350 Rue Bourgeat

Shanghai, March 24, 1941.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422(41)
26 3 41

Mr. Godfrey Phillips,
Secretary & Commissioner General,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Present.

Sir,

In accordance with the application made by the representatives of the Jewish Agency in Palestine, Messrs. Szczupakiewicz and Warhaftig, we beg to declare that the Shanghai Ashkenazi Jewish Communal Association assumes responsibility for the upkeep of the 300 Jewish refugees from Poland during their stay in Shanghai on the way to Palestine.

These refugees find themselves in Lithuania at present, and as the Jewish Agency in Palestine has confirmed their certificates, we hope that you will grant them permits for their temporary stay in Shanghai.

We remain, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) B. Tonas
President

H. Klebanoff
Hon. Treasurer

B. Kopeliovich
Hon. Secretary.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
26 MAR 1941
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

K 38/3

March 23, 1941.

Mr. Godfrey Phillips,
Secretary & Commissioner General,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

In addition to our application to you with regard to granting of Shanghai permits to 300 Jewish refugees from Poland who are at present in Soviet Lithuania, we beg to declare on behalf of the Jewish Agency that their certificates to Palestine have been confirmed and that the Agency guarantees their upkeep in Shanghai up to the time of their departure.

We are, Sir,

Yours very truly,

(Signed) Z. Warhaftig L. Szczupakiewics

Representatives of the Jewish Agency.

K 38/3

P.

March 24, 41.

Messrs. L. Szozupakiewicz and
Z. Warhaftig,
c/o Jewish Agency for Palestine,
P. O. Box 1175,
Shanghai.

Gentlemen,

I have to refer to your letter of March 18, 1941, and to conversations held with you in regard to permission for 300 Polish citizens who desire to enter Shanghai in transit for Palestine. On the understanding that the Jewish Agency for Palestine will be responsible for the maintenance of the persons concerned during their stay in Shanghai and also for their passage expenses to Palestine, the Council is prepared to accord the desired permission.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

[illegible]

Secretary & Commissioner General.

RH/



FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. S-422(G)
25 3 41

REPORT

Special Branch - S.1 *Station.* *File No.* *Date* March 22, 1941

SUBJECT: CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES - Letter dated March 18, 1941 addressed to Secretary & Commissioner-General, S.M.C.

With reference to the endorsement of the Commissioner of Police appearing on the attached report to the effect that the Polish Consul-General in Shanghai be approached and his co-operation sought before any moves are made in regard to the contents of the attached letter, I have to state that Mr. C. N. BROWN, S.M.C. Secretariat, visited this office on March 21, 1941 for the purpose of seeing how investigations were proceeding in this matter. He intimated that Mr. Godfrey PHILLIPS had this question in hand with the local Polish Consul-General and that Mr. PHILLIPS would inform the Commissioner of Police to this effect.

Mr. Brown then explained, on Mr. PHILLIPS' instructions, that Police intervention vis-a-vis the Polish authorities would be superfluous.

D.S.I.

A.C.Special Branch.

FILE

Date March 20, 1941.

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

Commissioner.

Polish refugees.

With reference to letters dated March 18, 1941, from Messrs. Sczupakewicz and Warhaftig and Rabbi Ashkenazi and Special Branch report thereon, I recommend the matter be referred to the Polish Consul-General for his views.

At the present moment the whole refugee question is chaotic for the simple reason that far too many persons and organizations are taking a hand instead of it being left to one and one organization only, which would act as the supreme head of every category of refugee entry and maintenance.

Jews may be well disposed towards each other but their distribution of charity amongst the refugees locally is certainly not one of concerted effort.

J H S Robertson

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches).

D. C. (Cr & Sp. Branch)

I agree with the attached report. Please take the matter with the Polish Consul General & do not act without his full agreement & cooperation in regard to the points for discussion.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
20 MAR. 1941
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Commissioner of Police

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REGISTRY
5422(B)
20 3 41

REPORT

Special Branch - S.I. *Station.* *File No.* *Date* March 19, 1941

SUBJECT: CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES - Letter dated March 18, 1941 addressed to Secretary & Commissioner General, S.M.C.

10/5/44
D.I.

With reference to the contents of the attached letter addressed to the Secretary and Commissioner General, Shanghai Municipal Council, the issue at stake seems a very clear one. In effect the communication requires from the Council permission to make a TEMPORARY stay in Shanghai for some 300 Polish Jewish refugees whilst they are en route to Palestine.

D.C. (C. & S.B.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
1941
ASST. COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL BRANCH

If the Council decides to grant permission for these people to make a TEMPORARY stay in Shanghai it would seem that the following conditions would have to be fulfilled in the first instance before permission - in the shape of entry permits - is accorded:-

1) a water-tight guarantee from a responsible organization that the immigrants concerned would be fully supported during their stay in Shanghai and would, under no circumstances, become dependent on PUBLIC charity.

2) proof that visae for entry into Palestine have been granted and that the same are valid for a period to ensure that the refugees will be able to enter Palestine

3) an assurance from the proper consular (British?) quarters that no hindrances exist for the entering into Palestine of the refugees concerned

4) an assurance that each and every refugee has sufficient funds to pay his passage from Shanghai to Palestine

5) an assurance that accomodation exists from Shanghai to Palestine from the shipping transportation point of view

6) if transhipment is necessary at any port en route from Shanghai to Palestine, i.e. Bombay, an assurance would be required from the Indian Government that

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....*Station.* *File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT:

no objection would be raised to the entrance into Bombay of the refugees concerned.

Another point that is worthy of your consideration is the fact that these people are of Polish nationality or allegedly so and it would seem that the local Polish Consulate-General should have something to say about their entrance into Shanghai before any definite arrangements are made regarding their immigration. In this respect it should be stated that the Council made arrangements through the Police in September, 1940 for the immigration into Shanghai of Poles to be done solely through the medium of the local Polish Consulate-General.

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

K 24/5

POLICE FORCE C.B.
18 MAR 1941

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

Shanghai, March 18, 1941.

Mr. G. G. Phillips,
Secretary & Commissioner General
Shanghai Municipal Council
Shanghai.

Sir,

In connection with the application of the Representatives of the Jewish Agency, Messrs. Sczupakewicz and Warhaftig, we beg to confirm that the Jewish Agency in Palestine with the help of the United Palestine Appeal in America takes care of the transportation expenses to Palestine of all emigrants without means and together with the American Joint Distribution Committee, New York, will care for the maintenance of the trans-emigrants during their stay in Shanghai and will not allow their becoming public burdens.

We would much appreciate your kind attention to the above information, for which we are thanking you in advance.

Yours respectfully

(Sgd) B. Topas
Chairman

(Sgd) Rabbi M. Ashkenazi
Rabbi of the Shanghai Jewish Congregation

JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
SHANGHAI BRANCH

REF. No. K 38/3

REGISTERED 8422(4)

Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Shanghai, March 18, 1941.

The Commissioner of Police.

Polish Refugees

With reference to your report of March 17, forwarding copy of a letter from the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai regarding the admission into the Settlement of some 500 Polish Refugees who are in Kobe awaiting visas and/or transportation to the United States, South America and Palestine, the action which you propose to adopt has been noted.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE 19 MAR. 1941

INDEXED BY (S.C.) REGISTRY. DATE 20/3/41

Acting Deputy Secretary.

REGISTRY
F 1422 (6)
17 3 41

March 17, 41.

Secretary & Commissioner General:

S. M. C.

POLISH REFUGEES.

I attach* copies of a letter from the Committee for the Assistance of European Refugees and two reports thereon.

I propose to act in accordance with the recommendation of D.C. (C. & S.B.) which is the best we can do under the circumstances.

* Enclosed 17/3/41

K. M. BOURNE
Commissioner of Police.

IW/.

17 3 41



Date March 14, 1941.

(Crime Branch) Office Notes

Commissioner.

With reference to attached letter dated March 8, 1941 from the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, I cannot see that the Council can very well stop these refugees coming here if the Japanese shipping concerns provide the necessary travel accommodation which they are almost certain to do. I suggest the Committee be informed that temporary stay of these refugees in Shanghai will be allowed provided the usual entry permit is obtained in each case and that the Committee will guanantee the maintenance of these entrants during their stay here.

H. W. Robertson

D. C. (C. & S.B.)

FM. 2
G. 850-1-4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

8422(4)
13 3 41

REPORT

S.1.Special Branch *Station.* *File No.* *Date* March 13, 1941

SUBJECT: CENTRAL EUROPEAN REFUGEES - Communication dated March 8, 1941 from COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI.

N. 5743/44
D I.

D.C. C.S.B.:
For information
Th 13/3

With reference to the contents of the attached letter, it seems perfectly manifest that the Japanese authorities in Kobe desire to evict the 1600 refugees now staying at that port into points where they will not have the "nuisance value" that they apparently do at present. Shanghai is the logical place to send them since the restrictions here in regard to immigration are by no means as stringent as they should be. In the past the Shanghai Municipal Council has enforced the current immigration regulations only in close co-operation with the various travel and shipping companies.

More recently however the various Japanese shipping concerns have been allowing immigrants to proceed to Shanghai either without permits or with expired permits. Without co-operation from these companies the Police are helpless to intervene since we cannot function on the Whangpoo River and check whether immigrants have complied with the necessary regulations. Thus if any or all of the refugees now in Kobe are shipped to Shanghai by Japanese vessels under circumstances outlined above we cannot do a thing until they are in Shanghai by which time it is too late to have them sent back since

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....*Station.* *File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT: 2

the Council's past policy in this connection has been one of causing the least friction possible with the shipping companies concerned.

In regard to the numbered queries contained in the attached letter they can be answered thus:

1) Under the present regulations the Police would be powerless to stop the persons concerned from taking up residence in the Settlement in the event of the local Japanese authorities refusing them shelter North of the Creek but according to the regulations - at least the letter of the regulations - they should be denied immigration until they are possession of landing permits which would not be issued until satisfactory proof were forthcoming that they were self-supporting.

2) The refugees would be allowed to enter the Settlement, South of Soochow Creek, provided they complied with the regulations now in force:

a) by deposting US$400 per head or

b) having a relative in Shanghai already who would guarantee the support of the person(s) concerned

and securing landing permits prior to their entry into Shanghai.

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

M. SPEELMAN, CHAIRMAN
ELLIS HAYIM
D. E. J. ABRAHAM

7 AVENUE EDWARD VII
SHANGHAI
CABLE ADDRESS "REFUGEECOM"

March 8th, 1941

To the Deputy Commissioner
Special Branch S. M. C.
Shanghai

Dear Sir:

Messrs. Lejzer Szczupakiewicz and Z. Warhaftig, representatives of the Zionist Organization and Aid Committee, called on us to-day to discuss the Polish Refugee problem.

According to their statements, there are at present about 1600 Refugees in Kobe awaiting vises and/or transportation facilities to the United States, South America and Palestine. Another 500 more are en route to the Far East. All are in possession of Japanese Transit Visas entitling them to remain in Japan for a limited period only.

As the facilities for the maintenance of these people in Japan are inadequate, they desire to transport about 500 Refugees to Shanghai, pending the arrival of the necessary Entry Permits into the abovementioned countries.

We understand that the authorities in Japan are willing to issue Permits for their departure to Shanghai. The question is, whether the Japanese military authorities in Shanghai will permit these people to reside in Hongkew. This matter, however, is being attended to by the representatives of the Zionist Organization and Aid Committee.

1) May we ask whether the S.M.C. would allow these Refugees to enter the Settlement in the event of the Japanese landing them in Hongkew but refusing residence there?

Under

2) Under what conditions would these Refugees be permitted to enter and reside in the Settlement?

Your valued assistance and prompt reply would be greatly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

EXECUTIVE

AH:Li

F. 7A
G. 1000-7-40.

...IPAL POLICE
D. 8422(R1)
18 / 40

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.
September 17, 1940.

To. Secretary & Commissioner General,
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:-

Subject :- Immigration of Polish refugees into Shanghai - Correspondence between Polish Consul-General and Shanghai Municipal Council.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.
For information. No action required.

FILE

INDEXED BY
( ) REGISTRY
DATE 19/9/40

Special -

September 14, 1940.

Immigration of Polish refugees into Shanghai - Correspondence between Polish Consul-General and Shanghai Municipal Council

In accordance with instructions received, the Consul-General for Poland, Mr. de Rosset (who has been away in Japan on business for a considerable period), was interviewed by D.S.I. Pitts on September 9, in regard to details relating to the proposed immigration into Shanghai of Polish refugees.

Matters of registration, the issue of permits, depositing of funds to ensure that immigrants did not become a public burden, etc., etc., were touched upon and the Counsul-General promised his full co-operation in all details. As, however, there is at present no indication of the arrival of Polish refugees in Shanghai, the Consul-General asked that the matter be left in abeyance. He will seek the assistance of this office as soon as he receives information that Polish refugees desire to take up residence in Shanghai.

Certified true copy

J. F. Howell

JHS.

FORM 2
G. 40M-1-40

File No. 3[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - S.I. Station, S422/40

REPORT

Date September 14th, 40

Subject. Immigration of Polish refugees into Shanghai - Correspondence between Polish Consul-General and Shanghai Municipal Coundl

Made by. D.S.I. Pitts. Forwarded by. D.S.I. Logan

Comm. of Police
Sir:
Information.
R.W. Clarke.
D.C. (Sp. Br.)
15/9.

In accordance with instructions received, the Consul-General for Poland, Mr. de Rosset (who has been away in Japan on business for a considerable period), was interviewed by D.S.I. Pitts on September 9, in regard to details relating to the proposed immigration into Shanghai of Polish refugees.

Matters of registration, the issue of permits, depositing of funds to ensure that immigrants did not become a public burden, etc., etc., were touched upon and the Consul-General promised his full co-operation in all details. As, however, there is at present no indication of the arrival of Polish refugees in Shanghai, the Consul-General asked that the matter be left in abeyance. He will seek the assistance of this office as soon as he receives information that Polish refugees desire to take up residence in Shanghai.

J. Pitts.

D.S.I.

Copy to S. & C.G.

SHANGHAI 17 SEP. 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

15/9

D. C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 19/9/40

M 1/14.

P.

S2422(B)
18 7 40

August 10, 1940.

Stanislas B. M. de Rosset, Esq.,
Charge d'Affaires de Pologne,
26 Rte. Delastre,
Shanghai.

Dear M. de Rosset,

I enclose my official communication to you, which represents my understanding of what we verbally agreed together when you called upon me relative to the matter of the admission into the Settlement of Polish refugees.

There are one or two details in connection with the registration of all European refugees which the Municipal Police Department would like to settle to your satisfaction, and it is the purpose of Sub-Inspector Pitts to call upon you in this connection.

Yours sincerely,

G. Godfrey Phillips

D. I. I. Pitts

Speak

13/5.

rn/

S.1422(8)
18 9 40

August 9 40.

Dear Nash,

I can see no grounds for objection to the entry of Polish citizens into the Settlement. If there are Jews amongst the immigrants, the Committee may not take the actions of the Polish Charge d'Affaires very kindly but perhaps minor details of this description can be discussed later. It is essential that arrangements be made for these immigrants to attend Police Headquarters for registration purposes in a manner similar to that observed by immigrants of Jewish extraction. The Section of Special Branch engaged in the registration of immigrants is particularly busy on Tuesdays and Fridays with registration work and it will therefore be appreciated if immigrants of Polish nationality can attend on other days.

Perhaps it would be more satisfactory for D.S.I. Pitts to call at the Polish Legation and arrange details ?

Yours sincerely,

R.W.J.

E. T. Nash, Esq.,
S. M. C.

P.

POLICE
84422(R)
18 9 40

August 9, 1940.

Stanislas B. M. de Rosset, Esq.,
Charge d'Affaires de Pologne,
26 Rte. Delastre,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to address you on the subject of the Council's regulations, introduced on June 1, 1940, a copy of which I enclose, regarding the entry into and residence in the International Settlement of Shanghai South of the Soochow Creek of refugees from Europe.

The basic purpose underlying these regulations, which were introduced by the Council by arrangement with the Japanese Consulate-General, is to ensure that the International Settlement shall not be further burdened by refugees from Europe who are without financial or other resources sufficient for their maintenance.

The Council is prepared to permit residence in the International Settlement South of the Soochow Creek of refugees of Polish nationality, subject to the conditions set out in the aforesaid regulations, and to issue Police permits for such Polish refugees who satisfy the requirements of the regulations. Applications for

such permits need not, of course, be made through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, but instead should be made through and be vouched for by the Polish Authorities, with whom the prescribed deposit should be made.

I have to make it clear that the Council's regulations governing the residence of European refugees do not, other than by arrangement, override governmental emigration regulations, nor do they authorise the entry of any person whose entry into the Port of Shanghai is precluded by any passport restrictions that may exist.

I shall be glad to be informed as to whether you concur in these proposals.

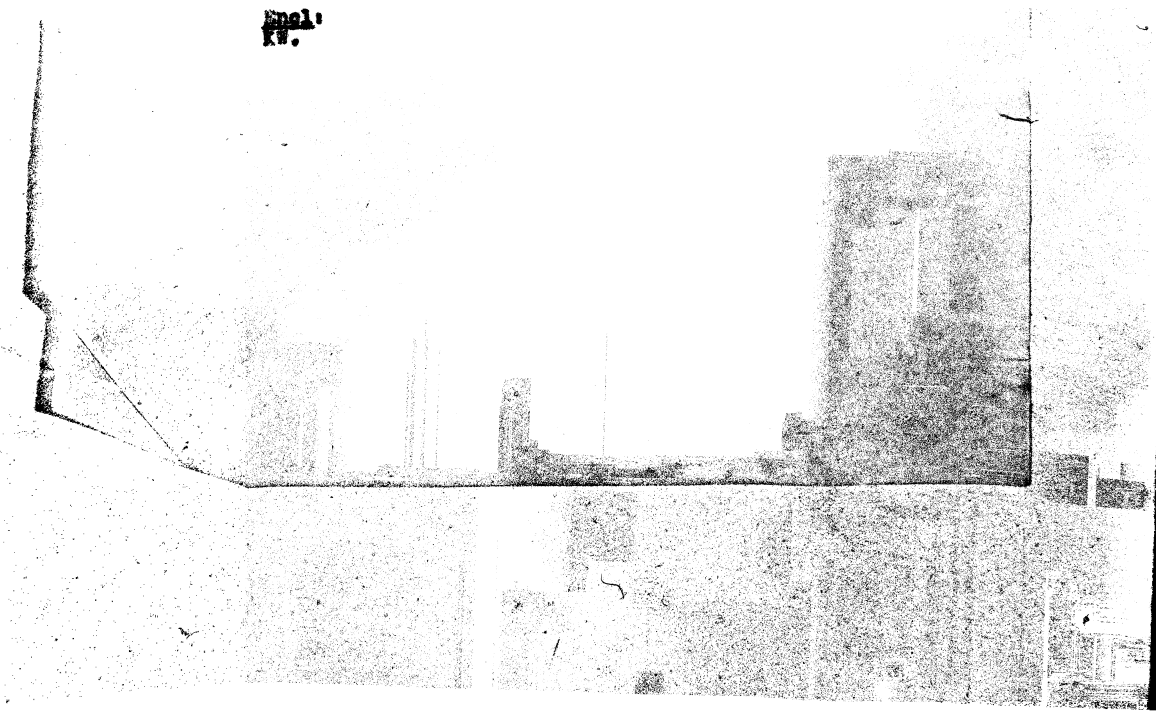
I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary & Commissioner General.

Engl:
KW.



F. 201 A
G. 2M-2-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO D 5422

SUBJECT:

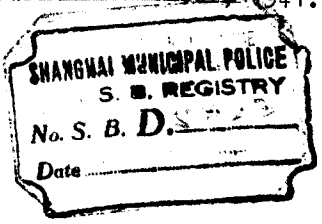
German Jewish Refugees.
Miscellaneous Subjects.

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
~~General Subjects vide~~ Generals		D 5422 (C)
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

"I. C."
SASSOON HOUSE
SHANGHAI.
CABLES: "ICYGRAM"
P. O. BOX 2140
TELEPHONE 16637
Fa.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS
IN CHINA

SHANGHAI. 22nd November, 1941.



The Acting Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

This is to acknowledge the receipt of your communication No. D.5422, dated November 19, 1941, contents of which have been noted.

I quite appreciate the fact that you cannot officially intercede with the Telephone Company, but I think that there is a possibility for you perhaps to suggest to the Telephone Company or one of its senior officials that it would be desirable from every point of view if a telephone could be installed at Mrs. Altura's residence, as pointed out in my previous letter.

Since eighteen months I have been putting my request before the Telephone Company every now and then, unfortunately without any result; perhaps a telephone call by you to a competent official might alter the situation.

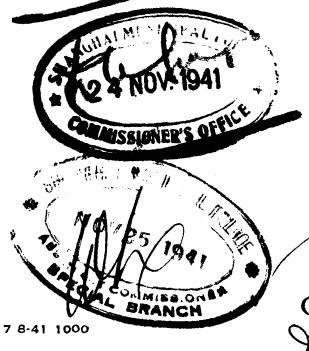
I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,

Hon. Secretary.

Pls. Panamanis as instructed by A.C.S.P.B. 25.11.41 S.L.

Sir. Done QQ. 26/11

A.C.S.P.B.



NO. 17 8-41 1000

P.A.T.

Send someone to see Mr Komor & suggest that he or one of influence call personally at Tel Co & explain the case.

SPECIAL BRANCH POLICE
No. 5 b 15629
Date 20-11-41

November 19, 41.

The Honorary Secretary,
International Committee for the Organization
of European Immigrants in China,
Sassoon House,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated November 17, 1941 wherein you request Police assistance to install a telephone for one of your staff residing in Hongkew district.

I regret that the Police cannot intercede on your behalf and would suggest that you place your request before a senior official of the Telephone Company.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

H.M. SMYTH

Acting Commissioner of Police.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE / /

Original sent 20-11-41

SN/C.

"I. C."
SASSOON HOUSE
SHANGHAI.
CABLES: "ICYGRAM"
P. O. BOX 2140
TELEPHONE 16637

PK/Fe.

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE
ORGANIZATION OF EUROPEAN IMMIGRANTS
IN CHINA

SHANGHAI. 17th November, 1941.

Shanghai Municipal Police,
Special Branch,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sirs,

On various occasions during the past few months, we have requested the Shanghai Telephone Company to allocate a telephone to one of our staff living in Hongkew, with whom the undersigned, in the case of an emergency, can communicate. The Shanghai Telephone Company has always given the stereotyped reply that they have no instruments, and this inspite of the urgency and necessity of the telephone for the needs of this Committee being represented to them very thoroughly.

As an illustration may I say that yesterday, at about 7 p.m., I was called up by West Hongkew Police Station and informed that there had been a suicide case, to which we had to send a representative at the inquest the following morning, i.e. this morning. I had absolutely no means of communicating with any responsible member of my staff in order to give the necessary emergency instructions, and it was only by telephoning to someone living in the International Settlement and asking him to go out to Hongkew and try to locate a staff member, that I was finally able to make the necessary arrangements.

This state of affairs is an impossible one, and I feel sure that with some good will, the Telephone Company could find one instrument, even if it had to deprive perhaps one or the other of the many exchange shops, which sport from 8 - 9 instruments, of one telephone.

In view of the fact that this Committee works in close co-operation with the SMP and with your Branch, I would appreciate it very much if you would use your influence with the Telephone Company and ask them to instal telephone service at

No. 43 Muirhead Road,
for Mrs. Lisa Altura;

Mrs. Altura's application has been on record for more than 18 months; she is my personal secretary, and I must be able to contact her at all times of the day or night.

Thanking you in anticipation for your good offices,

I am, dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

Hon. Secretary.

I/C P.
Sir,
I do not think the Police can intercede on behalf of the I.C. Surely if they explained their case fully to a responsible member of the Telephone Co they would get favourable consideration?

18/11/41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
NOV 18 1941
SPECIAL BRANCH

No. 17 1-41 2000

LM 2
G. 90M-1-3

Misc. File No. 6/40.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Wayside Station,

REPORT

Date March 1st, 1940.

Subject. Disturbance in the Ward Road Camp for German refugees.

Made by D.S. Larby. Forwarded by Officer i/c.

Sir,

At 1.45 p.m. on 1-3-40, a telephone message was received by Wayside Station from Dr. J. Weinberger, in charge of the camp at 138 Ward Road for German refugees, to the effect that a disturbance was taking place among the inmates of this establishment.

A party of police under Sub-Inspector T. Walker attended and discovered a crowd of some two hundred German Jews holding a meeting to protest the action of the Refugee Committee in arranging for the transfer of fifty unmarried men from the Ward Road Camp to the camp situated at 1090 Yinliang Road, in order to make room for a number of Jewish families moving into the former address.

Haranguing the assembly was a German refugee, one Mr. Robert Weishut, 52, S/unemployed, 138 Ward Road, who was indulging in a vehement criticism of the Refugee Committee's proposed actions. Resultant from enquiries, it appears that the above-named individual, who apparently has some pretensions to being a barrister in his native land, has organized at the Ward Road Camp, a "Camp Inmates Association," presumably with the idea of dictating to the Refugee Committee. The influence of this association, however, in view of its sponsor's unstable temperament is not at present expected to expand.

On being advised by the Police to disperse, the meeting did so while Sub-Inspector Walker cautioned Mr. Weishut regarding his future behaviour.

D.S. Larby

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O."D".

D.C.(Sp. Br).

YU/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5422 (C)

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 12, 1939.

Subject. Central European Jews - Articles in "China Weekly Review".

Made by. D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by. C. Crawford. D.I.

Mr. STANTON, American Executive Consul, has been interviewed in connection with the correspondence appearing in the enclosed communication from Mr. Paul KOMOR and his help solicited in an effort to curb any possible attempt by the "China Weekly Review" to hinder the relief work of the Emigrant Committees that might result from the publication of articles relating to the Refugee problem.

After the salient points of Mr. KOMOR's letter had been placed in Mr. STANTON's hands and the situation, as it affects the Police, explained to him, this gentleman communicated with Mr. J.B. POWELL, editor and publisher of the "China Weekly Review". Mr. POWELL stated that the articles for publications were not of a political nature and were of a character that could only be construed as being sympathetic towards the plight in which refugees are finding themselves, and as such, would, it was hoped, merit sympathetic understanding and treatment of the Refugee question by both the authorities and readers.

Mr. STANTON instructed Mr. POWELL to refrain from publishing any item that might cause unpleasantness to the Relief Committees, to which Mr. POWELL agreed.

D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch)

FILE

D.S. Pitts. 15/8.

Mr. Komor informed 15/8.

"I. C."
SHANGHAI
190 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE: 16637
TELEGR.-ADR.: "KOMOR"

5422

SHANGHAI, August 7th, 1939

To the Commissioner of Police
S.M.P.
Shanghai

Dear Sirs:-

I beg to enclose copy of a letter addressed to the Emigrants' Committee and the contents of which speaks for itself.

Considering that there is sufficient inflamable material in the world to-day and that we do not lack such in Shanghai either and that the handling of the Emigrant situation is diffcult enough without superfluous "New-stories" making things even more difficult, I hope that you will be so good as to do what you can in the sense of my letter to my Committee.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

"I. C." RELIEF FUND

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer



August 7th, 1939

Ellis Hayim, Esquire
E. Kann, Esquire
E. Kelen, Esquire
Shanghai

Gentlemen:-

Consul v. Randow has just 'phoned to me drawing attention to the announcement appearing in the "China Weekly Review" to the effect that a series of six articles which will appear, beginning with the next number dealing with the Emigrant question.

These articles will be supposed to show, why and wherefore Emigrants came to Shanghai and it is to be supposed, that they will not lack that journalistic sensationalism, which seems to be an attribute to modern news-writing.

It is also stated in the announcement that the work of the various Committees will be described, and it is therefore to be assumed, that the writer of the series, a gentleman by the name of Julius R u d o l p h (not registered with us) has obtained or will attempt to obtain information from you or members and organs of the Committee.

For reasons which I have frequently explained and which have always been appreciated by the Committee, any sensational propaganda work in connection with the Emigrants question is to be tabooed as unnecessary and of no constructive use. These questions, which are mainly political, are sufficiently threshed out in the world-press and need no further spreading through any medium which coul in any way be brought into connection with our work which is absolutely only constructively charitable and non-political.

Inasmuch as the German Consulate-General has given us every possible support in very difficult circumstances, I would very deeply regret if the "China Weekly Review" brought any articles which would not be in keeping with the lines we have ourselves laid down in connection with Propaganda, if any, for the Emigrants.

I would therefore urge you to kindly look into this matter without delay and to prevent, iff possible the appearance of any "new-stories" which might, in their effect, cause more harm than any good at all.

Your early reply to this will be very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

CWC
CM 2
G. 90M. -39

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 3, 1939.

Subject. "Communist Elements Active Among German Jews" - report appearing in Tairiku Shimpo of September 30, 1939.

Made by D.S. Pitts Forwarded by C. Crawford D.C.

The contents of the attached report, are to put it very mildly, highly exaggerated, for no instance has yet come to light in respect of communist propaganda being distributed among Jewish refugees in the Yangtszepoo area.

It is a known fact that dissatisfaction has been expressed by certain of the emigrants in regard to the treatment afforded them by, for instance, Dr. Kurt MARX, a leading Committee member of the Refugees' Aid Committee, while the managers of various homes and camps have not escaped criticism from inmates.

To construe this type of bickering as communist activity, however, is very wide of the mark and though there exists a probability that radicals in certain numbers are to be found among the refugees, it is quite certain they have not yet manifested their presence by the dissemination of propaganda of any kind.

C. 4/10.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE * 4 OCT. 1939 * COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

D. C. (Special Branch).

J. A. Pitts

D. S.

Comm'r
for
Information.
J. H. S. Robertson
DC (S.B)

September 30, 1939.

TAIKIKU SHIMPO

COMMUNIST ELEMENTS ACTIVE AMONG GERMAN JEWS IN YANGTSZEPOO DISTRICT

The number of German refugees in Shanghai is reported to be now over 10,000. Several thousand are residing in the Hongkew and Yangtszepoo districts in the Japanese sector. A number of the German Jews are communists and are reported to be actively engaged in the dissemination of communist propaganda in the Yangtszepoo District.

The Japanese authorities are paying close attention to their movements.

5422-61
28 8 39

Translation of an extract, which appeared in the "Shanghai Jewish Chronicle", dated 26-8-39.

Emigrants in Case of War.

During the past 24 hours wild rumours have been circulating among the emigrants in Shanghai re their position in case of war.

One of the most persistent rumours was to the effect, that all men, up to the age of 40, have to report to the "Komor Committee".

Having investigated this rumour, we are in the position to state, that an assurance was given by Mr. Komor, that this, as well as all other rumours in this connection, are groundless and untrue and that the position of the emigrants, in case of war, will not be affected in any way, there being absolutely no grounds for agitation.

Emigranten im Kriegsfall.

In den letzten 24 Stunden waren im Emigrantenkreis wilde Geruechte ueber die Stellung des Emigranten in Shanghai im Kriegsfall verbreitet; unter anderem wurde behauptet, dass sich saemtliche maennliche Emigranten bis zum 40. Lebensjahr unverzueglich beim Komitee Komor zu melden haetten. Herr Komor versicherte uns auf Rueckfrage, dass an diesem und anderen Geruechten kein wahres Wort sei. Er erklaerte, dass im Kriegsfall die hiesigen Emigranten hiervon in keiner Weise betroffen wuerden. Zur Beunruhigung laege also nicht der geringste Anlass vor.

O. Wittmann
8.2.1.

File C 31/8

Headquarters,

June 5, 1939

D.O. "C" Div.

German & Austrian Jews
Relief Society — Watchman

Reference the attached copy of letter from the above Society:-

Headquarters have approved of R. Weisenberg being classified as a Police Watchman. He will be in unform (Not Armed) under the number 901 and employed at the Embankment Building.

Supervision Fees are being paid by Mr. Henry H. Cohen, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd.

Although this man is employed in an Office in Embankment Building, will you as a special case, have the Officers on Day Patrol visit the Office and sign his Conference Book in the forenoon and afternoon.

D. S. Pell
C 11/6/39 W Haubaum
A. C. (A. & T. R.).

Copy for:-

D.C. Special Branch.

Copy.

RELIEF SOCIETY FOR GERMAN

AND AUSTRIAN JEWS.

Cable:
"Hilfsfond"
Tel.41083.

1 South Tiendong Rd.
(Embankment Bldg)
P.O.B.1131.

Shanghai, May 30th, 1939.

Our No.39/3973.

Henry H.Cohen Esq.,
133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
S h a n g h a i

Dear Mr. Cohen,

It gives me much pleasure in acknowledging with thanks receipt of your kind letter concerning Mr. Robert W e i s s e n b e r g . I am more than grateful for your kind suggestion and advice given on behalf of Mr. Robert Weissenberg. I do realize the difficulties he or anybody else in his place is facing in keeping out the crowd and allowing people admittance to the various departments according to their respective needs.

Since you were good enough to offer us your kind services for contacting the department concerned I would be very thankful, if you would kindly take the necessary steps. As to the expenses in connection I have gladly noted your kindness and considdration.

With kindest regards and renewed thanks for your sympathetic and active interest, I am

Very sincerely yours

Committee for the Assistance
of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai
Disbursement and Housing
Committee.
Dr. Kurt M a r x
Secretary.

D-5422 (0)

FM. 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

5422(0)-6
30 12 43

Station Foreign Affairs Section Intelligence Dept. File No. Date 22-12-1943

SUBJECT: "Chanukah" Celebration by the Zionist Organization of Shanghai

At 8 p.m. Dec.21st,1943, The Zionist Organization of Shanghai held a celebration of the Jewish holiday "Chanukah", at the S.J.Y.A.school, 527 E.Yuhang Rd. The celebration was attended by about 300 persons and consisted of a religious ceremony, a speech by the president of the organization, Dr.Parnes, and several instrumental and vocal renditions. The function ended at 11.30 p.m. The Zionist youth organizations, Brit Trumpeldor and Brit Noar Zioni participated in the performances.

In his address, Dr.Parnes spoke of the events which are brought back to [redacted] memory by "Chanukah", namely the fight led by the Maccabi family against oppression by a Syrian king in the 2nd century b.c. He stressed the associations of modern Zionism with this part of Jewish history and stated that the present distressed situation of Jews all over the world was partly due to the Jews themselves who had forgotten or tried to forget their origin and who have been disunited amongst themselves. Modern Zionism has brought new hope to Jews and instead of trying to assimilate themselves to other peoples, which so bitterly failed during the past 150 years, they should try to live up to their great tradition and the future which is being built up in Palestine.

Short scenes, enacted by members of the "Brit Noar Zioni" showed scenes of contemporary life in Palestine, with emphasis laid on the idealism displayed by the pioneers who have cultivated the land from desert to fertile soil and the self-denying labour done by them for the benefit of a new Jewish state, and condemning those Jews who came to Palestine just as to any other country

File

19.12.23

FILE

FILE

FM. 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station..... *File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT:

of emigration and who do not understand the spirit of Zionism. Also shown was the dislike of Zionists to see Palestine considered as a political pawn with its value depending on its stratigical position, and their contention that land could be owned only by those who love it and who till its soil.

The celebration will be repeated on Dec.22nd on Dec.23rd due to the limited capacity of the premises. According to arrangments made with the S.S.R.A.B. entrance tickets, on which name, age, and address of the holder are to be entered, entitle to the passage from the border of the designated area to the S.J.Y. A.school.

J. Ellis
D. S.

O i/c Foreign Affairs Section
Intelligence Dept.

Members of the Committee in charge for the application
of the ZIONIST ORGANISATION [illegible]
ZIONIST ORGANISATION OF [illegible]
ZIONS ZION
into the new Organisation ZIONIST ORGANI[illegible]

Name	Address	Occupation	Country of birth
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

IM. 115 422 (0)-6
24-11-43

Zionist Organization
of
Shanghai

International
Chinese R'd Corner

"Zionist
organization"

FM. 3
G. 500 1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

5422(0)6
9 8 43

REPORT

Station: ..... File No. ..... Date 4th August, 1943.

SUBJECT: Report on Meeting of the Members of the New Zionists Organisation on the 3-rd of August, 1943.

1/ Name of organisation:- New Zionist Organisation.

2/ Office address:- 1630 Avenue Road, Tel. 34806.

3/ Kind of meeting:- Commemorative meeting on the 3-rd anniversary of the death of the founder of the organisation, Vladimir Jabotinsky.

4/ Time of meeting:- Between 8.45 a.m. and 10.30 a.m. on the 3-8-43.

5/ Place:- Shanghai Jewish Club, 1630 Avenue Road.

6/ Chairman for the occasion: V. Zoubitsky, vice-chairman of the organisation.

7/ Attendance:- About 250 persons, including about 100 women and about 50 members of the Brith Trumpeldor.

8/ Programme:- a. Parade of members of the Zionist Youth Association "Brith Trumpeldor.

The Jewish flag was marched in under the escort of 6 members of the Brith Trumpeldor, including one girl member, all in black jackets, edged with blue,, and white trousers or skirt respectively, who took up position in front of the picture of Vladimir Jabotinsky placed on the wall behind the long table for the leaders of the organization. The leaders then took their seats and V. Zoubitsky opened the meeting. He requested all present to stand up in memory of the late Vladimir Jabotinsky and

b. Cantor Podrabinek performed memorial rites, according to the Jewish faith.

c. Speech by L.E.Tomchinsky, chairmen of the organization.

L.E. Tomchinsky stated that Vladimir Jabotinsky died on the 3-rd of August, 1940; that he was the founder of the New Zionist Organization and participated in the 6-th Basel Jewish Conference; that he was a person who wanted to create a Jewish army in Palestine, but was prevented to do so by the policy of the British Government; that he was one of the last Zionist leaders, who wanted to found a Jewish State not only through propaganda but, by , if possible, through employing force (Jewish army). He was striving for immediate Jewish rights as a nation and not through slow emancipation for Jewish rights (programme of the Zionists of Theodor Herzl) L.E.Tomchinsky further stated that V,Jabotinsky is dead, but that his ideas will be carried on by the

上海共同租界警察
刑事特高課第三科
AUG 7
Police Special Branch, S.M.P.
(E.B.) SECRETARY
DATE 9 8 43

FM. 3
G. 500 1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

2.

Station..... *File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT: (cont'd).

[illegible] Organization [illegible] by the Jewish Youth, Brith Trumpeldor Association. Mr. V. Jabotinsky [illegible] the Jewish tragedy in Poland and advise all Polish Jews to evacuate to Palestine before the war.

Speech of Rabbi Ashkenazi in Jiddish language.

He explains in his speech to the Rabbis the [illegible] between the two Zionist organizations, making a comparison in which he compares the old Zionist organization as the railway track (the basis) and the younger Zionist organizations as the train (fire), stating that the train cannot run without the track, whilst the track is no use without the train, therefore the whole organization of the Zionists is of no use unless both Zionist divisions work in unison.

Speech of Dr. Joffick, chairman of the Shanghai Zionist Association "Hadimah", in Russian.

Dr. Joffick repeated in the Russian language what Rabbi Ashkenazi said in Jiddish and to the surprise of many persons at the meeting agreed that the New Zionists are following the right course of action in asking for a Jewish army and state in Palestine, which is more or less contrary to the programme of the "Hadimah" Zionists, whose programme is the same as the "Theodor Herzl" Zionists and is based more on negotiations for a piece of land in Palestine without referring to arms.

Note. The chairman V. Zoubitsky thanked Dr. Joffick for his declaration as the chairman of the "Hadimah" and it could be noticed amongst the assembled persons a certain confusion, that the "Hadimah" Zionist are ready to make alterations in their programme and are ready to fight for the Jewish State if necessary. Many persons were smiling and believed that Dr. Joffick was not enpowered from his organization to make such open declaration, but did it out of his personal feelings.

Speech of A. Kalmanovich in Jiddish language.

He stated that Vladimir Jabotinsky was a great man and lit the light for the Jews, which light has to be followed till the Jews obtain the rigth to the foundation of the Jewish State in Palestine and that the death of V. Jabotinsky was a very big shock to all Jews. However he has lit the fire in the Jewish hearts and he will never be forgotten by the Jews. He was the man who demanded self-defence rights for the Jews and stated that the Jews themselves have to fight for their rights. The Jewish Youth followed his teaching and the Brith Trumpeldor was founded. It is time for the Jews to cease being regarded as nothings and time to be regarded as a nation same as any other nation.

Speech of J. Tukachinsky, member of Brith Trumpeldor.

FM. 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

3.

Station Foreign Affairs *File No.* *Date* August 5th, 1940.

SUBJECT: (cont).

His speech was composed of the activities of V. Jabotinsky in connection with the Zionist problem and of praising his ideas of New Zionism and the Jewish Youth in particular. The speech was in the English language and the speaker was repeating more or less the contents of the former speeches.

d. Recital of two poems about V. Jabotinsky in the Hebrew and Russian languages by L. Perker and J. Liberman respectively.

The Chairman then introduced Dr. J.A John, who made a short speech, stating that V. Jabotinsky was the founder of the Brith Trumpeldor Organization. Joseph Trumpeldor in whose name the organization is named was also one of the active Zionists and died 25 years ago. He was a soldier in the Russian army during the Russian Japanese War.

The Japanese also know the name of Joseph Trumpeldor, because he was a brave man. When the Russian army retreated, a detachment of about 200 soldiers was left to keep the Japanese army back as long as possible in order to give the main Russian army time to retreat. Joseph Trumpeldor was one in the detachment. The detachment was surrounded and all, except J. Trumpeldor, killed. But J. Trumpeldor gathered the riffles from his killed comrades and continued to fight for a considerable time, before being taken prisoner. The Japanese Commander was so surprised about the bravery of J. Trumpeldor that he released him with a letter in which was stated about the bravery of J. Trumpeldor. The letter being addressed to the Russian Comander. Therefore this episode about J. Trumpeldor is well known in Japan and also that he was a Jew.

The present circumstances are such that restrictions had to be enforced upon the Jews, but after the war the Japanese Authorities will assist the Jews in obtaining their own State.

After the speech of Dr. John the Jewish Anthem was song by all present and the chairman announced that the meeting was closed (10.30 p.m.).

COMMENT.

The public at the meeting applauded each speaker and no comments on the speeches were made from the public, most of whom are rather ignorant about the exact activities of the various Zionistic organizations and only learn about same at meetings like the above described.

The most entusstic followers are the Jewish Youth organization, who are prepared by teachers in the Jewish Schools to strife for the Jewish State in Palestine. The present time of restriction is very opportune for propaganda purposes, because the leaders are able to show the Jewish Youth in practice the nesseccity of an independent Jewish State and to be recognized as a nation.

D.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section,
Crime and Special Branches.

團体名簿要注意
月報資料トナス

FM. 2
6. 5000-9-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible].

Bubbling Well Station.

REPORT

Date August 4th., 1943.

Subject Commemorative Meeting of the New Zionist Organization.

Made by D.S.I. Drosdoff. Forwarded by C/Insp. Officer i/c District.

Sir,

I beg to report that at 8.45p.m. 3/8/43, Commemoration Meeting of the New Zionist Organization took place in the premises of Jewish Club, 1023 Avenue Road.

The meeting was organized on the occasion of the 3rd. anniversary of the death of V. Jabotinsky, the founder of the above organization.

Speeches on the subject were delivered by Rabbi Ashkenasi. L.M. Tomchinsky (the chairman), V. Zoubitsky (the head of Brit-Trumpeldor), A. Warmanowich, and J. Tubachinsky.

Nothing objectionable from Police view point occurred during the evening.

Meeting was closed at 10.45p.m.

H. Drosdoff
D.S.I. Drosdoff.

辻 儔格
Sen. Det. i/c.

杉崎利光
Officer i/c.

TYP:

FM
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station Foreign Affairs Section C & S Branch File No. ..... Date 28-7-1943

SUBJECT: Application to hold Commemorative Meeting by the New Zionist Organization

1. Name of organization: New Zionist Organization
   Reg.Cert.No. 916

2. Address: 1623 Avenue Rd, c/o S'hai Jewish Club
   Tel. 34205

3. Chairman: L.E.Tomchinsky, Russian Jew, 394/3 Ave. du Roi Albert, Tel.72749

4. Time and Date of meeting: 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. Aug.3rd,1943

5. Place of meeting: Shanghai Jewish Club, 1623 Avenue Rd

6. Object: Commemorative meeting on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the death of the founder of the organization, Vladimir Jabotinsky.

7. Responsible person: L.E.Tomchinsky, chairman

8. Number of persons expected: about 150

9. Programme: (in collaboration with the Zionistic youth organization "Brit Trumpeldor")

   1. Parade of members of Brit Trumpeldor
   2. Memorial rites, to be performed by Cantor Podrabinek of the Oheil Moishe Synagogue, 102 Rte Tenant de la Tour
   3. Speeches by Rabbi Ashkenazi, 308 Cardinal Mercier, L.E.Tomchinsky, chairman, Rabbi Valkin, 281/1 Liaoyang Rd, V.Zoubitsky, vice chairman of the New Zionist Orgainzation, A.Kalmanovich, 345 /1 Ave. du Roi Albert, J.Tukachinsky, Brit Trumpeldor, 340/46 Rte.Cohen, and representatives of the Ashkenazi Jewish Community and the Zionist organization "Kadimah", will be held about the life and the work of V.Jabotinsky,
   4. Recital of poems, the texts of which have been submitted for censorship and were found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature. The persons reciting will be: E.Perkal, 343/19 Ward Rd and J.Libermann, 1326/302 Avenue Joffre.

10. Enquiry and comment: Jabotinsky, in whose honour the above meeting is arranged was the founder of the New Zionist Organization and the Brit Trumpeldor. He is the father of the so-called "Revisionists" which is the name for Zionists who are not satisfied to negotiate for a Jewish State, but who are ready to fight for it if necessary, They might also be called "Nationalists". Jabotinsky died on the 3-8-1940 and now, it is the 3rd anniversary of his death which is going to be commemorated.

    There appears to be no reason for the raising of Police objection against the above meeting.

O i/c Foreign Affa rs Section
C & S Branch

D. [illegible]

UNION OF ZIONIST-REVISIONIST —— BRIT TRUMPELDOR —— ~~BRIT HAHAYAL~~ —— FUND TEL-HAI —— ~~JETHOU-GALIL~~

THE NEW ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

~~P.O. BOX 070~~
SHANGHAI

21st July, 1943.

The Police Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

Gentlemen,

The New Zionist Organization, in conjunction with our youth organization Brit Trumpeldor, herewith applies for a permission to Hold a Memorial Meeting on the anniversary of the death of our president and leader Vladimir Jabotinsky.

The meeting is scheduled to take place in the Jewish Club premises on 3rd. August, 1943, at 8 p.m., the programme of which is attached herewith.

Admission free

Yours faithfully,

THE NEW ZIONIST ORGANIZATION,

I. Zaubkiung

22-7-43

UNION OF ZIONIST-REVISIONIST —— BRIT TRUMPELDOR —— [redacted] —— FUND TEL-HAI ——

THE NEW ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

[redacted]

SHANGHAI

PROGRAMME OF MEMORIAL MEETING TO BE HELD 3rd August, 1943.

1/ Parade of Brit Trumpeldor
2/ Memorial rites to be performed by Cantor Podrabinek of the Oheil Moishe Synagogue.
3/ Speeches:
   a) Rabbi Ashkenazi will say a few words in memory of V. Jabotinsky as a great nationalist.
   b) L.Tomchinsky, Chairman of the N.Z.O., will speak on V. Jabotinsky as 1/ a great Jewish leader 2/ writer 3/ creator of N.Z.O.
   c) Rabbi Valkin will say a few words similar to Rabbi Ashkenazi.
   d) V. Zoubitsky's subject will be V. Jabotinsky as the Vice President of N.Z.O. regenerator of Theodor Herzl's ideas and state Zionism.
   e) Kalmanovich's subject is V. Jabotinsky as the reformer of the Jewish psychology.
   f) J. Tukachinsky, member of Brit Trumpeldor, will speak on V. Jabotinsky as the originator of Brit Trumpeldor and the symbol of perfect youth.
   g) & h) Representatives of the Shanghai Ashkenazi Jewish Communal Association and the Zionist Organization "Kadimah" will be invited to say a few words in memory of the leader.

THE NEW ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

~~P.O. BOX 979~~
SHANGHAI

4/ Recitals:

a) Brit Trumpeldor hymn in Russian (text is enclosed)
b) Special poem written in honour of the leader (text which is in Russian is also enclosed)
c) Poem in Hebrew on above subject (text is enclosed)

Liebermann, Portal

V. Jabotinsky

Бетар.

Бетар,
Из гноем сочащихся ран
В крови и мученьях
Встает поколенье
Жестоких и гордых дворян.
В руинах масада, Бетар,
Готопата
Еврейская крепость возстань.

Евреи-потомки вельмож,
Пусть раб или странник
Пусть нищий-он венчан
Короною древней Шломо.
И тайно иль явно
Он помнит державу
Еврейскую гордость и мощь.
Преграды сметет наш пожар.
Под,ем иль уклоны
Сожжем все препоны
Несите в огонь. Эйн Давар.
И душу и тело
За правое дело,
За славу не жаль и погибнуть
Умереть, иль вершины достигнуть...
Масада и крепость Бетар.

В.Е.Жаботинскій/перевод с еврейскаго/

Склоняется в печали голова,
И сердце все постичь еще не смеет..
И жалкими становятся слова
Пред памятью священною твоею.

Мы все дышали именем твоим...
Твой светлый дух был нам залог победы
Нет мысли ,чтоб от нас ты утаил,
И нет мечты ,которой нам ты не дал.
Ты нас учил :Войну и кровь и брань
С улыбкой на свои примите плечи..
Но эту глубочайшую из ран
На ни какое время не залечит.
Нам были дороги твой дух и плоть
Твой каждый жест и вздох, и глаз мерцанье
Ведь это сердца твоего тепло
Нас вывело из небытья к сознанью,
И вот теперь, как колокол затих...
Угас маяк ,который так нам светил..
Мы б сотни жизней отдали своих
Чтб только ты был жив сейчас. Что-б в эти
Тревогами отмеченые дни ,
дни горести ,позора и печали
Одним тобой зажженые огни
Нам верный путь ,как прежде освещали.
Гордись народ который мог создать
Такую гордую и жертвенную душу,
Чья жизнь была- ярчайшая звезда,
Чья жизнь была - Слушай Израиль, слушай.
Гордись народ ,он жил среди тебя,
Он- великан,мудрец ,поэт и воин,
Он отдал все тебе,тебя любя...
Но ты,но был ли ты его достоин...
Но смеешь ли сказать сегодня ты,
Что заслужил ты сей своей обидой,
Чтоб эта кровь безмерной чистоты
По капле за тебя была пролита.
И если нет-стыдись народ. Позор
Тебе погрязшему в своих пороках,
Что в страшный час ты свой трусливый взор
Укрыл от взора гневнаго пророка.
У гроба этого рыдать не сметь..
У гроба этого лишь смотр силам,
Что созданы тобой,чья жизнь и смерть
Для нас вовеки самый светлый символ.
Пусть мы осиротели ,Мы Бетар,
Твой верный сын,твой преданный наследник.
И этот мы перенесем удар.....
И поклянемся клятвою последней:
Пусть путь наш будет из одних скорбей,
Но мы пройдем сквозь бури и сквозь беды...
Борьба- да будет наш венок тебе,
Да будет памятник тебе- победа.-

И.Гальперин.

FM. 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station: Foreign Affairs File No. 6427(076 Date July 28th, 1943

SUBJECT: Report on Meeting of the Shanghai Zionist Organization "Kadimah", in Commemoration of the Death of Theodor Herzl.

Registry file

1. Name of organization:-	Shanghai Zionist Organization "Kadimah".
2. Address:-	301 Route Cardinal Mercier, F.C. Tel. 75875.
3. Kind of meeting:-	Commemorative meeting in memory of the death of Theodor Herzl, Zionist leader, in 1904 and the 10 death of H.N.Bialik, Zionist poet who died in 1934.
4. Date & time:-	25-7-43, between 5.30 p.m. and 9.15 p.m..
5. Place:-	Shanghai Jewish Club, 1625 Avenue Road.
6. Chairman & Secretary:-	Dr.S.Joffick - chairman. I. Nasser - secretary.
7. Attendance:-	About 200 persons, including about 75 women.
8. Main points of discussion & decision:-	1. Speeches by: Dr. S. Joffick, I.E.Tomchinsky, Samuel Ivry, V. Zoobitsky, I. Ilutovich. 2. Recitation by J.S.Liberman. 3. Jewish music played by trio A. Bershadsky, S. Riskin and I. Gotlieb.

With reference to above program.

1. Speech by Dr. S.Joffick:-
Being the chairman of the organization Dr. Joffick stated that the cause for the meeting was the commemoration of the death of the Zionist leader Theodor Herzl, who was born in 1860 in Budapest and was the son of a merchant and all his life was working for the establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine and that he died from heart-failure in 1904, because he was unable to bear the burden of his good idea, and that all Jews must follow in his steps.

The Jewish flag was brought into the room, guarded by two young men in the Jewish national uniform (black shirts with blue edges and black trousers, also wearing a cap with a badge) and one young girl in a similar uniform. The flag and the guards remained in the room till the end of the meeting. A cantor then song a prayer in the Hebrew language and a minute' silence was observed in memory of Theodor Herzl, all present being asked to stand up.

Speech of L.E. Tomchinsky.

RECEIVED BY D.J REGISTRY DATE 28/7/43

FM. 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station [illegible] *File No.* [illegible] *Date* July [illegible]-th, 1940.

SUBJECT: (cont'd).

L.D. Tomchinsky states that Theodor Herzl was the only Jew who gave all his time for the Zionists cause, arranged the Basel Jewish Conference and negotiated with the Sultan of Turkey to purchase a piece of land for the Jewish State, but there he was let down by the Jewish bankers (own Jewish people) who refused to collect L 1,500,000.00 which had to be paid for the land. That this refused was a shame to the Jews and is one of the causes why Theodor Herzl became heart-sick and died young, 44 years of age.

Speech of Samuel Ayali, in Jiddish.

He stated that Theodor Herzl has to be regarded as the founder of the Zionist movement for a Jewish state in Palestine. Although the Zionists existed before Herzl, but the Jews did not progress because the movement was started from the wrong end, meaning from Palestine pioneers, whilst Herzl started from the top, trying to purchase land in Palestine, which was the proper way, but that he was not supported by his own people, the bankers. But that Th. Herzl did not create the Jewish movement, but that he is a direct production of the Jewish movement, who picked up the correct way of acting. It has been stated that the Jews of the whole world are the richest men. This is not absolutly correct, but the Jews are definitely the oldest people of the world. The Jews are able to build their own state, because the Jews are educated people, but owing to assimilation they are called either British, French, American or any other nationality, because they have obtained these nationalities, but the most inventions have been made by Jews and if all such learned Jews would be in Palestine, all the other nations would try to make connection with Palestine. There will always be Jews and after suffering we will obtain our right to build a Jewish State and follow in the steps of Th. Herzl.

Speech of L. Ilutovich in Jiddish.

His speech contained the warning to all Jews to follow the teaching of Th. Herzl and praising the Zionist poet Bialik. The Jews must be politically rife and must regard themselves as a free nation, irrespective of their sufferings in the past and at present. They must educate their youth in order to be ready for a Jewish state after the war, whic the Jews will demand at the Peace Conferrence.

The Jews must suffer and wait.

The speech of Ilutovich can be stated was all for warning the Jews to be politicaly ready to move into the expected Jewish State in Palestine after the war and follow and support the Zionists in their teaching and education.

FM. 3
G. 500-1-42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

3.

Station Foreign File No. Date July 26-th, 1943.

SUBJECT: (cont.).

Speech of V. Zoobitsky in Russian.

V. Zoobitsky stated that the previous speakers had already related to the assembled persons all what he intended to say, but only he wished to remind the auditorium the bad times for the Jews in the years of 1922, 1925 and 1929, when a certain government, meaning England, did not do in Palestine what they should have done in respect of the Arab-Jew question and reminded also of the year 1936, when the politics of England and Europe in general were not in confirmity with the Jewish problem. He also asked the Jews to follow the ideas of the Zionists as the only way in which the Jewish question can be solved.

After this last speech there was a recitation of one of the Zionists poet Bialik's poems, by J.S. Liberman, whose recitation was enthusiastically approved by the persons at the meeting. The poem refers to the activities of Theodor Herzl.

Twice between the speeches intervals were made and the trio musicians performed Jewish music.

CONCLUSION.

The meeting was conducted in an orderly manner and without comments against the speeches. It could be observed that the speeches were delivered with a reserve owing to the presence of members of the Police and the speakers being warned by the chairman Dr. Joffick to abstain from any propagandists' method , being warned before the meeting by the undersigned. Samuel Ivry and L. Ilutovich whose speeches are usually delivered in an agitating manner, delivered their speeches in a very orderly manner, the worst mentioned being the "suffering of the Jews in all countries" and the intention of the Jews to demand their rights at the conclusion of the war.

Dr. Joffic, after reminding the assembled persons to attend the meeting of the New Zionist Organization in commemoration of the death of V. Jabotinsky on the 3-rd of August, closed the meeting at 9.15 p.m..

All assembled raised and song the Jewish Hymn and the flag was marched away. After that all dispersed.

E. Gerrard
D.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section,
Crime & Special Branches.

FM. 2
6. 5000-9-38

File No. Misc. 190/43.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

5422 10-6

REPORT Bubbling Well Station,

Date July 25th., 1943.

Subject Commemorative Meeting held by the Shanghai Jewish Zionist Organization at the Shanghai Jewish Club, 1628 Avenue Road.

Made by D.S.I. Fedoroff. Forwarded by C/Insp. Officer i/c. District.

Sir,

The undersigned begs to report that between 5.45p.m. and 8.15p.m. on the 25/7/43 a commemorative meeting was held by the "Shanghai Zionist Organization Hadimah" at the 2nd. floor hall of the Shanghai Jewish Club, 1628 Avenue Road, being attended by some 800 persons, members of the above organization and their guests. The admission was free.

The programme of the above meeting consisted of several speeches given by the members of the organization in accordance with the attached application approved by S.M.P. Headquarters and contents of the speeches being purely of advocating Zionistic ideas amongst the Jews and introducing the audience with the past life of T. Herzl, one of the leaders of Zionist movement and also Jewish Hebrew poet Bialik in whose commemoration the meeting was held. The second part of the meeting consisted of several musical numbers and reading of poems of the Jewish poets Bialik and Jabotinsky.

No untoward incidents had occurred during the meeting.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.S.I. Fedoroff.

Officer i/c.

TYP:

887 B.

Misc. 190/43.

Bubbling Well

July 25th., 43.

Commemorative Meeting held by the Shanghai Jewish Zionist Organization at the Shanghai Jewish Club, 1623 Avenue Road.

D.S.I. Fedoroff. C/Insp.
Officer i/c. District.

Sir,

The undersigned begs to report that between 5.45p.m. and 8.15p.m. on the 25/7/43 a commemorative meeting was held by the "Shanghai Zionist Organization Hadimah" at the 2nd. floor hall of the Shanghai Jewish Club, 1623 Avenue Road, being attended by some 200 persons, members of the above organization and their guests. The admission was free.

The programme of the above meeting consisted of several speeches given by the members of the organization in accordance with the attached application approved by S.M.P. Headquarters and contents of the speeches being purely of advocating Zionistic ideas amongst the Jews and introducing the audience with the past life of T. Herzl, one of the leaders of Zionist movement and also Jewish Hebrew poet Bialik in whose commemoration the meeting was held. The second part of the meeting consisted of several musical numbers and reading of poems of the Jewish poets Bialik and Jabotinsky.

No untoward incidents had occurred during the meeting.

D.S.I. Fedoroff.

辻 獏格
Sen. Det. i/c.

杉峰利光
Officer i/c.

TYP:

FM. 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

54220-6
27/7/43

Station Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch File No. Date 20-7-1943

SUBJECT: Commemorative Meeting to be held by the Shanghai Zionist Organization "Kadimah"

1. Name of organization: Shanghai Zionist Organization "Kadimah" Reg.Cert.No.895

2. Address: 301 Rte.Cardinal Mercier, Tel.75875

3. Chairman: Dr.S.Joffick, 301 Rte Cardinal Mercier T. 75875

4. Time and Date of meeting: 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. July 25th,1943

5. Place of meeting: Shanghai Jewish Club, 1625 Ave.Rd

6. Object: Commemorative meeting in memory of the death of Theodor Herzl, Zionist leader, in 7-7-1904 and the death of H.N.Bialik, Zionist poet who died in 1934.

7. Responsible persons: Dr.S.Joffick,chairman and Mr.I.Hasser, 129/39 Ave.Haig, secretary

8. Number of persons expected: about 200

9. Language to be used:Russian and Yiddish

10. Programme: a. Speeches by Messrs. Dr.Joffick, L.E. Tomchinsky,345 Ave.Roi Albert,chairman of the New Zionist Organization, Samuel Ivry, 1248/21 Rue Lafayette,teacher, V.Zoobitsky, 82 Nanyang Rd, chairman of the "Brit Trumpeldor", L.Ilutowicz, 684/6 Ave. Joffre, clerk, and S.Bermann, 684 Ave.Joffre unemployed. The contents of the speeches are dealing with the life and the work of the above mentioned Zionistic personages.

b. Recitations: Mr. J.S.Liberman, 1326 Ave.Joffre, student, and Mrs. R.Kolberg, 182/51 Rue Magniny,housewife, will recite Russian poems by the Zionistic poets Bialik and Jabotinsky. The texts of the recitations were submitted for censorship and found to contain nothing of an objectionable nature.

c. Jewish music to be played by: Mr. L.Bershadsky,1268/3 Ave.Joffre ,musician S.Riskin, 239/1 Ave,du Roi Albert,-do- I.Gotlieb, 640/51 Ward Rd, -do-

LATE 28/7/43

11. Enquiry and comment: Commemorative meetings like the above have in the past repeatedly been held by Zionistic organizationsin Shanghai. Theodor Herzl,who is one of the men whose death is commemorated,is the father of modern Zionism. His memory is venerated by Zionists all the world over Bialik is the greatest Hebrew poet of recent year and he himself being an ardent Zionist, has done much to promote the Zionistic idea.

The responsible persons being well known in the local Russina Jewish community,there appears to be no reason for Police objection against the holding of the above meeting.

D. S.

O i/c Foreign Affairs
C & S Branch

הסתדרות הציונית "קדימה"

SHANGHAI ZIONIST ASSOCIATION "KADIMAH"

c/o Dr.S.D.Jeffick,301 Card.Mercier. Tel.75875.

Shanghai, July 13th 1943

Headquarters Shanghai Municipal Police
Special Branch,Room 605
185,Kiangse Rd.
Present.

Dear Sirs,

Kindly authorize an Evening in commemoration of the zionist leader Dr. Theodor Herzl /dead in 1904/ and the greatest hebrew poet Haim Nachman Bialik /dead in 1934/,to take place on Sunday,July 25th at 5.30 p.m. at the premises of the Shanghai Jewish Club - 1623,Avenue Road.

This evening will be attended by about 200 persons.Entrance free.

The persons responsible for this evening will be:
Mr. I.Hasser-Russian Emigrant,residing 129/39 Av.Haig,and Dr.S.D.Jeffick-Russian Emigrant,residing 301,Card. Mercier.

The program of this Evening will consist of speeches,recitations and musical items,the details of which we attach herewith.

Expecting your favourable reply,
we remain Dear Sirs,
Your faithfully

SHANGHAI ZIONIST ASSOCIATION

Chairman: S.D.Jeffick
Dr.S.D.Jeffick

Secretary: I. Hasser
I.Hasser

Program of the Commemdration Evening to Dr.Theder Herzl

and Haim Nachman Bialik to take place on Sunday,July 25th

at 5.30 p.m. in the Shanghai Jewish Club.

Short opening Speech by Dr.S.D.Jeffick-Russian Emigrant,age 50,doctor, 301,Card. Mercier.

1. Dr. Herzl-his biography,education and profession.
2. His late interest in solving the Jewish problem by settling Jews on their own land in Palestine.
3. His writing upon this subject.
4. The Zionist Organisation as a result of his dreams
5. Each anniversary of his death as a remembrance to his worthy activities and as a pressing signal for further work in Palestine.

Speech of Mr.L.E.Temchinsky-Cairman of the New Zionist Organisation,Russian Emigr.age 50,merchant,345,Rei Albert.

1. Theeder Herzl-the leader of the Zionist movement
2. The impotance of Herzl as educator of the Jewish people.
3. The struggle of Herzl for the national renaissance of the Jewish people.

Speech of Mr.Samual Ivry - Polish,age 32,teacher,1248/El Lafayette

1. What learned us Dr. Herzl in his book "Oldnew Land"-written in ~~1899~~ 1902.
2. Did Herzl erect~~ed~~ the Zionist movement?
3. The civililisation peace mission of the Jewish colonisation in Palestine.
4. Bialik the Jewish national poet and his poetry about Palestine.
5. What had Bialik done for the development of Zionism.
6. Bialik and Herzl in the historical perspective of the Jewish nation.

Speech of Mr. V.Zeebitky-Chairman of "Brit Trumpelder",Russian Emigr.age 38. merchant,82 Nanyang Road.

1. Herzl's teaching in Palestine.
2. Dr.Herzl the leader and teacher
3. The constructive state Zionism and Herzl.
4. Bialik the Poet of the Jewish tragedy and of the Jewish hope.

Speech of Mr.L.Klutowier-Polish,age 29,clerk,684/6 Joffre.

1. Herzl and Bialik the spiritual leaders of the Jewish nation
2. Their influence on the education of the young Jewish generation
3. The constructive work of Herzl-the creating of the Zionist organisation
4. Palestine the great dream of Herzl and Bialik.

Speech of Mr.S.Bergman-Polish,age 29,without work,residing 684 Joffre.

1. The Jewish people and his attitude toward Palestine before Herzl appeared.
2. Religious and national feelingsof the Jews at that time.
3. The foundation of the national movement of the Jews under the leadership of the Zionist Organisation-the lifework and everlasting succes of Herzl.
4. What does the Jewish people ow to Herzl.

Second part of the program

1. Recitation by Mr. J. S. Liberman - Lithuanian, age 20, student, 1326 Jeffre.

"Rospad" by V. Jebotinsky in Russian /text attached/

2. Recitation by Mrs. R. Kelberg - Russian Emigr., age 27, housewife, 182/51 Magniny.

"U porega" by H. N. Bialik /in Russian/
"Poslednij" by " " /in Russian/
/ Text attached/

Two Jewish melodies by Mr. A. Bershadsky - violin
Mr. S. Riskin - cello
Mr. I. Gotlieb - piano

The name of the melodies: "Izker" and "Eli, Eli".

Mr. A. Bershadsky - Russian Emigr., age 49, musician, 1268/3 Jeffre.
Mr. S. Riskin - Russian Emigr., age 28, musician, 239/1 Av. du Roi Albert
Mr. I. Gotlieb - former German, age 39, musician, 640/51 Ward Road.



FM. 7
G. 509-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

No D5422(06)
Date 12 7 43

Station Wayside File No. 171/43. Date 6.7.43.

SUBJECT: Meeting of the "General Zionist Organization Theodor Herzl".

Sir,

I beg to report that at 8 p.m. 5.7.43, I attended a meeting of the General Zionist Organization, held at the Cafe International 81 Chusan Road.

The meeting was opened by the chairman Dr. C. Herz at 8.30 p.m. who welcomed all persons present after which he stated the purpose of the meeting, namely the discussion of ways and means of uniting the 3 existing Zionist Organizations in Hongkew; the "C.Z.C.", the "Zionist Association" and the "Bione Zion".

He urged all members to forget their old quarrels misunderstandings and personal grievances, to unite and solely devote themselves to the cause of Zionism.

During the following discussion it was proposed that 3 delegates should be chosen from each of the existing organizations, who should then collectively devise ways of unification of their respective organizations.

Another suggestion was made similar to the first, but differing only as regards the number of delegates, which in the opinion of the speaker, should be in proportion to the strength of the organization they represent.

As this suggestion was met with little approval on the part of the members present, the first proposal was put to a vote and accepted.

It was further decided that the delegates should meet in a week's time for further discussion.

The meeting, which was attended by 21 persons,

刑事第三科長

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 9 7 43

刑事第三科 18.7.7. 受付

FM. 3
G. 500-1-43

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S622(0)-6

Station Foreign Affairs Section C & S Branch File No. Date 12-7-1943

SUBJECT: Application for meeting by the "General Zionist Organization Theodor Herzl"

1. Name of organization: General Zionist Organization Theodor Herzl Reg.Cert.No.889

2. Address:81 Chusan Rd, c/o Cafe International T.50959

3. Chairman: Gustav Herz, 818/44 Tongshan Rd, No Tel.

4. Time and Date of meeting: 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. July 5th,1943

5. Place of meeting: Cafe International, 81 Chusan Rd

6. Object of meeting: Unification of Zionist organizations within the designated area

7. Person presiding: Gustav Herz, chairman

8. Number of persons expected: about 15

9. Agenda: Discussion re ways and means of uniting the Refugee Zionists into one organization

10. Enquiry and comment:

The organizations which have been invited to the above meeting are the Zionist Association of Shanghai and the Zione Zion, both organizations which have the same ideas of Zionism as the G.Z.O. Theodor Herzl. The only other Zionist organization existing in the designated area is the Brit Noar Zioni which is a Youth organization and will remain independant.

The differences between the G.Z.O.Theodor Herzl and the Zionist Association were more of a local nature in so far as the former existed North and the latter South of the Soochow Creek. This difference is no longer existing. The Zione Zion was a foundation by a former member of the G.Z.O. Theodor Herzl, Mr.Stein and had actually no reasons, other than personal ones,to exist separately.

The above meeting has the purpose to come to an agreement regarding the future composition of a common committee and the ways and means by which an unification can be brought about.

There appears to be no reason for objection against the holding of the above meeting.

D. S.

O i/c Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF ZIONIST THEODOR HERZL

מרכז ציוני הכלל בשאנגהאי

Shanghai, 24th June 1943

S.M.P.
Headquarters

Dear Sirs,

We herewith inform you, that we are going to have a meeting with the representatives of all zionistic-organisatives in Shanghai-Hongkew. The purpose of this meeting is to bring together all Zionistic-Organisations into one leading organisation.

The meeting will take place on ~~Monday~~ Saturday 3rd July 1943 at the "International-cafe", 81 Chusan Road at 8.00 p.m.

Presiding is Dir. Gustav Herz or the Vice-president - Dr. Jacob Wachtel

Yours truly
Z.O. THEODOR HERZL
GENERAL ORGANISATION OF ZIONISTS
GUSTAV HERZ
818/4A Tongshan Rd. PHONE 50608

18-6-29.

Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch

1-7-1943

Zionist
Application for meeting by the "General Organization Theodor Herzl"

1. Name of organization: General Zionist Organization Theodor Herzl Reg.Cert.No.389

2. Address: 81 Chusan Rd, c/o Cafe International T.5959

3. Chairman: Gustav Herz, 813/44 Tongshan Rd, No Tel.

4. Time and Date of meeting: 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. July 5th, 1943

5. Place of meeting: Cafe International, 81 Chusan Rd

6. Object of meeting: Unification of Zionist organizations within the designated area

7. Person presiding: Gustav Herz, chairman

8. Number of persons expected: About 15

9. Agenda: Discussion re ways and means of uniting the Rafugee Zionists into one organization

10. Enquiry and comment:

The organizations which have been invited to the above meeting are the Zionist Association of Shanghai and the Zione Zion, both organizations which have the same ideas of Zionism as the G.Z.O. Theodor Herzl. The only other Zionist organization existing in the designated area is the Brit Noar Zioni which is a Youth organization and will remain independent.

The differences between the G.Z.O.Theodor Herzl and the Zionist Association were more of a local nature in so far as the former existed North and the latter South of the Soochow Creek. This difference is no longer existing. The Zione Zion was a foundation by a former member of the G.Z.O. Theodor Herzl, Mr.Stein and had actually no reasons, other than personal ones, to exist separately.

The above meeting has the purpose to come to an agreement regarding the future composition of a common committee and the ways and means by which an unification can be brought about.

There appears to be no reason for objection against the holding of the above meeting.

D. S.

O i/c Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch

FM. 3
G. 500-1-42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station: Foreign Affairs Section, C & S Branch File No.: D5422(0)-6

Date 7-7-1943

SUBJECT: Meeting of Refugee Zionists, called by the General Zionist Organization "Theodor Herzl"

甲改猶太シオニスト團 警記正389

1. Time and Date of meeting: 8.30 to 9.15 p.n. July 5th, 1943

2. Place: Cafe International, 81 Chusan Rd

3. Responsible person: Mr.Herz, 818/44 Tongshan Rd, Chairman of the G.Z.O."Theodor Herzl"

4. Number of persons attending: 20

5. Object of meeting: Unification of the Refugee Zionist organizations

6. Agenda: Discussion re (5).

7. Contents and comment:

To the above meeting the General Zionist organization"Theodor Herzl" had invited representatives of the other two Zionist organizations within the designated area, the Zionist Association of Shanghai and the"Zioni Zion". The Zionist Association was represented by its chairman, Mr.Halpern and several members. The Zione Zion was not represented by the chairman but by a few members,led by Max Levy, 277 Wayside Rd.

Mr.Herz, the chairman of the G.Z.O."Theodor Herzl opened the meeting by welcome guests and membe He continued by expressing the hope that all present may forget their quarrels and, not looking back, may form one organization, by which they serve their cause best. He suggested that the persons present elect a committee which would be charged with the preparation of a general meeting for new elections of a unified committee of all groups.

Mr.Halpern objected to the above plan by saying that such a roof organization existed already, referring to a letter which his organization had received from Palestine before the outbreak of the Pacific War, authorizing them to form a "Landesorganisation"(Head organization for Zionist groups in a certain District). Due to the war and other circum stances the Headorganiztion existed on paper only and now Halpern refers to it in order to make his organization more influential. Against Halpern's opinion it was said that since the unification would effect only 3 groups it could not be considered a "Landesorganisation".

Mr.Levy who spoke for the"Zioni Zion" said that he supported Mr.Halpern's argument and that if the instructions from Palestine were ingnofed, the group Zioni Zion would join the Zionist Association of Shanghai. But, in order to come to an understanding he suggested that each of the 3 organization name 3 representatives who will agree about the way in which the unification can be brought about and who will arrange the holding of a General Meeting by all members of the organizations and the election of a united committee.

Against this proposal some G.Z.O.members

INDEXED (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 7/7/43

FM. 3
G. 250-12-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

No. D5422(0)-6
Date 18, 6, 45

Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch ..... *Station. File No.* ..... *Date* 18-6-1945

SUBJECT: Attempts to unite Zionistic Organizations in the Segregated Area.

On the initiative of the "General Zionist Organization Theodor Herzl", attempts are being made to create a roof-organization for the various Zionistic organizations, existing now in the Segregated Area. During a Membership meeting of the "General ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ Zionist Organization Theodor Herzl" held last night (June 18th) at the "International" 61 Jhujen Rd, it was decided to invite the Committee members of the respective organizations in order to discuss the possibility of an unification.
If Police permission can be obtained, the meeting will be held at 7 p.m. June 17th, 1945.

It appears most likely that the organization Theodor Herzl and the Zionist organization of Shanghai will come to an understanding, probably under inclusion of the "Union Zion" which latter has not yet received a registration certificate. The two first mentioned organization were distinguished only by the different districts of their activity. Now that they both are in the same district there appears to be no reason why they should exist seperately.

O i/c Foreign Affairs
Section C & S Branch

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 8/6/45

六月十七日一緒会期は延期し申請す。

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT No. 5422(0)-6

Date 3 2 43

Wayside Station. File No. 44/43. Date February 1st, 1943.

SUBJECT: Re Application for Permission to Hold a Lecture "30th Anniversary of Max Nordau' Death and Biography of Max Nordau, at 138 Ward Road.

The undersigned attended.

The lecture started at 8.40 p.m. and finished at 9.40 p.m. ever date.

Only the subject of historical Biography regarding "Max Nordau" was discussed.

35 persons attended.

Nothing of political or objectionable nature was mentioned.

No incidents.

D.S.18,C.W.Kender.

Senior Detective i/c.

FILE

刑特第一科 18.2.2 受付

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 3/2/43

文ノ十八號

殿長	
處置手配	相成度
調查報告	〃
再調查報告	〃
被見返還	〃
參考送付	

昭和十八年一月廿八日

刑事特高課第三科長山口平次郎 印

警視總監渡正監殿

講演会開催許可申請ノ件

決裁	課長
會名	レオニート協会（レオダーハーセル）中改系（青年改造部）
事務所	墨田区路地七七一番 號電話 五一七四四
會長	ナアトライツク
日時	昭和十八年一月廿八日午後八時開會
場所	華徳路一三八番 號 警民收容所内
當日責任者	ナアトライツク
出席數	約五〇名
講演者	レムソン ベルグマン 事改至橋太人 霞飛路六八四ノ九
開催要旨	故エックスランドー（シオニスト指導者）ニ十週年ヲ記念シ其ノ人物及運動史ニ就イテ講演、在濠橋太青年ノ民族意識ノ昂揚ヲ期ス。
所見	許可差控エ本モート思考ス。（書記領收）
通達管轄署名	渡辺山田

JEWISH YOUTH IN DISTRESS

JUEDISCHE JUGEND IN NOT

Im Rahmen der AZO. Theodor Herzl

Protected by:

unter dem Protektorat der Herren:

S. NATOWIC — 169 CHUSAN ROAD. TEL. 51744

H. HAEUSLER — 245 PINGLIANG ROAD. TEL. 51937 50431

Our aim is to help our youth.
Unserer Jugend zu helfen ist unser Ziel.

號

Shanghai, 17th January 1943.

To the Commissar of Police,
185 Foochow Road ,
~~XXXXXXXX~~
l o c a l .

Reg.Nr. F.24.

Dear Sir :

1) Name of organization:	A.Z.O. Theodor Herzl
2) Office address:	~~c/o. E. Gruenfeld~~, 771 Tongshan Road
3) Chairman or president:	Gustav Herz, 818/44 Tongshan Road
4) Date of lecture:	31th January 1943 at 8 p.m.
5) Place	Ward Road Camp (138 Ward Road)
6) Responsible persons	Gustav Herz & S. Natowic
7) Number of persons at meeting	50 about
8) Object	Gedenkstunde 20 Jahre Max Nordau Tod Inhalt: Biographie - Max Nordau - u.kulturelle Bedeutung für das Judentum.
	Simson Bergmann, 684/6 A H Joffre 30 years, clark.

Included: $ 5,00

刑警第三科長

INTERNATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICE HEADQUARTERS
DC.(Cr.& S.B.)
Disposal
Initials
Date 23.1.43.

We beg for your kind approval.

Very sincerely
Yours
GENERAL ZIONIST ORGANIZATION THEODOR HERZL

Gustav Herz
818/44 Tongshan Road

S. Natowic
169 Chusan Road

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Foreign Affairs Section. File No. ..... Date January, 28, 1943.

文號

SUBJECT: Application for Permission to Hold a Lecture "20-th Anniversary of Max Nordau' Death and Biography of Max Nordau, at 138 Ward Road.

1.	Name of organization:-	"Jewish Youth in Distress".
2.	Address :-	771 Tongshan Road, no telephone.
3.	Chairman:-	S. Natowic, 169 Chusan Road, Tel. No. 51744.
4.	Date & time:-	31-st of January, at 8 p.m.
5.	Place:-	138 Ward Road, Refugee Camp.
6.	Responsible person:-	S. Natowic and H. Haeusler.
7.	Number of persons:-	About 50.
8.	Object:-	The "JEWISH YOUTH IN DISTRESS" is a section of the "General Zionist Organization" and the lecture will be delivered for the benefit of education for the Jewish Youth in acquainting them with the former leaders of the Zionism.

Comment.

The lecture will be delivered by Simson Bergman, Jewish Refugee from Eastern Europe, residing at 684/6 Avenue Joffre, F.C. who was formerly a leader of a Jewish Youth Association in Poland, now supported by the charity organization, "EASTJEWCOM" (Committee for the Assistance to Jewish Refugees from Eastern Europe), The lecture entitled " 20-th Anniversary of Max Nordau' Death". Max Nordau was one of the prominent leaders of the Zionist movement and attended the First Zionist Congress at Basel(Switzerland) in 1897. He has written books on Zionism and is regarded as a prophet of Zionism by the followers of this movement. He died on the 22-nd of January 1923 in Paris.

The Zionist organization is registered with the S.M.Police and the lecture being of an historical character there appears to be no objection in granting the requisite permission.

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 2 2 43

D.S.I. 919

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section,
Crime & Special Branches.

Foreign Affairs /////

January, 26, 1943.

Application for Permission to Hold a Lecture "20-th Anniversary of Max Nordau' Death and Biography of Max Nordau, at 138 Ward Road.

1.	Name of organization:-	"Jewish Youth in Distress".
2.	Address :-	771 Tongshan Road, no telephone.
3.	Chairman:-	S. Watowic, 169 Chusan Road, Tel. No. 51744.
4.	Date & time:-	31-st of January, at 8 p.m.
5.	Place:-	138 Ward Road, Refugee Camp.
6.	Responsible person:-	S. Watowic and H. Haeusler.
7.	Number of persons:-	About 50.
8.	Object:-	The "JEWISH YOUTH IN DISTRESS" is a section of the "General Zionist Organization" and the lecture will be delivered for the benefit of education for the Jewish Youth in acquainting them with the former leaders of the Zionism.

Comment.

The lecture will be delivered by Simson Bergman, Jewish Refugee from Eastern Europe, residing at 684/6 Avenue Joffre, S.C. who was formerly a leader of a Jewish Youth Association in Poland, now supported by the charity organization, "RESCUECOM" (Committee for the Assistance to Jewish Refugees from Eastern Europe). The lecture entitled " 20-th Anniversary of Max Nordau' Death". Max Nordau was one of the prominent leaders of the Zionist movement and attended the First Zionist Congress at Basel(Switzerland) in 1897. He has written books on Zionism and is regarded as a prophet of Zionism by the followers of this movement. He died on the 22-nd of January 1923 in Paris.

The Zionist organisation is registered with the S.M.Police and the lecture being of an historical character there appears to be no objection in granting the requisite permission.

D.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section,
Crime & Special Branches.

5422(0)-6
27 12 42

Sec.3, Jr. & Spl. Br. 19 December, 1942.

Evening devoted to the 45 Anniversary of the Zionist Movement, to be held on 28.12.42.

1. Shanghai Zionist Association "Kadimah"

2. 301 Rue C.Mercier (Mr.S.Joffick's residence). Tel. 75875

3. Mr.S.S.Joffick. Office-630 Szechuen Rd. Tel.10082.
Residence- 301 Rue C.Mercier.75875.

4. 28 December, 1942 at 8 p.m.

5. Jewish Club at 1023 Avenue Rd.

6. Mr.Leon Ilutovich will preside during the meeting.

7. About 100 persons expected to attend. Tickets at $I.10 and $3.00.

8. Meeting will be devoted to the 45 Anniversary of the Zionist Movement, with the object to show the jewish people, that Zionist Movement is the only solution for unification of all Jewish people.

9. Concise summary of the speeches to be read during the meeting will be as following:-

a) Mr.Leon Ilutovich, 684/6 Av.Joffre, Lawyer by education, clerk by profession.

Opening Speech. 1942-Double Anniversary of the Zionist Movement; 45 years of existance of Zionist Organization and 70 years of existance of Movement "Habat Zion" ("Love for Zion"). Struggle between Zionists and assimilation in 19th and 20th century. Zionism as the only emancipation movement of the Jewish people. Youth and Zionist movement.

b) Mr.D.B.Rabinovich, 1033/63 Av.Joffre, merchant.

Poetry by author(Mr.D.B.Rabinovich) in Russian language devoted to the memory of those Jews, mostly Youth, who long time ago left universities and proceeded to Palestine for farming work, for erection buildings, construction of roads etc.

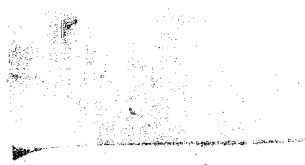
Dreams about Zion (Jerusalem) and restoration of Jewish State. Call Jewish people for work for the final return all jews to their native country.

c) Mr.O.Rapoport, 1176 Av.Joffre, writer.

Zionism as strife against National degeneration of the Jewish people. Zionist movement as the continuation of struggle for the Jewish State. Utopy of all other solution of the Jewish question. The role of Jewish Literature in development of Jewish National Movement.







d) Mr.V.Lubitsky, 82 Monyang Rd,clerk.

Greeting speech on behalf of "Betar Youth organization" and "New Zionist Organization"(former Zionist Reservionists Organization).

"Time has come to unify both Zionist Organizations" Both Zionist organizations must realize the need of this unification at the present dark period in the life of the Jewish people.

e) Mr.S.Ivry, 1240 Rue Lafayette, teacher.

Zionism as Psychological Reaction against Jewish abnormal life in exile. Zionism and preparation of Jewish Youth for the New Life in Palestine. Growth of cities, Industry, colonies. Construction of Palestine asrealization of Herzl's (Zionist's Leader) dream about a Jewish State.

10) No discussions be made after the above speaches and no other matters will be discussed during the meeting. There is no reason from Police point of view for objection for this meeting to be carried out.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

6

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S/422(0)
28 6 41

REPORT

Special Branch ..... *Station.* *File No.* ..... *Date* June 27, 1941

SUBJECT: The New Zionist Organization - Application to hold meeting at Thal's Diele, 315 Wayside Road at 8.30 p.m. July 1, 1941

With reference to the attached application received from the New Zionist Organization for permission to hold a lecture at Thal's Diele, 315 Wayside Road, on July 1, 1941, the communication states that the object of the meeting is...."lecture on present conditions in Palestine...."

Sent 28/6

This is not in accord with facts. Enquiries reveal that Dr. P. BENDIX, German Jewish refugee, residing at 2/9 route Doumer, intends to talk in German to a comany of some fifty or sixty members of the Organization, all of whom are refugees. The theme of the talk, or lecture, can be summed up as follows:

(i) Want of national Jewish unity.

(ii) Gradual future development of Jewish nationalism.

(iii) Task of discipling and educating Jewish youth.

(iv) Desires of Jewish refugees to return to their homes in Europe and the lackadaisical manner in which these people conducted themselves in the past vis-a-vis their struggles for national unity.

(v) Hopes of a legal state in Palestine as exemplified by the tenets and teachings of the New Zionist Organization. Such hopes can only be realized after considerable political preparation.

(vi) Propaganda directed against the Organization.

(vii) Need for idealists in ranks of the Organization.

These are the broad outlines of the lecture

D.S.I Pitts.
Please notify applicant permission to hold a lecture of this nature is refused.
Sir,
Done
FILE
J. Pitts
DSI
28/6/41.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT: 2

and as the points to be discussed are very definitely of a political trend, it is respectfull suggested that permission to hold the proposed meeting in licensed premises be withheld.

19.37/6.

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
DATE 28 6.44

TELEGRAMS : AMERA, SHANGHAI

THE NEW ZIONIST ORGANISATION

P. O. BOX 679

SHANGHAI

UNION OF ZIONIST-REVISIONIST
BRIT TRUMPELDOR
BRIT HAHAYAL
FUND TEL-HAI
JEWISH CALL

Commissioner
Shanghai Municipal Police
185 Foochow Road

24th June 1941

Dear Sir,

We beg to ask your permission to hold a meeting of the New Zionist organisation on Tuesday July 1st 1941 at Thal's Diele, 515 Wayside Road at 8.30 p.m.

Messrs. H.Dreier and Dr.P.Bendix M.D. both members of our organisation will lecture on present condition in Palestine.

Awaiting your favourable reply, we beg to remain, Dear Sir,

Yours respectfully,
NEW ZIONIST ORGANISATION

Robert B.Bitker
President.

8243.
8240

FORM No. 3
G. 50M 1.40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

C.S.6, Special Branch, ~~xxxx~~ Station,

REPORT

Date March 12, 1941.

Subject (in full) Re attached communication received from the General Organization of "Theodor Herzl" Zionists.

Made by D.S.I. Wittinsky, *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason.

With reference to the attached communication received from the General Organization of "Theodor Herzl" Zionists, 315/14 Wayside Road, requesting permission to hold a meeting in the "Capitol Theatre", 142 Museum Road, at 10 a.m. on March 16th, 1941, the undersigned begs to state, that on the 12-3-41 Mr. Stein, secretary of the organization, informed verbally the undersigned that the proposed meeting has been, owing to unforeseen circumstances indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Stein has been instructed, that should it be decided to hold a meeting at some later date, to notify the Police accordingly.

O. Wittinsky.
D. S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

מרכז ציוני הכללי בשאנגהאי

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF ZIONISTS »THEODOR HERZL«

BETR. ORGANISATION
PALAESTINA-AMT
K.K.L. - K.H.
FRAUENGRUPPE
JUGENDGRUPPE
HECHALUZ-HAOWED

SHANGHAI, March 10th. 1941.

To the S.M.C.
A. Wittinsky Esqu.
Shanghai

Dear Sir,

The above mentioned Organisations (present address c/o Sey. Stein 131 Bubbling Well Rd.) take the liberty to ask you kindly and urgently for the permission for a meeting on Tuesday the 11th. inst. 1941, 10 o'clock a.m.

The reason why we ask to take is that two gentlemen (Mr. Szlipakiewicz and Dr. Berlinski from the Jewish Agency) arrived Shanghai on the journey from Lithuania to Palestine last Friday, and leave again Monday or Tuesday, and they want to speak about the impressions in Palestine to our members, which them is very interesting for the Jewish refugees.

The speech will be held without any propaganda aims.

SPENDET
FUER DEN
KEREN KAJEMETH

ZIONISM AIMS AT OBTAINING FOR THE JEWISH PEOPLE A REGISTERED LAWFULLY ASSURED HOME IN PALESTINE (BASEL 1897)

DENKET
AN DEN
KEREN HAJESOD

FM G. 5 58

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE REGIST 5422(0)

C.S.6, Special Branch Division, 20

REPORT

Date December 19th 40.

Subject "The Jewish Youth is Calling" - Entertainment to be staged in the "Eastern Cinema", 144 Muirhead Road.

Made by D.S.I. Wittinsky. *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason.

With reference to the attached communication received from Mr.M.M.Herbst, c/o the Organization of "Theodor Herzl" Zionists, 805/5 East Seward Road, for permission to stage an entertainment in the "Eastern Theatre", 144 Muirhead Road, on December 28th, 1940, enquiries elicited the following:-

The "Theodor Herzl" Zionists organization is registered with the S.M.P. under Certificate No.F.24 and is headed by Dr.O.Koritschoner.

Seat 2/12

FILE

With the approach of the "Chanukkah" holidays the organization, having in view the welfare of the German-Jewish youth, has decided to stage an entertainment, in the "Eastern Cinema", 144 Muirhead Road, for the benefit of the Jewish children.

The programme of the entertainment is to commence at 9 p.m. with the singing of "Chanukkah" hymns under the leadership of precentor Warschauer, assisted by a choir, after which Miss Lesaner will deliver a speech in connection with the work of the organization in the past. The remainder of the programme consists of humouristic recitals and songs in the German, Hebrew and Yiddish languages, which will be presented by children between the ages of 8 to 16 years.

According to Mr.Herbst, who will be responsible for the programme of the entertainment, nothing of a political nature will be introduced during the performance.

During the course of the evening a "tombola" will be held during which articles donated by various firms will be raffled at the price of 20 cents per ticket.

Admission tickets at prices ranging from 70 cents to $2.50 are on sale at the organization's headquarters, 805/5

FORM NO. 3
C. 50M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

..... Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

- 2 -

Subject (in full).....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

East Seward Road, and an attendance of about 900 persons is expected.

The whole proceeds of the function will be donated to the Jewish Youth fund for the improvement and purchase of various sporting implements.

A translation of an advertising poster is attached herewith.

D. S. I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
30/12/40

A.C. (Special Branch).

CHECKED BY
REGISTRY
12/40

T R A N S L A T I O N

C. S. 6, Special Branch.

December 19, 1940.

The

Jewish

Youths

is

Calling.

Chanukkah Festival Celebrations of the Jewish Youths.

Saturday the 28th December 1940. 9 p.m.

in the

Eastern Theatre,

144 Muirhead Road.

Entrance tickets $0.70, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50.

advance sale at the "Community of Central

European Jews" 805/5 East Seward Road. etc.

Nett Proceeds go to the "Youths Fund".

To the

Shanghai, 17th December 1940

Shanghai Municipal Police

c/o Vitinski Esqu.,

Dear Sir,

The committee of the benefit-performance "Die juedische Jugend ruft"(The call of the Jewisch Youth),sponsored by the Jewish Community 805/5 East Seward Road asks herewith kindliest for the permission of above mentioned performance.

The perfprmance shall be,if permission is granted,at the Eastern Theatre,144 Muirhead Road,Hongkew,on the 28th December 1940 at 9 p.m.

Net profit is fixed for the Jewish Youth Fund.

Naturally the performance will be non-political.It contains solely festival songs (Chanukkah-songs),recitations of Jewish poems, and will be recited by young boys and girle.

At the same time we are asking you to grant us,if possible, the permission of holding a tombola.Also that benefit would be for poor children of our community.

We have the honour to hand 2 ticketsxxxx over.

Hoping the best dispatch,we remain,Dear Sir

Yours obediently

Responsible for this performance:

Dr.Maximilian Mario Herbst

455 Rue Lafayette apt.307

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.3492(0)
Date 29.7.40

Date July 29, 1940.

Subject (in full) "Theodor Herzl" General Organization of Zionists; Religious Service Held at 100 Kinchow Road.

Made by D.S.I. Wittinsky, *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason.

In accordance with the instructions of Supt. Mason, P.A. to D.C.(Special Branch), the undersigned attended the religious meeting held at 4 p.m. on the 28-7-40 by the "Theodor Herzl" General Organization of Zionists, in commemoration of the 37th anniversary of the death of Dr.Theodor Hárzl, at the Kinchow Road Refugee Camp.

The meeting was attended by about 150 persons. Nothing of a political nature has been indulged in during the course of the ceremony.

O. Wittinsky.
D. S. I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

F.M. 2
G. 40M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Wayside 5422(0) Station,

REPORT

Date July 13, 1940.

Subject Request for permission to collect subscriptions from the followers of the Zionist movements

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by Inspector Trodd

Sir,

With reference to the attached and the remarks of the D.C. Divisions, Dr. Watchtel has been informed that there are no objections to the collecting of subscriptions in aid of the Zionist Organization provided no tickets are sold on the streets.

Dr. Watchtel states there will be no street sales, books of tickets being only distributed amongst the persons interested in the Zionist movement for sale amongst themselves.

D.C. (Spl. Br) Information

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 15 JULY 1940 (DIVISIONS)

D.C. (Divisions)

D. O. "D" Div.

Inspector
Officer in charge

FILE

DATE 15/7/40

FM 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch Station, 17422(0)

REPORT Date July 9th 1940.

Subject. Request for permission to collect subscriptions from the followers of the Zionist movement.

Made by. ..... and ..... *Forwarded by.* D. I. Crawford

D.I. (Division)
I suggest
D.O. "D"
inform Dr.
Wachtel that
no objection
will be
raised providing
there is no
Sales on
Streets &
nothing which
might be
construed as
a "Tag Day"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
10/7

O/c Wayside
As above

DIVISIONAL OFFICER
JUL 12 1940
"D" DIVISION

The "Theodor Herzl," organization of Zionists, represented by Dr. Jacob WACHTEL, 85 Wayside Road, came to Headquarters with the attached letter which he received from the Organization Department of the Zionist Movement with an address in Jerusalem, Palestine, and head office in London. He requested permission to collect subscriptions from all members of the Zionist Organizations in Shanghai towards the Zionist Executive of the Zionist Organization. 100 books of subscription receipts, 10 in each, were sent to the "Theodor Herzl" at Shanghai, and a specimen book No. 566101 to 566110 is attached which the applicant requests be returned to him. Each subscription ticket is valued at $3.00.

An explanation is contained on the back of each receipt and reads as follows:-

" THE SHEKEL

The Zionist Organisation comprises all Jews who accept the Basle Programme: « The aim of Zionism is to create for the Jewish people a home in Palestine secured by Public Law» , and pay the annual Shekel. (1st Congress, 1897)

Every shekelholder who has attained the age of 18 and paid the shekel for every year of this inter-Congress period is entitled to vote at the Congress Elections. (21th Congress, 1939)

Membership of the Zionist Organisation presupposes subordination to its laws and to the resolutions of its governing bodies. In all Zionist questions the duty of discipline in regard to the Zionist Organisation must take precedence over the duty of discipline in regard to any other organisation. (18th Congress, 1933) "

× Returned 15/7/40.

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

C. Crawford
D. I.

AIR MAIL

הנהלת ההסתדרות הציונית
THE EXECUTIVE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION

מחלקת הארגון
ORGANISATION DEPARTMENT

ירושלים
JERUSALEM
P. O. B.: 92 ת. ד.:
CABLES: ZIONIT, JERUSALEM מלגרמות:
CODE: BENTLEY'S קוד:
TELEPHONE: 4671 טלפון:

Ref. No. מספר:
104/57/3/1691

19th April 1940

General Organisation of Zionists
"Theodor Herzl"
SHANGHAI

Dear Sirs,

With further reference to our letter in reply to yours of November 27th, 1939, we beg to inform you that we have to-day despatched to you 1000 shekalim for the current year 1940 (5700).

We rely upon you to do your utmost to dispose of the whole number among your registered members which, we understand, amount to about 1000.

According to our statutes, the minimum price of the shekel is fixed at 1 engl. shilling or its equivalent in foreign currency. Since the rate of exchange of the Shanghai currency is about 3 Dollars to the shilling, we fix the shekel price for Shanghai at 3 Shanghai Dollars.

Kindly confirm this and acknowledge receipt.

With Zion's greetings,

Yours faithfully,

L. Taube

L.Taube
ORGANISATION DEPARTMENT

IL/SU/445
3/40-2500—0335/5 טופס

AIR MAIL

הנהלת ההסתדרות הציונית
THE EXECUTIVE OF THE ZIONIST ORGANISATION

ירושלים
JERUSALEM
ת. ד.: 92 P. O. B.:
מלגרמות: CABLES: ZIONIT, JERUSALEM
קוד: CODE: BENTLEY'S
טלפון: TELEPHONE: 4671

מחלקת הארגון
ORGANISATION DEPARTMENT

Ref. No. : מספר

104/57/3/1691

19th April 1940

General Organisation of Zionists
"Theodor Herzl"
SHANGHAI

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Kindly confirm this and acknowledge receipt.

With Zion's greetings,

Yours faithfully,

L. Taube

L.Taube
ORGANISATION DEPARTMENT

IL/JU/445
3/40—2500—0335/5 מדפס

F.M. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. REGISTRY
File No.
No. S. B. D. 5122(0)
Date 40

REPORT

Date July 11, 1940.

Subject. Attached Communication from the "Theodor Herzl" General Organisation of Zionists.

Made by D.P.S. Danemanis, *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason.

P.A.
Please arrange for attendance of member of S.M.P. with language abilities.

D.S.I. Within Range would be glad if Mr. Ray would do attend 11/7

Copy to:
D.C. "E"
With marginal remark as above
Sent on 11/7/40.

D.C. (Division) (Information) Ray

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 12/7/40

FILED

With reference to the attached letter from the "Theodor Herzl" General Organisation of Zionists, wherein permission is sought to hold a religious meeting at the Kinchow Road Refugee Camp, the following particulars have been obtained:-

The above mentioned organisation is a Zionist and Religious Jewish Society, located at 315/14 Wayside Road, and is claiming a membership of approximately 1,000 persons. The society is headed by Dr.Otto Koritschoner, German Jew, married, lawyer, born in Vienna, 52 years ago, who is a Shanghai resident since the 28th July 1939. He is at present residing at 97 Chusan Road.

The "Theodor Herzl" Organisation was until recently registered with the Police, however, on the 23-5-40 Dr.Koritschoner was interviewed by D.I. Crawford, when his registration paper was withdrawn. He was, however, told that the Police would not object to the holding of purely religious or cultural meetings, provided the Police is duly informed and gives the required permission.

The proposed meeting is to be held in commemoration of the 37th anniversary of the death of Dr. Theodor Herzl, who was the founder of the modern Zionist movement. The said religious meeting is proposed to take place between the hours of 4 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. on the 28th of July 1940, at the Kinchow Refugee Camp. 100 Kinchow Road. Dr.Koritschoner proposes to hold a commemorative address which will be

F.M. 2
G. 40M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

.....

Made by..... .....Forwarded by.....

followed by prayers for the deceased. Several psalms and poems will be recited by junior members of the organisation.

No entrance fee will be charged and an attendance of approximately 300 persons is expected. Dr. Koritschoner states that he has the permission of the Speelman Committee to hold the said service in the big hall of the Kinchow Camp.

Attached herewith are the verbatim dialogue sheets of all vocal recitals, except the prayers, to be held at the proposed meeting. These dialogue sheets have been perused by the undersigned and have been found to be of a purely religious and Zionistic nature. The prayers will be held in the Hebrew language and will be the traditional prayers for the deceased.

D. P. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

מרכז ציוני הכללי בשאנגהאי

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF ZIONISTS »THEODOR HERZL«

BETR. ORGANISATION
~~PALAESTINA-AMT~~
~~K.K.L.-K.H.~~
~~FRAUENGRUPPE~~
~~JUGENDGRUPPE~~
~~HECHALUZ-HACWED~~

SHANGHAI, July 9th 1940

To the
Shanghai Municipal Police
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

We beg leave to announce and to inform you, that we are about to celebrate the 37th anniversary of the death of late Theodor Herzl by a religious meeting, taking place on 28th July 1940 at Kinchow Road's Jewish Refugee Camp with the following program.

Commemorative address --- by Kornhauser,
Prayers for the late Theodor Herzl,
Psalms ...
Poems recited by children.

C 56
Jul 9
1

by P.S. Pannwanis
9/7.

Faithfully Yours
I. Kornhauser

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF ZIONISTS
G. O. Z. T. H.
»Theodor Herzl«

SPENDET
FUER DEN
KEREN KAJEMETH

ZIONISM AIMS AT OBTAINING FOR
THE JEWISH PEOPLE A REGISTERED
LAWFULLY ASSURED HOME IN
PALESTINE (BASEL 1897)

DENKET
AN DEN
KEREN HAJESOD

Gedenkrede aus Anlass des 37.Todestages Theodor Herzl's.

Am 3. Juli dieses Jahres jaehrte sich zum 37. Male der Todestag Theodor Herzls, des Begruenders des modernen Zionismus. Theodor Herzl wurde im Jahre 1860 geboren, zaehlte also nach den Gesetzen, welche die Lebensdauer des Menschen auf Erden regieren, noch unter den Lebenden weilen. Dass sein Herz schon so fruehe zu schlagen aufhoerte, ist der Fuelle an Sorgen und Verantwortung zuzuschreiben, welche auf diesen Mann waehrend der 7 Jahre einstuermte, waehrend welchen er mit den schweren Probleme rang, das Leid unseres Volkes, welches er schon damals voll erfasste, zu lindern und womoeglich zu bannen.

Wenn wir den Gedanken des modernen Zionismus, zu dessen Vorkaempfer sich Herzl machte, auf die einfachste Form bringen, so besagt er, dass die Juden ein Volk bilden, dessen Diaspora (Zerstreuung) nicht in endgueltiger sondern nur ein voruebergehender Zustand sein solle, dass das juedische Volk sich um eine nationale Heimstaette in Palaestina, mit dem es historisch verbunden ist, sammele und zu diesem Zwecke regenerieren solle. Um die moralischen ~~Rechte~~ Kräfte auszuloesen, die zu diesem gewaltigen Werke der Wiederansiedlung und Erhebung eines Volkes noetig sind, appelliert Herzel an die nationale Wuerde, und den nationalen Stolz seiner Glaubensgenossen. Er hat sie gelehrt, sich wieder als Juden zu bekennen, und auf ihr Judentum stolz zu sein. Angesichts dieses gewaltigen Zieles ergibt sich fuer uns auch das Gebot, Einigkeit zu wahren, und den ungluecklichen Hang zur Zersplitterung zu bekaempfen.

WANDERUNG

I

Wand're Jude, wand're, wand're
Bau dir nur ein duerftig Zelt,
Nirgends kannst du ruhig bleiben,
Wand're weiter durch die Welt.

II

Ja, zum Wanderen bist verdammt du
Schon von alten Zeiten her.
Denk daran wie aus Aegypten
Einst du flohst durch's rote Meer.

III

Und dann als Dein Reich zerstoert war
Durch des Roemers maechtige Hand,
Da begann die grosse Wand'rung,
Immerfort von Land zu Land.

IV

Niemals kannst du Ruhe finden,
Immer weiter musst Du zieh'n
Festen Fuss kannst du nicht fassen.
Brauchst dich nicht umsonst bemuehen.

V

Wand're Jude., wand're, wand're;
Dieses ist das einz'ge Wort.
Jeder ruft es Dir entgegen,
Wand're weiter, ziehe fort.

VI

Sind wir nicht genug gewandert?
Durch die Laender, ueber's Meer
Haben wir nicht genug gelitten?
Warum macht man es uns so schwer?

VII

Deine Augen oeffne endlich
Kultivierte, Neue Welt,
Und erloes uns von dem Leiden
Bring uns Ruhe, die uns fehlt!

Hermann G O L D F A R B.

Bikman

Vor 20 Jahren zogen Karawanen durch gelbe Dünen
Die Karawanen der Beduinen
Trillerten einsam, trillerten leise
In der Wüste.
Jetzt rasen Räder, summen Motore
Tausende Räder regen sich fleißig
Tausende Menschen, tausende Räder
Stehen nicht still, [illegible]
Im [illegible] Hammerschlag. Und jeder Spatenstich
Öffnet die Bahn
Für die Zehntausende, für Hunderttausende,
Aus den Tälern aus der Fabrik
Wir bauen Häuser. Wege & Brunnen
Wir gründen Städte und Werkstätten
Für immer neue [illegible]
[illegible] nach uns kommen, heute und morgen
Jüdischer Arbeiter, nur in dem Lande, das Dir gehört
stehen die Fabriken, die Dir verschlossen
Kriegst Du im Kampf uns Gleichheit und Recht.
Sonst kannst Du nirgends ganz Dich befreien.

EREZ JISRAEL.

Erez Jisrael unser Land!
Wir ziehen durch den heißen Sand,
Wir bauen es auf mit eigenem Blut,
Es schwenket und stürzet nicht unser Mut.
Viele Chaluziem fanden dort den Tod;
Sie kämpften hart gegen die bittere Not;
Sie kämpften und fielen für Ihr Land;
Sie kamen um in dem brennenden Sand,
Und es kamen Neue, das Werk zu vollenden.
Das Schicksal der Juden zu wenden.
Und wieder fielen viele fürs Land,
Und wieder zogen Neue durch den Sand,
Die Einen kamen, Die Anderen gingen,
Und die Neuen vollendeten, was die Alten anfingen.
So ging es, so geht es, so wird es gehen,
Bis eines Tages unser Land wird fertig stehen.
Dort werden wir leben, frei und fröhlich gesinnt.
Das Land wird gehen von Kind zu Kind.

Hermann Goldfarb.

FORM NO. 3
G. 50M-1 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. C.S.6, Special Branch. (4220)

FURTHER REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 6 40

Date May 23. 1940.

Subject (in full) Attached Application for Permission to hold a Meeting at the "International Restaurant", 81 Chusan Road, on the 22nd May 1940.

Made by D.P.S. Danemanis *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason.

With reference to the remarks of the Commissioner of Police and in compliance with verbal instructions received from the P.A. to D.C.(Special Branch), D.S.I. Wittinsky and the undersigned attended the "International Restaurant", located at 81 Chusan Road, at 8 p.m. on May 22nd 1940. The licensee, Mr. S. Fuchs was warned that the permission to hold a meeting has not been granted by the Police. Observation was kept until 9.30 p.m., and it was ascertained that no meeting took place.

D. P. S.

D. O. "D" Division.

Passed to you please.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
C. 5000-9-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date May 22nd, 1940.

Subject Attached application for Permission to hold a meeting at the International Restaurant, No.81 Chusan Road, on the 22nd May 1940.

Made by D.P.S. Danemanis Forwarded by Supt. Mason.

In connection with the attached letter from the "Brit Trumpeldor" New Zionist Organization, wherein permission is sought to hold a meeting at 8.30 p.m. on the 22.5.40, the following particulars have been obtained :-

The meeting referred to in the attached communication is sponsored by the "Brit Trumpeldor", a Zionist organization and is in connection with the coming elections for the committee of the "Juedische Gemeinde" which is a religious organization.

The "Juedische Gemeinde", located at No.305/5 East Deward Road, headed by Mr. Leopold Steinhard, the Chairman of the organization, embodies the following Zionist and cultural organizations, viz :

Name	Address	Chairman	Approx. Members
Theodor Herzl	144/4 Wayside Rd.	Dr.Koritschoner.	600
Brit Trumpeldor.	157/3 Yulin Rd.	Josef Dzubias.	400
Israelitische Union.	No H.g.	Eugen Gumpert.	300

The purpose of the above meeting is to protest against the election procedure, for the nomination of the committee members which will take place on June 1, 1940.

Only organizations as a whole will be allowed to vote by submitting a list of candidates, containing not less than 50 names, to the present chairman of the Juedische Gemeinde before the 31.5.40. Thus only approximately 1,300 people would be permitted to take part at the election for the committee of an organization which considers itself officially the representative of all German Jews in this area.

The meeting with an expected attendance of approximately 150 persons will be addressed by the following speakers:

No Section Cond. 5

SHANGHAI 22 MAY 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

D.O. D 7
C.S.6. informed

FM. 2
6. 5000-9-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

-2-

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by .....

Mr. L. Steinhard, Dr. P.J. Bendix and Mr. L. Rosenfeld, who will solicite the disapproval of the existing election methods which will be decided by the vote of the Jewish community present.

No admittance fee will be charged and nothing political apart from the above will be discussed at the meeting.

D. P. S.

D. O. "D" Division.

Passed to you please.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Shanghai, May 21st. 1940

The Commissioner of S.M.Police.
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Kindly issue permission to hold a public meeting for Wednesday 22nd May 1940 at Restaurant "International". Subject of the meeting, the community elections of the German Jewish community.

The Meeting is sponsored by the New Zionist Organisation,

Speakers: Mr.Leopold Steinhard.
Dr.Paul Jehuda Bendix.
Mr.Manfred Rosenfeld.

The Meeting is scheduled to start at 8.30 p.m.

Thanking you in advance for your kind assistance,

We remain,
Dear Sir,

New Zionist Organisation
Hongkew Branch.

...Josef Laufer...

ברית הנוער העברי על שם יוסף הרומפלדור
"BRIT TRUMPELDOR"
MOULMEIN BRANCH NO. 1
WAYSIDE BRANCH NO. 2
c/o P. O. Box 679
SHANGHAI, CHINA

SHILTON BETAR
47 FINCHLEY ROAD
LONDON N. W. 8
ENGLAND

BRANCHES:
NATSIVUT OF CHINA
P. O. BOX 679
SHANGHAI, CHINA

BRIT TRUMPELDOR
368, VAN BUREN STREET
BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK
U. S. A.

BRIT TRUMPELDOR
203 BEVERLY STREET
TORONTO, CANADA

BRIT TRUMPELDOR
VIA VITALI 2
MILANO, ITALY

BRIT TRUMPELDOR
4 RUE DES FRERES PRIER
PARIS 16E, FRANCE

BRIT TRUMPELDOR
GRANICHNA 9.
WARSAW - POLAND.

BRIT TRUMPELDOR
P. O. BOX 640
TEL-AVIV, PALESTINE.

KAUNAS	LITHUANIA
RIGA	LATVIA
BUDAPEST	HUNGARY
BUCAREST	RUMANIA
TALLINN	ESTHONIA
HELSINKI	FINLAND
ZAGREB	JUGO-SLAVIA
SOFIA	BULGARIA
ALEXANDRIA	EGYPT
TUNIS	NORTH AFRICA
BRUXELLES	BELGIUM
HAGUE	HOLLAND
BUENOS AIRES	ARGENTINE
SAO PAULO	BRAZIL
JOHANESBOURGH	S. AFRICA
CAPETOWN	S. AFRICA
MONTEVIDEO	URUGUAY
ALEPPO	SYRIA

25th May 1940

Headquarters
Shanghai Municipal Police
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

A few days ago our premises at Wayside have been visited by members of your police force asking for information in regards to our organisation.

We herewith wish to inform you that Brit Trumpeldor is a Jewish National Scouting Organisation with its Headquarters in London 47 Finchely Road, and branches all over the world. The local branch of Brit Trumpeldor was organsied 9 years ago i.e. 1931 and had two branches at that time, one at Tongshan Road, and the other at Ward Road Synagogue. At the present time our main branch is located at 55, Moulmein Road and 2nd branch at 139, Yulin Road.

The President of our organisation is Mr. Robert B.Bitker General Manager of the American Agents, and the secretary is Mr.J.Feldshtein of the Bunge & Co.

We beg to remain,
Yours very truly,
BRIT TRUMPELDOR
Robt B. Bitker
President

Bund of Zionist Youth - Application to hold meetings, sports and excursions

The Bund of Zionist Youth which has branches in all Jewish centres throughout the world has for its aims the fostering of education along purely zionistic lines of Jewish youths between the ages of ten and eighteen years. It is non-political in character and endeavours to interest its members in cultural activities, development of the mind and body and generally fit them to take their places in life after attaining maturity. It is an organization that is recognized as being of great use in Jewish circles.

The application submitted is purely a formal one, no committee having yet been formed and no premises yet being available for the use of young people who are likely to become members. Ten cents per month will be charged members for the upkeep of suitable Club rooms and to defray expenses involved in meetings and periodical excursions.

An excursion for some 40 children is schedules to be held on April 7, 1940, the Civic Centre, Kiangwan being the destination. No national flags, badges, emblems or other signs will be utilized for this occasion although in the future it is likely that flags and badges will be worn.

Dr. Mario HERBST, Jewish refugee of good standing, will be in charge of the party. He plays a prominent role in caring for Jewish children in Shanghai and is regarded as an excellent type of individual. He will in all probability be elected Chairman of the Bund when the committees are formed. He resides at 455/307 Rue Lafayette (Telephone 82411).

Nothing is known to the detriment of Samuel STRAUSS and M. SCHIFFMANN, who have officially applied for permission for the organization to function.

I s r a e l i t i s c h e U n i o n.

Selbsthilfe- Organisation der Juden in Shanghai.

Shanghai, May 27, 1940 (4220)

28 / 5 / 40

The

Shanghai Municipal Police, Headquarter,

L o c a l.

Gentlemen!

Taking cognizance of the fact that there are many thousands of able-bodied and willing workers who are unemployed, and as a consequence of which their energy and self-confidence have been violently shaken, a movement is being instituted here, whereby it is contemplated to form some sort of organisation to enable these unemployed to cope with all sorts of business situations, and to try to find, ultimately, employment for them. The people who initiated the movement here were experts in the same kind of work in Europe previously. Their names are:

Eugen Gumpert, Dr. Leo Zacharias, Richard Moldauer, Max Wacht, Harry Wachsner, Hugo Alexander, Dr. Ernst Blumenberg, Hugo Kaufmann.

After preparatory work lasting several weeks, these men resolved to found a " Help- Each- Other" Organization for the jews of Shanghai, which they shortly named: " The I s r a e l i t i s c h e U n i o n". The tasks of this Union should be procuring suitable positions for all the refugees, and also to develop the already existing industries. The Directors of the Union realize that it would hardly be feasible to find occupations for all the jewish refugees at once, but readily admit that the existance of such a Union, ipso facto, would be a psychologically compensating factor since it would give others renewed courage, if they perceive that the first 100 people are already employed. Since it is an established fact that one business leads on the to the other, the Directors of the Union which consists of the following members:

Eugen Gumpert, Dr. Leo Zacharias, Richard Moldauer, Franz Mueller, Josef Feldstein

are of opinions that in this way, gradually all the refugees will be cogs in the wheel of business.

The up-to-the-present success of the already-working sections in Hongkew makes manifest and provides abundant proof that among the jewish refugees there is a great longing and will to work, and it is the main task of the " I s r a e l i t i s c h e U n i o n" to undertake to promote the desire and will to will to work, both in spirit and in letter, and to concentrate its efforts in the right direction.

The secondary work also consists of religious and cultural care for our members, especially of a serious consideration of the want of opportunity for religious service during the holidays.

The formulars of registration as well as the first two speeches according to the programm, of Mr. Dr. Zacharias and Harry Wachsner, were presented on the 3 rd of April.

At present there are 325 members and every day follow further applications for membership. A contribution for members is raised amounting to 0.30 cts per mensem. The regulations are being worked at, and will be presented to you after being completed.
The direction consists of the following gentlemen:

Eugen Gumpert, 943/27 East Yuhang Road, Chairman.

Dr. Leo Zacharias, 144/30 Wayside Road

Richard Moldauer, 805/24 East Seward Road

Franz Mueller, 218 Mac Gregor Road

Josef Feldstein, Chaoufoong Road Heim.

Yours sincerely
ISRAELITISCHE UNION
Selbsthilfe - Organisation der Juden in Shanghai
Der Vorstand
i. A.
Eugen Gumpert
Chairman.

I s r a e l i t i s c h e U n i o n

Selbsthilfe- Organisation der Juden in Shanghai.

Shanghai, May 21, 1940.

The

Shanghai Municipal Police, Headquarter,

L o c a l.

We herewith beg to give you information that we called
X up a non-political meeting on Thursday 23 rd of May,
8,30 p.m. in the " Cafe International" Ohaisan Road.
The purpose is to give our members instructions concerning the choice of the Jewish Community direction.
Our direction consist of the following members:

Eugen Gumpert, 945/27 East Yuhang Rd. Chairman.
Dr. Leo Zacharias, 144/30 Wayside Road
Richard Moldauer, 805/24 East Seward Road
Franz Mueller, 218 Mac Gregor Road
Josef Feldstein, Chaouffoong Road Heim.

Yours sincerely

Eugen Gumpert

Chairman.

X postponed to 29.5.40

F.M. 2
G. 90M-1-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. B. D. 3422(0)
Ref. No. ... Station, ...
Date ...

REPORT

Date March 27, 1940.

Subject. Meeting of the Jewish Union held in the International Safe Chusan Road

Made by ...nd *Forwarded by* Inspector Trood

Sir,

I have to report that accompanied by Mr. S. Lyer I attended a meeting of the "Jewish Union" held in the International Safe, Chusan Road at ...30 p.m. 25-3-40.

The meeting was conducted in an orderly manner, speeches being made by Mr. ... Abraham and Mr. A. Zechnarius, both members of the committee.

Approximately 120 persons attended.

Nothing of a political nature was mentioned the main theme being ways and means of assisting Jews in Europe and the formation of a committee to approach the authorities in Shanghai with a view to easing conditions under which Jewish emigrants are allowed to enter Shanghai.

A point which was emphasized referred to the Jews who prior to leaving Italy for Shanghai, were advanced the sum of $300.00, in some cases this had not been repaid.

To D.C. Special Branch

H Chubb

D. C. "D" Division.

A.C. (Spe.Brch.)

Inspector
Officer in charge

FILE

INDEXED
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 27/3/40

FM. 2
G. 90M-[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Br. Station

REPORT

File No. A.3 B.D. 3422(0)

Date March 21, 1940.

Subject. ISRAELITISCHE UNION.

Made by D.F.S. Killingbeck *Forwarded by* Supt. J. Mason

In connection with the attached communications from the Israelitische Union regarding proposed meeting and divine service, this Union is a newly established Jewish Social organisation. Up to the present, no headquarters have been obtained and the committee has only been provisionally elected.

With regard to the meeting on Thursday, March 21, 1940, this meeting will be open to the public, free of charge and is being held in an effort to interest the public in the plight of the local Central-European Jewish refugees. No matter of a political nature will be introduced during the course of the meeting. The divine service will be in recognition of the annual Jewish "Purim-Festival," which is a religious holiday.

The provisional committee is as follows:-

Mr. Eugen Gumpert
" Hugo Alexander
" Max Nacht
" Harry Wachsner
" Richard Moldaner
" Leo Zacharias
Dr. Ernst Blumenberg
Mr. Hugo Kaufmann.

J Killingbeck
D. P. S.

D.C.(Sp. Br.)

Copy sent.

FILE

I S R A E L I T I S C H E - U N I O N

Selbsthilfe-Organisation der Juden in Shanghai.

den 20.März 1940

The
Shanghai Municipal Police
Headquarter
Local

We herewith beg to give you information that we called up a non-political meeting on Thursday 21 st.of March ,8,30 p.m.in the "Cafe International Chusan Road.
The members of the provisional Committee are: Messrs. Gumpert, Alexander, Nacht, Wachsner, Moldauer, Zacharias, Dr. Blumenberg and Kaufmann.

Yours truly
The provisional Committee

Eugen Gumpert
East Yuhang Road 948/ 27.

I s r a e l i t i s c h e U n i o n.

Selbsthilfe - Organisation der Juden in Shanghai.

den 20. März 1940.

The
Shanghai Municipal Police
Headquarter
Local.

We herewith beg to give you information that we called up a divine service because of the jewish " Purim - festival" on Sunday, 24th of March 9,30 a.m. in the Broadway- Cinema, Mayside Road. The members of the provisional Committee are: Messrs. Gumpert, Alexander, Nacht, Wachsner, Moldauer, Zacharias, Dr. Blumenberg and Kaufmann.

Yours truly

Eugen Gumpert

East Yuhang Road 948/ 27.

D. P. S. Fillingbeck

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - Date Station,

REPORT

File No. S.B.S. D. 5422 (0)

Date April 6, 1940

Subject. Bund of Zionist Youth - Application to hold meetings, sports and excursions.

Made by D. S. Fitts/ *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

D.I. (Division) 2 cpys. at X.

The Bund of Zionist Youth which has branches in all Jewish centres throughout the world has for its aims the fostering of education along purely zionistic lines of Jewish youths between the ages of ten and eighteen years. It is non-political in character and endeavours to interest its members in cultural activities, development of the mind and body and generally fit them to take their places in life after attaining maturity. It is an organization that is recognized as being of great use in Jewish circles.

The application submitted is purely a formal one, no committee having yet been formed and no premises yet being available for the use of young people who are likely to become members. Ten cennts per month will be charged members for the upkeep of suitable Club rooms and to defray expenses involved in meetings and periodical excursions.

An excursion for some 40 children is scheduled to be held on April 7, 1940, the Civic Centre, Kiangwan being the destination. No national flags, badges, emblems or other signs will be utilized for this occasion although in the future it is likely that flags and badges will be worn.

Dr. Mario HERBST, Jewish refugee of good standing, will be in charge of the party. He plays a prominent role in caring for Jewish children in Shanghai

X. Copies sent to D.O. "D" - C.I.

Copies sent 6/4

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 8/4/40

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-3

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject. .....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

and is regarded as an excellent type of individual. He will in all probability be elected Chairman of the Bund when the committees are formed. He resides at 455/307 Rue Lafayette (Telephone 82411).

Nothing is known to the detriment of

Samuel STRAUSS and

M. SCHIFFMANN,

who have have officially applied for permission for the organization to function.

Jo. Pieces

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Samuel STRAUSS
936 East Seward Road House 27
Shanghai-Hongkew

Shanghai, April 4th, 1940

To the

Shanghai Municipal Council,

Police Department,

Local

Dear Sirs,

The undersigned Samuel Strauss, 936 East Seward Road House 27, Shanghai and M. Schiffmann, 66 Alcock-Road, Shanghai beg to apply for the permission to arrange meetings, excursions, and sports for young Jewish boys and girls, who are incorporated in the "Bund of the Zionist Youth".

The "Bund" has only Jewish and no political aims at all. It only wants to educate the Jewish youth in the National Jewish character.

Hoping that you will grant the permission, which you will forward to Mr. Samuel Strauss, 936 East Seward Road House 27, Shanghai-Hongkew, and thanking you in anticipation for your kind efforts on our behalf, we remain

Yours respectfully,

Samuel Strauss Rudolf Schiffmann

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Station,
Date November 21, 1940

Subject JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE, KULTURKREIS.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

In accordance with the instructions of the A. C. (Special Branch) dated November 21, 1940, Mr. Albert TRUM, Secretary of the Juedische Gemeinde, has been informed that no meetings of the Juedische Gemeinde Kulturkreis will be permitted on licensed premises.

In view of the fact that TRUM had previously made arrangements to hold a meeting this evening - November 21 - at Thal's Restaurant, 315/14 Wayside Road, the Officer i/c Wayside Station was advised of your instructions and requested to warn the licensee of the premises concerned not to allow the meeting to be held.

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch)

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 21/11/40

Juedische Gemeinde

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN ~~JEWS~~

...SI MUNICIPAL POLICE
...S REGISTRY
B. D. 51422 (6)

SHANGHAI, Nov.17, 1940
805 EAST SEWARD ROAD, HOUSE 5
TELEPHONE 50192 B.

To the Shanghai Municipal Police
L o c a l .

Dear Sirs,

Hereby we beg to take note that the hitherto being "Juedische Kulturvereinigung Hongkew" (Jewish Culture Association Hongkew) has joined our Jewish Community and will appear as a department of the Jewish Community in future, named: "Juedische Gemeinde, Kulturkreis" (Jewish Community, Culture Cercle).

Its arrangements (lectures etc.) will take place Thursdays 8.30 p.m. at Thal's Restaurant, 315/14 Wayside Rd.

Yours sincerely

J u e d i s c h e G e m e i n d e
Kulturkreis

by order Albert Trum

Albert Trum, Secretary.

FORM NO. 3
G. 50M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Police Station (S.B.)
REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date NOV 12 1940
Date

REPORT

Subject (in full) Jewish Culture Association

Made by ... and ... Forwarded by Inspector Trodd

D. C. (DIVISIONS)

Sir,

With reference to the attached and remarks of the D. D. Divisions, the applicant and also the licensee of the restaurant have been informed that permission to hold the meeting has been refused.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (DIVISIONS)

Inspector
Officer in charge

D. C. "D" Division.

DATE 5 11 40

FM 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch. Section.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S REGISTRY
File No. 2422(0)
Section D
40

Date October 31, 1940.

Subject Juedische Kulturvereinigung (Jewish Culture Association).

Made by D.P.S. Danemanis, *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason.

D to D.

Please put [illegible] I can't. Nor should I [illegible] licensed [illegible]

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION 17 Nov 1940 D.C. Pols.

I am against such meetings taking place on licenced premises as, firstly, it is a contravention of licence conditions (quasi political) and secondly consent may be quoted as a precedent in some future occasion

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 1940 SPECIAL BRANCH

The "Juedische Kulturvereinigung" consists of a group of people whose aim is to raise the intellectual level of the local German Jewish refugees. In order to accomplish these aims, this group of intellectuals (doctors, lawyers, journalists etc.) intends to hold once weekly a public meeting, when various subjects of general interest will be discussed. Enquiries reveal that the persons responsible for this movement are:-

1. Dr.Kurt Wolff, M.D.,German Jew, 1142 Broadway East.
2. Albert Trum, lawyer, German Jew, Secretary of the "Juedische Gemeinde",599/25 Tongshan Road.
3. Alfred Gotthold, Journalist, German Jew, Jewish Chronicle, 618 Tongshan Road.
4. Manfred Rosenfeld, Journalist, German Jew, 8'Uhr Abendblatt, Kungping Road.
5. Dr.Paul Salomon, M.D.,German Jew, Chief Physician, Kinchow Refugee Camp, 335/7 Wayside Road.

The above mentioned persons consider their efforts as social work and do no intend to benefit by it in any way.

The proposed meetings are to take place at the "Thal's Diele" 315/14 Wayside Road,(licenced as a Tea Room in the name of S.Thal, German Jew,) which premises are the club of the "Theodor Herzl" Zionist Organization (Special Branch File No.F.24/39). The "Juedische Kultur Vereinigung, however, has no connection

F.M. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

.....Station,

REPORT
- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by..... .....Forwarded by.....

with the Zionist Organization.

The programme for the near future is to consist of:-

Lectures	By	On dates
"Schoolphysician"	Dr. Salomon	9 p.m. 6-11-40.
"Criminal Psychology"	A. Trum	9 p.m. 13-11-40.
"Jews in Literature"	M. Rosenfeld	9 p.m. 20-11-40.

An attendance of 50-80 persons is expected on each occasion. An entrance fee of 10 cents per person will be charged to cover publicity and advertising expenses.

Dr. Kurt Wolff has been warned to submit verbatim copies of the scripts to the Special Branch prior to their public presentation.

There is nothing to the detriment of any of the persons mentioned in this report.

D. P. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 1/11/40

J U E D I S C H E K U L T U R V E R E I N I G U N G, HONGKEW.
(Jewish Culture Association, Hongkew.)

S H A N G H A I, October 27th, 1940.
1142 East Broadway, (Dr.Wolff.).

To the S. M. P.,
Wayside Police Station,
L o c a l.

Dear Sirs,

Hereby we do make **application** for allowing the "Juedische **Kulturvereinigung**, Hongkew," to let take place their arrangements again.

The "Juedische Kulturvereinigung," -- Jewish Culture Association, -- Hongkew, is a committee of some Jewish gentlemen only who have the intention to do all for the civilisation and education of European Jewish Refugees. In order to fulfil this purpose one meeting will be in a week. At such a meeting there will be spoken and discussed of our religion, of themes of sciences or literatures; sometimes the association will have a musical arrangement. The committee, called above, does not allow to speak or discuss of political themes at our arrangements.

After receiving your permission the meetings will take place: in T h a l 's Diele, 315/14 Wayside Road, Thursdays 8½ h. in the evening. In the same way as last winter Jewish people interested in the evening's theme will come to "Thal's Diele," they will drink their coffee or tea there and hear the lecturer. The themes of our different meetings will be announced in the " Shanghai Jewish Chroniclè, -- 8 Uhr Abendblatt -- and at the entrance to Thal's Diele," some days before. If you want, we will give you knowledge of our arrangements' themes and date. The themes and lecturers of our first intended meetings are called below.

Please, send your reply to the member of our committee:

Mr. Kurt W o l f f M. D., 1142 East Broadway, Shanghai.

Hoping that you will be so kind to give your permission, we have the honour to remain, Dear Sirs,

Respectfully Yours,
JUEDISCHE KULTURVEREINIGUNG, HONGKEW.
Gotthold
(Gotthold), Hon. Secretary.

Lecturers and themes of the first intended meetings:

1.) Dr.med.Salomon M.D. "Schulärztliche Fürsorge,"
c/o Kindness Camp Care done by the physician of a school;
2.) Albert Trum, Attorney at Law, " über Kriminalpsychologie, "
Science of criminal psychology;
3.) Manfred Rosenfeld, "Jüdisches in der Weltliteratur,"
Jews and the world's literature.

FM. G. 90M-1-39

File No. 5421(0)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch Station, 4/9/39

REPORT

Date September 2, 1939

Subject Jewish Culture Society - Evenings to be Organized and Held at 144/30-2 Wayside Road

Made by & Forwarded by W.S.I. Wittinsky

This is a business venture but providing they apply for a license in respect of each "show" organised, or stage shows in licensed premises, there is no objection.

R.W.J.

No reg. as a club, etc.

R.W.J.

4/9.

D.I. (Divisions) Suggest D.O. "D" see.

R.W.J. 4/9.

With reference to the attached communication received from the Culture Society, requesting permission to organize evenings, the following particulars have been obtained:-

The Culture Society came into being on the 15-8-39, when the first meeting was held at Lane 144, House 30-2 Wayside Road, and has been organized by :-

1) Heinz Egon Heinemann, German Jew, age 27, married, bookkeeper by profession, at present unemployed, who arrived in Shanghai on the 15-5-39 on the s/s "Giulio Cesare" and is at present residing at Lane 1166, House 32 East Broadway, and

2) Gerhard Weissmann, German Jew, age 25, reporter of the "Shanghai Jewish Chronicle", who arrived in Shanghai on the 31-12-38 on the s/s "Conte Rosso". He resides at 119 Wayside Road. There is nothing in Police records detrimental to the characters of either of them.

During an interview with the above named it was elicited, that the Culture Society is not affiliated with any other society, club etc. in Shanghai and is, in fact, an independent organization of which Messrs Heinemann and Weissmann are its only members.

The aims of the society, as the name suggests, are ostensibly of a purely cultural and educational character. It is the object of its members to acquaint the local Jewish emigrants with the history, art, philosophy etc. of the land of their adoption (China) by means of lectures,

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 5 SEPT 1939 (DIVISIONS)

FM. G. 90.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.. 2

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

debates etc. as well as to transmit to them the cultural developments and achievments of other people. Subjects of a political nature will not be discussed, at meetings of the Culture Society, and any reference to them is barred.

In order to attract a greater number of intellectually inclined persons to their meetings, which are temporarily held at Lane 144 House 30-32 wayside Road, Messrs. Heinemann and Weissmann secured the aid of a number of German-Jewish musicians (from amongst the refugees) who, it was learned, aggeed to render assistance to the newly formed organization by playing onee a week for the benefit of the audience, free of charge, as well as a number of other persons who render lectures, recitals etc.

Since the society does not receive any subsidies and no entrance tickets are being sold to cover the expenses connected with the arrangement of these meetings, the question arose as to what benefit, apart from having the satisfaction of doing valuable educational work for the community, the society derives from these evenings. Mr. Heinemann, who appears to be the head of the society, denied having any material interest in, or deriving any personal benefit, from these meetings stating, that he is rendering his services from a purely idealistic point of view. It was, however, gleaned that the meetings are held, at present, in a restaurant named the "Wayside Diele", at Lane 144 House 30-2 Wayside Road, the owner of which Mr.

FM. 2
G. 90M

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.. 3 .....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

O. Oppenheim, derives a profit by selling refreshments, sandwiches etc. to the audience which, on the second meeting held by the Culture Society on the 23-8-39, numbered about 170 persons. It is obvious, that Mr. Oppenheim, by special arrangement with the organizers of the society, is advertising his restaurant by allowing meetings to be held on his premises. Further, a voluntary collection from those present, to cover the expenses incurred for inserting advertisements in the Jewish newspapers etc. was also made at the meeting of the society, when, according to information, the sum of $6.20 was realized. During the third meeting of the organization, held on the 29-8-39 at the same address, which was attended by about 60 persons, the sum of $3.50 was collected.

The society plans to rent the "Broadway Theatre", Wayside Road, in the near future and to arrange an "evening" on a larger scale when an entrance fee from 50¢ to $3.00, according to sitting accommodation, will be charged.

The main object of the organizers of the "Culture Society" and those taking part in the programme is, undoubtedly, to make it a paying organization as well as to bring themselves into the limelight in the hope, that they may attract prominent personalities who would promote and, possibly, finance their activities on a larger scale.

Attached is a translation of the programme presented by the society on the 23-8-39, from which it will be seen,

FM. G. 90M-

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

that nothing of an objectionable nature or which may have met with the disapproval of the Police, was contained therein.

C 3/9.

O. Whitting
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

TRANSLATION OF ATTACHED PROGRAMME

PROGRAMME

of the 2nd evening of the "Culture Society"

Wednesday, August 23, 1939

The symphony quartett of the chamber orchestra presents:-

Haydn: The lark quartett.

The theme of the evening: Shanghai as seen by a:

Journalist	(Gerhard Weissmann)
Housekeeper	(Dr. Dawison)
Emigrant	(L. Zacharias)

Mozart: Small nightmusic, presented by the symphony quartett.

Guests Welcome! Entry free

P r o g r a m m

fuer den 2. Abend der " K u l t u r = G e m e i n s c h a f t "

am M i t t w o c h, d. 23.August 1939

im Carten der Wayside Diele

Das Streichquartett des Kammerorchesters spielt:

H a y d n : Lerchenquartett

T h e m a des Abends: S h a n g h a i gesehen vom:

Journalisten (Gerhard Weissmann)

Wirtschaftler (Dr. Dawison)

Emigranten (L.Zacharias)

M o z a r t: K l,e i n e N a c h t m u s i k

ausgefuehrt vom Streichquartett

Gaeste willkommen! E i n t r i t t f r e i!

Shanghai, August 25th, 1938

POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. 5422(0)
Date 28 8 38

S.M.C.
Police Force
Culture Dept.
185, Toochow Road
Shanghai

Attention of Mr. Wittinski

Dear Sirs,

We herewith beg to ask your permission to arrange evenings which are to be organized by the undersigned as a Culture Society.

The Culture Society has been founded with the purpose of transmitting to the Emigrants in Shanghai and beyond that to all intellectually interested people the cultural belongings of all peoples of all times. The programmes of these evenings are to be taken up by recitals, debates, and musical entertainment.

The special object we have in view, is to make the newly immigrated acquainted with the land of his adoption, to foster comprehension by instructing him about Shanghai and China, its culture, art, history, philosophy a.s.o. Beyond this we shall also occupy ourselves with the culture and cultural products of other peoples.

For example we are enclosing our programme of yesterday's recital which may serve you as a sample of how our evenings' programmes are put together.

As we are convinced of doing valuable educational work for the community, and as we exclude politics from our programmes, we feel sure we are also according to the views of the Cultural Department of the S.M.C. and hope to have your assistance by receiving your permission to carry on with our evening programmes.

We should be exceedingly gratified to be able to welcome some of your gentlemen, who may be interested in our work, and shall not omit to have our programmes forwarded to you punctually.

Hoping that you will be kind enough to grant your permission, we are, dear Sirs,

Yours very obediently,

Heinz-Igor Heinemann.

FM. 2
G. 650-1-41

3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

No. S. B. D5422(0)
Date 20-3-42

REPORT

Special Branch *Station.* *File No.* *Date* March 19, 1942

SUBJECT: Cabaret Entertainment at Seward Road Jewish Refugee Camp at 8 p.m. March 21, 1942.

Copies to:
D.C.P.
O/C N. Sector
19. 3. 42

Between 8 p.m. and approximately 10.30 p.m. March 21, 1942 a cabaret entertainment will take place at the Seward Road Jewish Refugee Camp, 961 Seward Road. Entrance, which is reserved for the Camp inmates only, is free, while the artists are all camp inmates.

Programme, attached, has been examined and nothing of an objectionable notice has been observed.

In these circumstances, therefore, there would appear to be no Police objection.

J. A. Sivers.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE
19. 3. 42

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 20/3/42

CABLES:
"HILFSFOND"
TEL. 52157
52608

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI
Disbursement and Housing Department

66 ALCOCK ROAD
P. O. BOX 1131

OUR NO. ...../42

SHANGHAI, March 17th 194 2.

...C.
Commissioner of the Police Department,
Head quarters,
SHANGHAI

Dear Sirs:

We beg to inform you that the inmates of our Camp 961 Seward Road intend to arrange a Caberett Evening with entrance free of charge, on March 21st. The program for the evening is attached hereto.

We wish to mention that we are a purely charitable institution.

Yours faithfully,

Laura L. Margolis Manuel Siegel
Laura L. Margolis Manuel Siegel

Enclosure
za

L.B.C. 2000 9-41

Margret Kümmer

Im wogenden Tanze von Tschaikowsky.

Im wogenden Tanze, beim Feste,
wo lärmender Jubel so laut,
da hab ich dich träumend und sinnend,
geheimnisvoll blickend erschaut.
Da klang deine Stimme so lieblich,
so seelenvoll warm zu mir her,
wie Glocken von Ferne, so klang es,
wie Wellengewoge am Meer !
Du sahst mich mit dunkelen Augen
so sinnend, so träumerisch an,
XXXXXXXXXXXXX
du lachtest halb fröhlich,halb traurig
dass nie ich vergessen es kann !
Und wenn ich zur Ruhe geh' einsam,
wenn müde in Schlummer ich sank,
dann seh ich im Traume dich, fragend,
und hör deiner Stimme Gesang.
Verzweiflung und HoffnungXXXXXXXX bald,
Schmerz und Wonne dringt mir in die Träume hinein.
Ich weiss ja nicht,ob ich dich liebe,
doch glaub ich, es muss wohl so sein .

Somewhere in darkness a voice laments. It's sound, I wonder, what it means, what it means. May be the wind accuses the night.

But far the wind and far the laments. The wind always laments at night, the wind always laments at night. Perhaps the voice of my blodd laments demanding.

But ne'er my blood laments so strange. The night is calm and calm like the night is my blood. My be a heart laments somewhere.

Fr. Margarete Körner.

Voice in darkness.

Georg Feldmann

Der Wanderbursche

Als einst der Herr in seiner Macht
Die Worte sprach es werde.
Da ist erstanden ueber Nacht
Der Adam und die Erde.
Dem Adam schuf er Eva suess
Der Erde schuf er Reben
Und dann begann im Paradies
Das allerschoenste Leben.
Der Adam war ein lustig Blut
Kannt Kummer nicht und Plage
Und weil er immer wohlgemut
Drum sang er alle Tage.
Ein feurig junges Weib
Ein Lied zum Zeitvertreib
Ein Glaeschen guten alten Wein
Mehr brauch ich nicht um froh sein
Hab ich nur diese drei
Ist alles einerlei
Brauch weder Gold noch Geld
Dann pfeif ich auf die Welt.

Es war einmal.

Es gibt im Volksmunde
Wohl Maerchen ohne Zahl
Ein jedes in der Runde
Beginnt es war einmal.
Die Kinder lauschend lauschen
Und schweigen voller Glueck.
Die Alten Blicke tauschen
Und denken weit zurueck.
Verliebte aber halten
Sich innig Hand in Hand
Und gleichen seltsz Gestalten
Aus fernem Maerchenland.
Wenn auch die Jahre enteilen
Bleibt die Erinnerung noch
Seelige Traeume verweilen
Ewig im Herzen Dir doch.
Schwindet auch truegrisch von hinnen
Was einstmals Dein Ideal
Denke Dir Maerchen beginnen
Alle, Es war einmal.

Repertoire Mendel Lewkowitz.

Schubertlieder.

Am Brunnen vor dem Tore
Da steht ein Lindenbaum.
Ich traeumt in seinem Schatten
So manchen lieben Traum.
Ich schnitt in Seine Rinde
So manches lieke Wort
Es zog in alle Winde
Zu ihm mich immer fort.

Du bist die Ruh
Der Friede mild
Die S ehnsuch Du
Und was sie stillt.
Ich weihe Dir
Voll Lust und Schmerz
Zur Wohnung hier
Mein aug und Herz.

Kurt L e w i n.

Die Beiden.

verbindlich laechelnd devot sich buckend
bei jeder Zigarre ein Zuendholz zuecken
die Haende kneetend, die Beine knickend
[illegible] Kaffee und Melis in Lokal
im Tale und die [illegible] Damen
Das ist der Wiener !

Den Hut kaum lueftend [illegible]
n'n Tag kaum sagend
die Haende stets in den Taschen tragend
den Mund gespitzt stets frech und flachsend
die Schnauze ueber den Koerper wachsend
stets ausbaldowernd is uffn Kien er
das ist der Berliner !

Sich lauernd zankend und gestikolierend
[illegible]
[illegible]
dem Beobachter heimliche Augenweide
das sind sie beide !

Der Herr am Nebentisch.

Noch ist ein Zug einst sehr gepflegter Haende
Und auch die Haltung war einst tadellos
Ich werde diesen Eindruck garnicht los
das hier ein Schicksal Ruh und Ende faende
mich aengstigt dieses geistreiche Gesicht
der truebe Blick aus fast verloschenen Augen
ob sie wohl noch zum klaren Sehen tauger !
Ob sich der Blick am hier geschauten bricht ?
Jetzt glimmt in feiner Hand die Zigarrette
und gierig saugt der Mund in vollen Zuegen
Ein Menschnschicksal will mich hier bewegen
als wenn es nie gedarbt gelitten haette
Du Herr am Nebentisch was soll der gschein ?
Du bist so nackt wie tausend andere Seelen
blos dass ihn Sprache und Geberde fehlen
Der Mut zur Luege gluecklich hier zu sein
Die Stadt erstrahlt im Schein der 1000 Lichter
Und spuelt das Elend in den Gossen fort
Der truebe Fluss ist oft der letzte Ort
verlorener gewesener Gesichter

Leo Plohn.

In der Rikschah f hrn so gern die Leut
Die einst im Auto sassen.
Das Gehn macht ihnen weniger Freud.
In unsren schoenen Strassen.
Doch wenns dann zum Berappen kommt+
Sie oft Grobheiten fangen.
Denn dass der Kuli Ihnen noch zahlt:
Das kann man nicht verlangen.

Ein Ehepaar hat unten Freund%
Der ist ne wahre Perl.
Er liebt die Frau' er liebt sogar
Das Kind% der gute Kerl.
Und Onkel wird er stets genannt:+
Nur von dem kleinen Rangen%
Ja, dass der Fratz gleich die Wahrheit sagt,
Dass koennt Ihr nicht verlangen.

Es schwankt ein Mann um Mitternacht
Ganz einsam durch die Strassen.
Sein Weibchen damich aufgebracht,
Tut schon beim Haustor passen.
Du Lump, jetzt bist schon wiederum
Beim Wirtshaus rausgegangen.
Ja, soll ich immer drinnen Bleib'n
Das kann man nicht verlangen.

Leo Plohn

%, Due Grauppensuppe

Ich hab fuenf grosse Hefen
Mit Graupensuppe drinn:
Does is a tulli Paperl
Von dem wird keiner hin.
A bisserl Magendrucken
Does is ja ka Malheur.
Zu was war denn der Doktor da.
Drum reibts die Tickets her.

Mir san nur Emigranten
Von prominent ka Spur.
Und so a Essen geht net z fuass
Viel derfs ja sein n
Nur schmecken muass.
Und wennst dann so recht einhaust
Dann denkst Dir voll Humur
Does ist ja net dei Leibspeis
A Medizin is nur.

Sie zeigen kein Anstand sie sind aber so!

Wenn ich so manchmal in den Strassen hier geh
Was ich erlebe, da packt mich ein Weh
Ein lautes Benehmen, mit Kuli's im Streit
Als ob sie vergessen die vergangene Zeit
Was wir erlitten einst damals zusammen
Vergessen ist schon der Kurfurstendamm
Die Tauenzien und der Zoo
Sie zeigen kein Anstand sie sind aber so.

So Mancher will vom Heim noch nicht weg
Und hat ein Lift, und auch einem Chec,
Beim Essen holen sind sie ersten die Ersten dabei
Und schimpfen auf Alles hier in Shanghai
Was kuemmert sie ob der Naechste was hat
Die Hauptsache ist, das sie selber stets satt
Und sollen sie was geben, dann sagen sie No.
Sie zeigen .....

Wir alle haben es in Shanghai sehr schwer
Seit uns getroffen das grosse Malheur
Lasst ab von der Missgunst, Lasst ab von dem Neid
Seid fur einander zu helfen bereit
Zeigt fuer den Armen die offene Hand
Es knueft uns doch alle ein Schicksalsband,
Seid stolz und bescheiden, doch innerlich froh
Dann zeiget ihr Anstan nun handelt auch so.

KOMOEDIANTEN

Einst stand ich auf den Brettern die die Welt bedeuten,
Getragen von der Menge Gunst!
Doch ach es aendern sich die Zeiten,
Hier lebt man nicht von dieser Kunst,
Die Nachwelt pflicht dem Miemen keine Kraenze
Dies Wort ich habe es erkannt
Das Alter gibt mir eine Grenze,
Hier bin ich nun ein Alter Kommodiant,
Wenn ich dort stand einst auf den Buehnen,
Der Beifall war mir Lebenselixier
Der hohen Kunst ich gern noch diene,
Doch oft dacht' ich im Stillen mir,
Theater ist das ganze Leben,
Zur Hauptrolle ein Jeder eilt,
So mancher will sein Bestes geben
Der Herrgott hat die Rollen verteilt
Dem Einem ist es auch gelungen
Dass ihm Erfolg beschieden ist,
Der Ander hat umsonst gerungen,
Er ist und bleibt nur ein Statist,

Es braucht ja nicht wahr sein, aber ich red mir das ein.

Heut' ging ich am Tage in den Strassen umher,
Da blitzte alles vor Sauberkeit sehr
Es hat jeder Arbeit, fuer jeden die Chance
Und Abend da ging man in's Kino, zum Tanz
Kein Mensch hatte Sorgen, ober gross oder klein
Es braucht ja nicht wahr sein, aber ich red' mir das ein.

Der Joint hat ab heute befohlen
Es kann jeder hier das Essen sich holen
Es gibt hier 3 Gaenge, das Essen ist frei
Und Kaffee und Kuchen gibt's dabei
Und dann bekommst man ein Glaeschen Wein
Es braucht ja nicht wahr sein, aber ich red' mir das ein.

Ein Mieter klagt dem Hauswirt gar seht
Ich hab keine Arbeit und zahle nichts mehr
Der Wirt, der dieses nun hat vernommen
Sagt ich hatte so wie so nichts genommen
Ich kassiere ab heute keine Miete mehr ein
Es braucht ja nicht wahr sein .....

Der Krieg ist zu Ende, die Freude sehr gross,
Nun geht es mit den packen gleich los
Jetzt konnen wir wieder heimwarts ziehen
Nach Frankfurt, nach Breslau nach Wien und Berlin
Dort drueben sollten wir doch willkommen sein
Es braucht ja nicht wahr sein.....

Ich freu' mich das gefuellt ist das Haus
Und danke in Vornus fuer das Haus
Und danke in Vornus fur den Applaus
Der Kuenstler hat zum Leben doch auch ein Recht
Ich weiss ja die Zeiten sind fuer Alle heut schlecht
50 Dollar steck ich als Gage heut ein
Es braucht ja nicht wahr sein,ich red' mir das ein.

Der pflichtbewusste Maurer.

Ich hab' ein Haus in Shanghai, das ist noch wie neu.
Blos oben schoss jemand mir etwas entzwei
Nun fehl'n da -n paar Steine
Es müssen neue dorthin
Ich sag zu 'nem Maurer, na die gehn doch wohl rin
Gewiss sagt der lieber Mann,
Da fang'n wir morgen gleich an.
Also un 8 wollt er rannkomm'
'Ne Stunde vergeht
Da seh' ich ihn ankomm' ich sag es ist spät.
Nee sagt er 's iss neun, grad die richtige Zeit
Der Weg zählt doch mit, und ich wohne sehr weit.
Ich wollt 'ne Srassenbahn nehmen, 's war keine zu sehn,
Ich ráef 'nen Auto besetzt, na da musst ich doch gehn.
Aber nun gehn wir ran, nun fang'n wir gleich an.
Nu guckt er sich um, recht gründlich exakt
Was er mitgebracht hat wird ausgepackt.
Dann guckt er rauf auf det Haus, also da fehlt 'nen Stein an dem Fleck.
Er nimmt sich 'nen Stein und packt ihn gleich wieder weg.
[illegible] Er sucht nach 'ner Leiter, um nach oben zu gehn
Trägt sie acht Schritte weiter, und da schlägt die Uhr Zehn
Nun frühstückt er'n bisken, kráegt sein Pülleken raus
Steckt die Pfeife in Brand sich, die geht 15 Mal aus
Dann nimmt er 'ne Prise, is kurz nach elfe
Dann nimmt er den Stein, es is immer noch derselbe
Und da muss er niessen, der Kopf wird ihm schwer
Er legt den Stein wieder weg, denn sonst gäb's ein Malheur
Er sucht nach 'nem Tuch, er hat aber kein's
Ich sage is gut, und gebe ihm mein's.
Nun fühlt er sich wohl, wie ' n Fisch in der Elbe,
Er nimmt sich nen Stein, es is immen noch derselbe,

Der pflichtbewusste Maurer.

Un d geht auf die Leiter,und da schlägts zwölfe.
Na nun legt er den Stein wieder weg,seine Frau kommt mit's Esse n
Nach so 'e Arbeit schmeckts,es wird feste gegessen.
Sie setzt sich zu ihm ,er sätzt sich zu Ihr
Es gibt Gurken Kartoffeln, Karbonade und Bier
Dann liesst er die Zeitung und sagt ganz entrüszet zu ihr
Du da streiken sie wieder,die soll'n mal schaffen wie wir.
Dann gibt er ihr 'n Küssken,und dann schläft er 'n bisken
Und dann schlägt die Uhr Zwei,und dann ist die kurze Pause wieder vorbei.
Nun wird der Lehm angerührt der weiche der gelbe
Und dann nimmt er sich 'nen Stein, 's is immer noch derselbe
Und da wird ihm schlechtdie Gurken das Bier
Er legt den Stein wieder weg,und nimmt Zeitungspapier
Und geht an 'ne Tür, und da steht hier.
Kurz nach drei kommt er wieder raus aus dem kleinen Gewölbe
Er nimmt sich 'nen Stein,es ist immer noch derselbe
Und geht mit dem Stein ohne Rast und Ruh'
Auf die Leiter ,was sagen sie Nu.
Doch die hat zwanzig Sprossen jede 'nen Fuss breit entfernt
Er aber geht unverdrossen,gelernt ist gelernt.
Bei der 18. hält er,die Uhr schlägt vier,
Ś 'is Feierabend,und er steht hier
Nicht oben nicht unten,die Sache geht schief
Er darf nicht mehr weiter nach seinem Tarif
Er hat noch zwei nach oben,aber die darf er nicht gehn
Oder18 nach unten aber nicht mit dem Steen
Was soll er nun machen so kurz vor dem Ziel
Er schwankt zwischen Arbeit und Pflichtgefühl
Aber das Pflichtgefühl siegt,egal sagt er grob
Und lässt den Stein fallen und mir gerad auf den Kopp
Und wie ich nun schimpfe,sagt er wat stehn sie denn Hier
Was brauchen sie 'nen Kopf sie könn'n ja Schaffen wie wir.

Die Zeiten die sind herrlich jetzt, in die man uns geführt.
Sie werden immer schöner,wie es wohl jeder spürt.
Man pumpt xxxxx den Hausboi und die Ama heutzutage an,
Es wurschtelt sich ein jeder durch,so gut er eben kann.

Soldaten gibt es hier bei uns, ja viele nun nicht mehr.
Doch imponiert die Uniform,den Mädels heut noch sehr.
Drum schafft sie sich von der Strassenbahn, 'nen Weichensteller an
Es wurschtelt sich ein jeder durch, so gut er eben kann.

Der eine pumpt viel Dollar sich,von seiner lieben Braut,
Der andre hat sie hundertweise irgendwo geklaut.
Der dritte aber fertigt sich die Dinger selber an.
Es wurschtelt sich ein jeder durch, so gut er eben kann.

Ein Fräulein war beschäftigt hier, als erste Sängerin,
Dann hat sie ihre Stimm' verlor'n und wurde Kellnerinn.
Und bald darauf nahm sie'n Dienst, als eine Barfrau an.
Es wurschtelt sich ein jeder durch, so gut er eben kann.

Wer in der Jugend viel geliebt und nicht sehr sparsam war
Der greift zum Selleriesalat, zum Ei und Kaviar.
Hilft das nicht, muss Wakamoto,als letztes Mittel ran
Es wurschtelt sich ein jeder durch, so gut er eben kann.

Herr Schulz hat eine hübsche Frau, ein Mädel nebenbei
Poussiert auch mit der Nachbarin,ihm ist es einerlei.
Sind diese nicht zu Hause,fängt er mit der Ama an
Es wurschtelt sich ein jeder durch, so gut er eben kann.

Die Emigranten fuhren viel,in Auto stets umher
Doch siehe da seit kurzer Zeit,da fahren sie nicht mehr.
Für Bus ubd Rikscha reichts nicht mehr,nur für die Strassenbahn
Es wurschtelt sich ein jeder durch, so gut er eben kann.

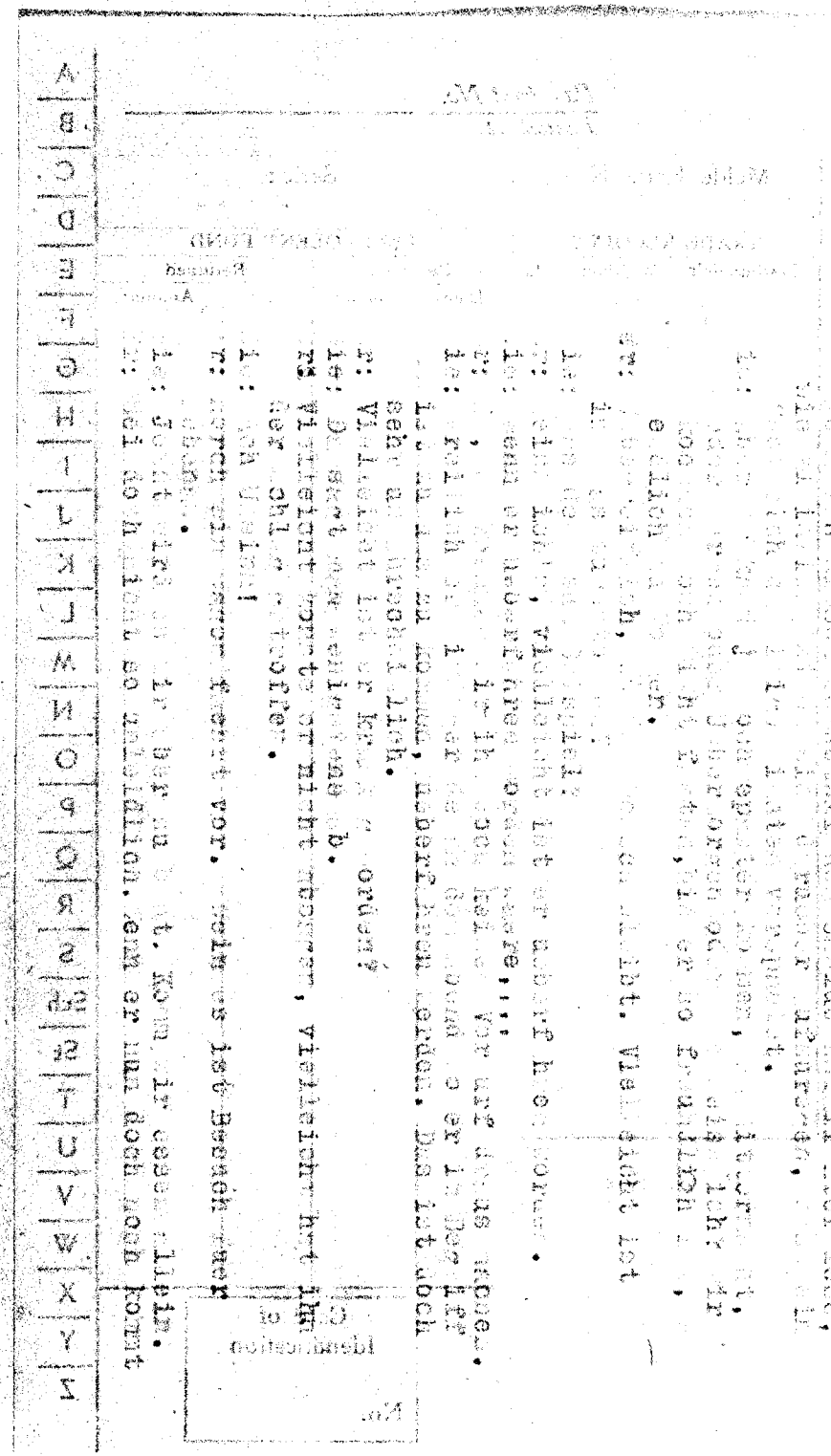


Lieber Gott schütze mich vor Elend und Not
Vor Krankheit vor Kummer und Lastern,
Besonders aber beschütze mich
Vor Kollegen und Kritikastern.

Die nörgeln an allem, sei's noch so gut
An Ernstdurchdachtem, an Scherzen,
Zerpflücken alles mit Ihrem Verstand,
Und urteilen nie mit dem Herzen.

Geht sagt diesen Herrn, für ihre Kritik
Da habe ich höchstens 'nen Schmechel,
Ein einzig Gramm Lew wiegt viel mehr auf,
Als zehn Pfund von ihrem Zechel.

Sollten die Worte sie nicht verstehn,
Und abwinken mit einer Geste,
Dann sagt's ihnen deutsch,
„Ein einzig Gramm Herz"
Wiegt mehr als zehn Pfund „Verstehste".



Sie: Du h[illegible] doch selbst gesagt, er wird [illegible]icht sehr kommen.
Er: Mach mich doch nicht verdreht. Kann ich denn wissen, ob er kommt oder nicht.
Sie: Schrei mich doch nicht gleich so an.
Er: (flüsternd) Ich komm' Dir ja auch leise sagen.
Sie: Stunde um Stunde rausgeworfene Geld. So ein Dressen wegen hab ich vorbereitet.
Er: Natuerlich, ich hab jetzt ueberhaupt keinen Hunger mehr
Sie: Ich auch nicht. Ich bin schon seit vier halben Stunden ganz schwach. Du kannst ja eine feerliche Mut Leute zu Dinch einladen.
Er: Kann mich doch nicht erinnern. Ich hab Dir doch gesagt, ich hab ihn eingeladen, weil er auf der Durchreise ist, ganz allein.
Sie: Da werden wir weit kommen, wenn Du alle Leute einladest, die auf der Durchreise sind.
Er: Ich hab ihn nur einen gebildeten Menschen genannt, ich sehe, ich hab mich geirrt. Er ist eben ein Flegel.
Sie: Aber Du bist ja ratlos in seinen Bekanntschaften.
Er: So ein Ungeheuer!
Sie: Ich koennte ihm die erste beste Vase an den Kopf werfen
Er: Und ich schmeisse ihn selbst nur hier raus, wenn er kommt, denn die Treppe runter oder umgekehrt.
(es klingelt)
Das ist er. Das muss er sein.
Sie: (nur hier raus) Marie, wenn das der Herr ist, sagen Sie ihm wir haben schon vor Stunden gegessen, er sind dann in's Kino gegangen.
Er: Aber das geht doch nicht. Wir koennen doch nicht alles alleine auffressen. Ausserdem habe ich einen Hunger, ich koennte Kieselsteine essen.
Sie: Ich auch. Neun Uhr! Das ist doch die groesste Frechheit.
Er: Den werde ich aber meine Meinung sagen.
Sie: Aber ordentlich. Ich auch.
(es klopft, Auftritt)
Er: Ein lieber Freund, willkommen in meinem Hause. Darf ich Ihnen meine Frau vorstellen?
Gast: Ach sie sind die Frau des Hauses? Freut mich sehr. Ich wollte Ihnen eigentlich ein paar Blumen mitbringen, aber ich dachte mir, sie machen sich sowieso nichts draus. Entschuldigen sie tausendmal, ich glaube ich habe mich etwas verspaetet.
Er und Sie: Aber gar nicht, gar nicht!
Gast: Doch, doch, es ist schon 8 Uhr.
Er: Was schon 8 Uhr? Ach ausgeschlossen, dass es schon so spaet ist.
Gast: Ich bin ausser mir, dass sie nicht schon ohne mich gegessen haben.
Sie: Aber ich bitte sie, wo werden wir denn.
Gast: Nein, nein, sie haetten nicht warten sollen.
Er: Aber wir haben doch gar nicht gewartet. Ich weiss gar nicht, ob das Essen ueberhaupt schon fertig ist.
Sie: Es wird jetzt ueberall sehr spaet gegessen.
Gast: Ja, bei Euch in der Grossstadt, bei uns in der Provinz haelt man noch an den alten Gewohnheiten fest. Bei mir zu Hause esse ich z.B. puenktlich um 6 Uhr. Und davon gehe ich nicht ab. Punkt 6 Uhr setze ich mich zu Tisch. Und da kann zu mir kommen wer will, um Punkt 6 Uhr wird gegessen.
(lacht) Er und Sie lachen mit.
Er: Aber da muessen sie doch einen furchtbaren Hunger haben

Er: Aber wenn sie gewohnt sind um 6 Uhr zu essen, dann müssen sie doch jetzt einen furchtbaren Hunger haben.
Sie: Essen kommt sofort auf den Tisch.
Gast: Aber ich bitte sie. Bemühen sie sich meinetwegen nicht. Ich habe schon gegessen.
Er und Sie: Was?
Gast: Ja, ich habe gegessen. Jedenfalls bin ich dann nicht pünktlich zu Hause.
Er: Natürlich, wenn sie anderswo eingeladen sind, dann sind sie nicht nur recht gut hier bei.
Sie: Ach Sie sind anfangs eingeladen gewesen und sind dann erst zu uns gekommen.
Gast: Aber bitte. Ich werde ihnen noch alles erklären. Also eingeladen gewesen bin ich nicht direkt, aber stellen sie sich vor ich komme so gegen 7 an jene Restaurant vorbei da waren in Schaufenster alle gute Sachen aufgestellt, und wie ich mir das so ansehe, erinnere ich doch an einen Hunger, und da bin ich herein gegangen und wollte eine Kleinigkeit essen. Blos was so für den Appetit- Und da hab ich gegessen blos so einen kleinen Luetterteig. Und nach dem Luetterteig habe ich noch gegessen einen Schinkenbeutel. Hierauf einen Rosinenkuchen und dann 2 Krenschnitten.
Sie: Und da waren sie dann satt.
Gast: Aber wo-Da bekomme ich doch plötzlich einen solchen Heisshunger und da habe ich noch 2 paar Wammerl drunten gegessen.
Er: Auf den Schinkenbeutel und die Krenschnitten ?
Gast: Na wie denn ? Und dann noch eine Portion Spiegeleier et as Kaese und zum Schluss noch eine Bouillon mit Ei.
Sie: Unbegreifen muss ein sie einen Magen haben.
Gast: Ja Gegenteil ich habe sogar einen sehr schwachen Magen nu da habe ich noch 2 Gläschen Kognak getrunken. Und da sehe ich mit einmal auf die Uhr (grosser Gott bei Ihnen ist es schon 5 Minuten nach neun? Das ist doch unmoeglich- bei mir ist erst 5 Minuten nach 8.
Er: Unsere Uhr geht eine volle Stunde vor.
Gast: Nein, nein, nein, sie haben sich doch aber danach gerichtet und haben auf mich gewartet. Wenn man zum ersten Mal wo eingeladen ist, fuer wen muessen sie mich halten ?
Sie: Ja für den reizendsten aller Menschen !
Gast: O das kann ich garnicht annehmen.
Er: Aber jetzt bitte zu Tisch-
Sie: Noch 5 Minuten und ich wär ohnmächtig geworden.
Gast: A4 O-!
Sie: Was ist Ihnen denn ?
Gast: Grosser Gott !
Beide: Was ist denn ?
Gast: Mir ist schlecht-
Sie: Je was fehlt Ihnen denn ?
Gast: O-O!o! das sind die Rosinenkuchen die Krenschnitten die Zuerstechen der Kognak , mir geht es immer rauf und runter ich glaube ich habe einen Fahrstuhl verschluckt. ich glaube ich wurr mir den Magen verdorben haben.
Er: Auch das noch
Sie: Das hat noch gefehlt.
Er: Geh Schatzchen koch eine Tasse Pfefferminztee
Sie:(mit Spiel ab)
Er: Es wird schon wieder besser werden.
Gast: Ich bin ja ausser mir. Bin ich schon einmal bei Ihnen zum ersten Mal -

Gast: ersten Mal muss mir gerade das passieren.(schreit) Ah allmaechtiger Gott !
Er: Um Himmelswillen was haben Sie ?
Gast: (fluestert ihm ins Ohr)
Er: Ich werde Sie hinfuehren.
Gast: Nein, nein . Zeigen Sie mir nur wo es ist.
Er: Aber gestatten Sie dich weitgehend auf mich !
Gast: Nein,nein,nein, ich werde allein schon !
Er : Aber bei Ihrem Zustand.
Gast: Schnell schnell schnell ich, oh !
Er: Zweite Tuer links !
Gast ab !
Sie: (mit Tee) wo ist er denn ?
Er: Er, er ist,
Sie: Ist er krank ? Sollt ich mich, dass mir ihm leid sind !
Er: Was ist denn ? Ja Gegenteil ihr geht es fett.
Sie: Wo ?
Er: Da !
Sie: Ach so !
Er: Na ja, er hat mich zufriedenstellen muessen, bist Du mit zufrieden?
Sie: Ich soll zufrieden sein ? Die Hauptsache Du bist zufrieden !
Er: Das kann doch jedem Menschen passieren.
Sie: Jedem Menschen passieren ? Du erlaubst ich lache ?
Er ist bei uns eingekehrt, hat in ein Lokal getreten mit Verlaub zu sagen eine ganze Speisekarte rauf und runter, verleibt sich den Magen und wir muessen von Haus ist voll bis er seine Zeit abgesessen hat ! So ein Schwein !
Er: Pscht ! Jetzt er kann doch hoeren was Du sprichst !
Sie: Wo ist er ?
Er: Aber jetzt werde ich gehen zu ihm waschen !
Sie: Natuerlich gerade wie gerufen ! Lasse Sachen liegen und renne !
Er: Na und Du ? Hast Du ihr vielleicht die Leintuecher geworfen?
Sie: Ach Du bist unmoeglich wie ein Kerl. Du bist kein Mann !
Du warst schon immer so ! Alle Leute haben mir angeraten Dich zu heiraten !
Er: Je ich weiss, Du ihn liebst Mann !
Sie: Was fuer ein Mann ist auf meine Mutter ? Der kratzt Dir die Augen aus ! Ehe ich Dich geheiratet haette, waere ich lieber ins Wasser gegangen soll und mich vorher aufhaengen !
Er: Umgekehrt!
Sie: Ach so !!
Er: Ach Du !! (pause)
Sie: Man weiss ja nicht einmal wie er heisst !
Er: Ich glaube er heisst Ohnsin Bindel
Sie: Auch dass noch !
Er: Still er kommt !
(beide zur Tuer sehr besorgt)
Er: Nun mein lieber Freund fuehlen Sie sich besser ?
Sie: Geht Ihnen besser ?
Gastgeb[illegible]!
Gast: Ich danke, mir ist schon bedeutend leichter, ich glaube ich muss sterben !
Sie: Soll ich einen Arzt holen lassen ?
Gast: Es waere wohl am besten!
(eine weibl. Stimme ausserhalb) Gnaedige Frau das Essen ist fertig)
Er: Wir essen nicht schnell schnell holen Sie einen Arzt Marie !

Gast: (kruemmt sich) Oh da, da, da !
Er: Aber mein lieber Freund auf dem Stuhl koennen Sie doch nicht bleiben:
Gast: Ja, Sie haben Recht, ins Bett, ins Bett ins Bett !
Sie: Kommen Sie in unser Schlafzimmer
Gast: Sehr liebenswuerdig !
Sie: Aber mit dem groessten Vergnuegen stellen wir Ihnen unser Schlafzimmer zur Verfuegung.
Gast: Ja wo wollen Sie denn schlafen?
Er: Ach wir ? wir werden hier auf den Stuehlen uebernachten !
Gast: Ja wenn Sie so liebenswuerdig darauf bestehen Oh ach ich kann nicht mehr !
Sie: Kommen Sie lieber Freund. (stuetzen ihn hoch wollen abgehen)
Gast: Was riecht denn hier so schoen ?
Sie: Gefuellte Milz
Gast: Gefuellte Milz ? Mir wird schon bedeutend anders ! e gefuellte Milz werde ich sogar Ja noch essen !

E n d e !

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S422/0)

C.I.O, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date February 3, 1941.

Subject Programme of Entertainment to be staged in the "Eastern Theatre", 144 Muirhead Road, on the 6-2-41.

Made by D.S.I. Wittinsky, *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason.

Sent 3/2

With reference to the attached communication received from the management of the "Eastern Theatre", 144 Muirhead Road, the following particulars have been obtained :-

Mr. M. Steiner, German-Jew, theatrical agent, residing at 537 Kwenming Road, proposes to stage, on the evening of February 6th, 1941, in the premises of the "Eastern Theatre", a programme of entertainment which will consist of vocal numbers rendered by Mrs. Roesl Aloach-Jerstel to the accompaniment of Messrs. F. Adler (violin) and W. Loewit (piano).

The verses of songs, which are in the German language, have been examined by the undersigned and found to contain nothing objectionable from a Police point of view.

SPECIAL BRANCH 3/2/41

O. Wittinsky.
D. S. I.

A.C.(Special Branch).

2-4/

Boris Sapiro
New Asia Hotel
Room 123
Shanghai
Phone 42?1o.

Shanghai, January 21st, 1940.

Mr. Robertson
S.M.C.
Foochow Road

Shanghai.

My well respected Mr. Robertson,

I have the honour to let you know that I am going to play my new dramatic comedy

"Comrade Woman" (Kamerad Frau))

by Berthold Metis and myself.

The written story has been got already by Mr. Vitinsky at especial branch 216 S.M.P., and I guarantee you the full authenticity for that play and I assure you that there is no politic opinion or any political meaning, but it is only a picture of the real life.

Concerning to the especial licence, signed by myself and Mr. Moalem, application made on Friday last for the same play, which will take place on Saturday January 25th 1941 in the Shanghai Jewish School, 544 Seymourroad, I have to mention an important point that I am using only 1 scenery allowed by the Fire Brigade, same has been already treated by the Fire Brigade.

Hoping that there will be no objection from your side for this performance, I am,

Yours very truly
for BORIS SAPIRO

Sir,

The application received from Mr. Moalem, in connection with the proposed stage performance, has been dealt with by D.P.S. Killingbeck and a report forwarded on Jan. 21st.

D.S.I. 23/1.

FORM NO. 3
G. - 1.40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY

Special Branch S. B. No. S. B. D. 19[illegible]

REPORT

Date January 17, 1941

Date

Subject (in full) Jewish religious songs - performance at Shanghai Jewish School on February 2, 1941

Made by D.S.I. Pitts *Forwarded by* D.I. Crawford

With reference to the attached application to hold a performance of Jewish religious songs at the Shanghai Jewish School on February 2, 1941 the writer of the communication has been verbally informed to apply for an "Other Entertainment" licence since it is intended to charge admission for the performance.

The performance will consist of Jewish religious songs chanted either by the synagogue choir or as solos by members of the synagogue. There is nothing objectionable in the proposed programme.

Some 200 persons are expected to attend and profits, if any, will be divided among the synagogue precentors who have arranged the programme in conjunction with local Jewish relief and aid committees.

Secret 1571

See also A41/[illegible]

D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE SPECIAL BRANCH

(Special Branch).

FORWARDED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 21 1 41

FORM NO. 3
C 65M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - S1 *Station,*

REPORT

Date January 15, 1941

Subject (in full) Jewish religious songs - performance at Shanghai Jewish School on February 2, 1941

Made by D.S.I. Pitts *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

D.S
C/S D.I.

Sent 15/1

The performance to be held at the Shanghai Jewish School on February 2, 1941 has been arranged by the precentors of the local synagogues in conjunction with the officiating committees of local Jewish relief and aid committees. The performance will consist entirely of Jewish religious songs chanted either in chorus by the synagogue choir or as solos by members of the synagogue. There is nothing objectionable in the proposed performance.

Some 200 persons are expected to attend, admission being from 75 cents to $3.00. Permission has been secured from the School Board of Trustees for the holding of the performance.

J. Pitts

D.S.I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

Rudolf Glass.

Shanghai, January 15th, 1941.
805/24 East Seward Road

Shanghai Municipal Council,
Local.

Dear Sirs,

we hereby beg to ask you for the permission to hold a performance in the Shanghai Jewish School, 544 Seymour Road, at 8,30 p.m. on February 2nd.

The precentors in charge with the Community of Central European Jews and with the Committee for the assistance of European Refugees want to sing only Jewish and Synagogale choirs- and solo-songs.

Trusting to get your favourable permission we remain, dear Sirs,

Yours truly
by order Rudolf Glass

FM. 2
G. 55M-.38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
1422
D

C.S.6, Special Branch, ~~Headquarters~~,

REPORT

Date December 9, 1940

Subject Religious Service to be held on the 14-12-40 in ~~the~~ Jewish Refugee Camp, 66 Alcock Road.

Made by D.S.I. Wittinsky, *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason.

With reference to the attached communication received from Mr.K.Glass, secretary of the Committee for the Assistance of Central European Refugees in Shanghai, regarding the proposed religious services to be held at the Jewish Refugee Camp, 66 Alcock Road, and the Shanghai Jewish School, 544 Seymour Road, on December 14th, and 15th, respectively, the following particulars have been obtained:-

The service scheduled to take place on December 15th has been, owing to unforeseen circumstances, indefinitely postponed.

The religious service which is to be held on December 14th, at 66 Alcock Road, is sponsored by the Speelman Committee and is in observance of the usual Jewish Sabbath Day. A sermon and prayers will be delivered by cantor Ehrenberg after which the congregation, which is expected to number approximately 300 persons, will sing religious songs assisted by a choir. The service will be in the Hebrew language and will commence at 8 p.m.

Admission tickets are on sale at prices ranging from 40 cents to $1.50. and the whole proceeds will be donated to the Refugee Fund.

According to Mr.Glass the service will be of a purely religious character and no political matter will be introduced.

REGISTRY
DATE 10/12/40

O. Wittinsky
D. S. I.

A.C.(Special Branch).

Shanghai 1.December,194o.
8o5 East Seward Road hous 34.

Shanghai Municipal Council
Shanghai
Dear Sirs,

We hereby ask you for the permission to hold a performance on the 14 th inst.at 8 o'clock in the hall of the Jewish Refugees Camps,66 Alcock Road, and on December 15 th. at 8,3o, in the hall of the Shanghai Jewish School Seamour Road.

The ministers in charge with the Communitee of Central European Jews and of the synagogues of the Refugees Camps want to sing religious songs and also poems of religious contents are to be recited.

Trusting to get your favorable permission we remain dear Sirs

Yours truly

Rudolf Glas

K.C
FM. 2
G. 90M-1-5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S.B. 5422(0)
Date April 16, 1940

Date April 16, 1940

Subject Licence Application for Entertainment at the Shanghai Jewish School, 544 Seymour Road.

Made by D.S. McKeown *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford

Regarding the attached application for a licence, I have to report that the entertainment consisting of songs and sketches is being arranged by Mr. Hans Cohn and a group of European Jewish refugees. The proceeds will go towards the livelihood of the performers. Entrance fees will be $3.00, $2.00 and $1.00. Mr. R.J. Moalem has given an assurance that the entertainment will contain nothing of a political or objectionable nature. Permission for the use of the hall has been obtained from Mr. H. Kadoorie, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. There is nothing in Police records to the detriment of the applicant.

D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

FILE

16.4.40

Seen by P.A.(Div.)
18.4.40
See also L.A. 440/658

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.3, Special Branch. xxxxxx

REPORT

S. MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 4222
No. S. B. 3
Date Dec. 12. 1939.

Subject. Foreign Concert to be held in Broadway Theatre on 13.12.39.

Made by ..... and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Darters.

With reference to the foreign concert to be held in the Broadway Theatre, No.57 Wayside Road, on the evening of Dec. 13 in celebration of Chanuka Festival, the complete dialogue sheets and verses of songs have been examined by D.S.I.s Darters and Wittinsky and found to contain nothing objectionable.

Mr. B.H. Goldfield, director of the concert, was called to this office today and warned not to produce anything of a political or objectionable nature during the concert.

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Chanuka Concert Programme

Directed by Mr. B. H. Goldfield.

I.

OBERCANTOR GOLDFIELD	MA TOVU
	Brouches Shel Chanuka
CHOIR – DIRECTED BY	ANAIRU S ALOLU
Mr. Fuchs	Mo's Zur
	Ailu Duvtim
	Yivu Anaimu
OBERCANTOR GOLDFELD	Adon i Zechovono

II

BERNHARD BERNHARDY	Comedian
OBERCANTOR GOLDFIELD	Jewish Folk Songs
OBERCANTOR LEWKOWITZ	Folk Songs
MR. ENTMANN	Yiddish Songs
DAVID GOLDFIELD	Jewish English Songs
MRS. KLEINER	Jewish Songs

Pianist – Mr. DUB.

1 Отделение

Кантор. Гольдфельд. Ма тову псалма
Гольдфельд Хор. зажигание свечей
Гольдфельд Хор. Эйли двурим. Слова Моисея
Бернарди еврейский Комик стиль
поет веселые песенки во
время позах.
Мадам Клейнер поет еврейские
песенки как была ребенком
как тяжело быть раввином
еврейская мать
Кантор Левковиц -
Мо ошив адойнай
вернись к нам господь
вещь Мендельсона.
Кадыш после умершего отца
у гроба
Кантор Антман
дуэт дудиль та флейта Которая
хорошо передает
из возчик гони лошадей
Гольдфельд Давид.
Сердце матери по еврейску
Флорес зонг. Англ.
Лейт зинг агайн Англ.
Кантор Гольдфельд.
Что значит Кантор
Кто не другого дну купает сам падает.

Memorandum

BROADWAY THEATRE
57 WAYSAIDE ROAD
TEL. 50322

Shanghai. December 5th 1939

To Messrs. Shanghai Municipal
Police Headquarters, Shanghai

Gentlemen,-

We have the honour to inform you that the Theatre Hall is rent by Oberkantor Goldfield at 9 p.m. on Dec. 13th for the Chanuca Evening, the programme of which is enclosed.

Yours very truly

J. Abelshik

BROADWAY THEATRE

Translation of Programme.

B R O A D W A Y - T H E A T E R

Wednesday, 13th December.

9 p.m.

B I G

C H A N U K A - F E S T I V A L.

Direction:

Chief Cantor Goldfield.

Great Synagogue choir	-	Conductor Max Retzler.
Mr. Baidaroff	-	Jewish songs.
Bernhard Bernhardy	-	The famous comedian.
Chief Cantor Goldfield	-	Songs and Sing Song.
Chief Cantor Lewkowitz	-	Songs.
Frau Kleinert	-	The popular lecturer.
Goldfield Jr.	-	The 9 year old wonder child.

MUSICAL DIRECTION:

The Herren Retzler and Duo.

Conference : B. Bernhardy.

Price of seats : $0.40, 0.60. , 0.80.

Reservations: Prager & Co. 57 Wayside Road.

Philco Store, Broadway.

Theater counter from 5 p.m.

All Seats Are Numbered.

Printed by Centurion Printing Co.

61 Yangtszepoo Road.

FM 2
G. 90M-1-40

0

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422 (0)
Station C
Date 40

Section 1, Special Br.

REPORT

Date May 30, 1940.

Subject European Emigres and Political Associations.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.I. Crawford

The four chairmen, (1) Dr. Koritschoner, (2) Mr. Leopold Steinhard, (3) Mr. Eugen Gumpert, (4) Mr. Josef Dzubias of Jewish Zionist Associations which have the intention of operating and prosecuting the Zionist movement in Shanghai, were interviewed at Headquarters on May 29th and warned that such associations, with political or quasi-political leanings at the present time, could not be tolerated and they must cease forthwith.

They were given copies of Municipal Proclamation dated August 17, 1937, which states that

"No person shall (b) organize or take part in any assembly or demonstration or take any action that may cause a crowd in any public place without the written permission of the Council."

D.P.S. Danemanis interpreted the instructions to the four men and all intimated that they clearly understood the warning which they promised to obey.

*Filed A8157 F24

×Certificate F. 24 issued to the "Theodor Herzl Allgemeine Zionist" association was handed over by Dr. Koritschoner and is attached herewith.

C. Crawford
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

PROCLAMATION.

Emergency Measures.

The Council for the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai hereby makes further proclamation for the maintenance of order and the good government of the Settlement.

1. As from Wednesday, August 18, 1937, all persons except members of the police and defence forces and those duly excepted by the Council are required to remain indoors within the hours of 10 p.m. and 5 a.m.

2. No person shall;

   (a) loiter in streets or any public place.

   (b) Organize or take part in any assembly or demonstration or take any action that may cause a crowd in any public place without the written permission of the Council.

   (c) Deliver any speech or print publish distribute any document picture flag banner or any other device in the streets or in any public place or do any other a calculated to cause public alarm or a breach of the peace.

3. No person except members of the police and defence force shall carry any firearm or weapon without a written licence from the Council.

4. Any person contravening any of the terms of this proclamation or interfering with the police or other duly authorised officers of the Council or usurping the authority vested in them or doing any act prejudicial to the good order and government of the Settlement will be arrested forthwith.

5. All residents are assured that the Council is directing all its energies and resources towards the maintenance

of peace and order and ensuring the safety of life and property within the area under its control.

By order,

G. Godfrey Phillips,

Secretary.

Council Chamber,

Shanghai, August 17, 1937.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B.
No. S. B. D. 5422(0)
Date 1 6 40

On the afternoon of May 23rd, D.I. [illegible] with the assistance of D.P.S. Danemanis interviewed four European Emigrée at present living in Shanghai, who have the intention of organizing associations in the Eastern district which are of a political nature. Here follows information on those organizations. The people interviewed were the chairmen of the different organizations.

D8157-F24 (1) This association goes by the name of "Theodor Herzl Allgemeine Zionist", chairman Dr. Koritschoner, address 315/14 Wayside Road, membership 600, fees 30¢ per month. The association applied for registration on October 13th and stated their object was promotion of culture and social enterprise with a background of prosecuting the Zionist movement. This association was issued registration certificate F.24 on 14 Oct. 1939 and on March 24th 1940 obtained permission to hold a concert in the Broadway Theatre, at which nothing of a political nature was seen.

Fudor (2) Juedische Gemeinde (Jewish Community) 805 East Seward Road, Chairman Mr. Leopold Steinhard, membership 1500. Fees 50¢ monthly. This projected association has for its aims religion and promotion of culture among Jewish refugees and is recognised by Refugee Committee. They have held functions on three occasions permitted by application to the Police - the first on 24/5/39 in Broadway Cinema, Lectures on culture, religion, second on 27th August 1939 at the same venue also religious and the third on 3/12/39 at the same place and also of a religious nature. No registration has been given to this association.

(3) **Israelitische Union**, has no address as a headquarters, but the Chairman Eugen Gumpert living at 943/27 East Yuhang Road uses his home at the present time. Membership is claimed of 300 who pay a 30¢ fee monthly.

This association or Union has for its object the placing of Jewish refugees in employment and registering people willing to join the union. It also has a religious background

NAME OF ORGANIZ.	ADDRESS	OFFICIAL AIMS	APPROX. MEMBERSHIP	CHAIRMAN	ADDRESS	MONTHLY MEMBERSHIP FEE
Juedische Gemeinde (Jewish Community)	805 E.Seward	religious & cultural	1500	Leopold Steinhard	805 E.Seward	$0.50
Theodor Herzl Allgemeine Zionist	315/14 Wayside	zionist	600	Dr.Koritschoner	79 Chusan	$0.30
Brit Trumpeldor New Zionist Org.	157/3 Yulin	zionist with right inclin.	400	Josef Dzubias	157/3 Yulin	$0.30
Israelitische Union	No H. Q.	labour & employment	300	Eugen Gumpert	943/27 E.Yuhang.	$0.30

F.M. 2
G. 90

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date May 24, 1939.

Subject Central European Jews - Religious Service To Be Held In Broadway Cinema, Wayside, on May 25, 1939.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by C. Crawford. S.I.

During the morning of May 24, 1939, Mr. A. KUFFERBERG, German Jewish refugee, acting on behalf of Mr. L. STEINHARDT, brought the attached letter to this office and requested that the Police be good enough to endorse same to show that no objections existed to holding the religious service mentioned therein. This endorsement is needed by the licensee of the theatre before he will permit his premises to be used.

The service, which is being held in connection with the second day of Pentecost (Shebuoth), is expected to be attended by between 500 and 700 Jewish refugees to whom the day is regarded as a religious holiday. No charge for admission will be made.

The service will commence at 10 a.m. and finish at approximately 12.30 p.m., Rabbi Harry WACHSNER being scheduled to preach and deliver a sermon.

Nothing of a political nature will be indulged in during the course of the ceremony.

J.A. Pitts.
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Copy to D.O.D.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
24/5

COPY

I.C. Relief Fund
100 Kinkiang Road,
Shanghai.

Shanghai, May 22.

To
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

A Jewish religious service will be held in the Broadway Cinema, Wayside, on the occasion of a holiday falling on Thursday the 25th. inst.

Mr. Leopold Steinhardt is in charge and Mr. Harry Wachsher will preach.

Please note that there will not be anything of a political nature in the service and that this committee welcomes the opportunity given to emigrants to attend this religious service.

Yours faithfully,

IC Relief Fund
Paul KOMOR
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

FLASH NO. 1

D-5422-A

COVERING INDEX TO FILE D5422(O)

JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

Serial No.	Subject
0.	Control of Jewish organizations
1.	Kultusgemeinde - Religious Parish Society Juedische Gemeinde
2.	Jewish Culture Society or Juedische Gemeinde Kultur Kreis
3.	Concerts, religious services by Jews.
4.	Israelitische Union or Jewish Union.
5.	Bund of Zionist Youth
6.	Brit Trumpeldor. New Zionist Organization Theodor Herzl.
7.	Btith Noar Zioni or Association of Zionist Youth
8.	Shanghai Society of Oddfellows
9.	Jewish Liberal Society - Juedische-Liberale Gemeinde.
10.	Followers of Hermann Falkenberg Synagogues.

EXTRA FROM POLITICAL SITUATION REPORT DATED SEPTEMBER 10 1937

The pamphlets scattered by Japanese planes on the morning of September 9, over Nantao were of three kinds. Translations are as follows :

(1) To the Chinese Capitalists and the People.

Chiang's party is very anxious to retain its control of political power. It has even enforced a policy of tolerating the communists. It has withheld the capital and deposits of the people on the pretext of using them for national defence, and squandered them. We should like to ask the following questions :

Political power can be lost; but can a nation exist when the financial resources of that nation are exhausted?

How can the people work and live in peace when they possess no property?

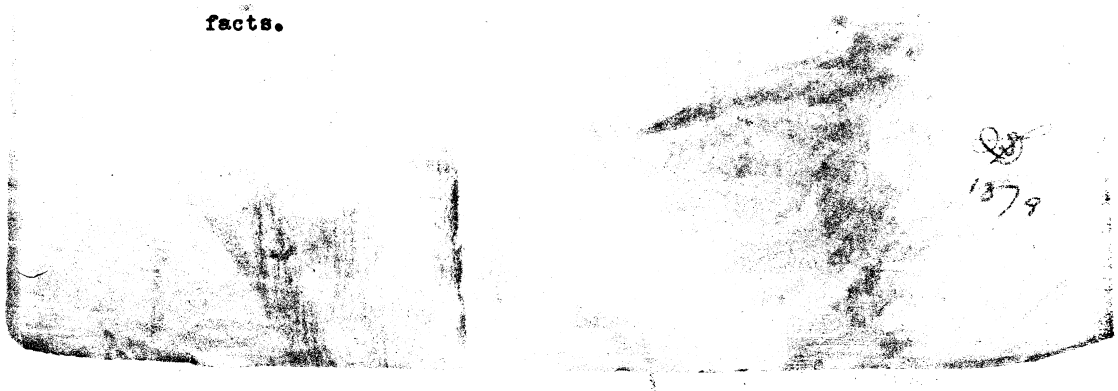
(2) To our Brothers.

The Nanking Government has massacred true patriots on the ground of being traitors. It intends to carry out a policy of killing every patriot. Where is China going?

Do you know that the policy of tolerating the communists is a policy of hastening the destruction of China?

(3) National salvation funds have been Misappropriated by Staff Employees !

A number of those who misappropriated the money together with their conspirators have been arrested by the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Commander's Headquarters. That you have lost money while they have become rich has been confirmed by facts.



2
5M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.S, Special Branch, Shanghai.

REPORT

Date December 18, 19 40.

Subject Jewish Liberal Society - Festival to be held at 100 Kinchow Road, on December 25th, 1940.

Made by D.S.I. Wittinsky, *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason.

With reference to the attached communication received from the "Juedisch-Liberale Gemeinde" (Jewish Liberal Society) located at Lane 154, House 5, Alcock Road, requesting permission to hold a celebration of the "Chanukkah Festival" (X'Mass) on December 25th, 1940, at 100 Kinchow Road, (premises of the Kadoorie School) enquiries elicited the following:-

The Jewish Liberal Society was inaugurated in April, 1940, by Messrs. Hugo Alexander and Heinrich Warterburger. The society, which claims to have about 1,000 followers, is recognized and subsidized by the "I.C." and has for its aims the promotion of religion and culture among German-Jewish refugees. Since October 1940, regular religious ceremonies are held on Fridays and Saturdays by the Society in the "Eastern Cinema", 144 Muirhead Road, and the "Restaurant Rosenthal", at 69 Chusan Road.

Mr. H. Alexander, German-Jew, is the leader of the organization and was, for a short period, connected with the General Organization of "Theodor Herzl" Zionists, 805/5 East Seward Road. He is a well-to-do person, and is the owner of property at 1825 Avenue Joffre. His present address is 154/5 Alcock Road.

Mr. H. Wartenberger, German-Jew, a cantor, was, for a period of several months, in 1939, the owner of a restaurant at 68 Chusan Road. He resides at present at 818/16 Tongshan Road.

With regard to the proposed festival, which is to be held on December 25th, this function will be open to the general public and attendance of about 200 persons is expected. An entry fee of $1.- per person will be charged and the

2
5M 1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

proceeds will be donated to the "I.C." fund.

The programme of the festival, which is to begin at 8 p.m. and finish at about 2 a.m., will consist of a religious service delivered by H.Wartenberger in the German and Hebrew languages, and from 9 p.m. until the end, of vocal numbers from light operas, humouristic recitals and dancing. During the course of the festivities it is proposed to hold a "Tomoola" when articles, donated by followers of the society, will be raffled at the price of 10 cents a ticket.

There is nothing in S.M.P. records detrimental to the character of either Mr.Alexander or Mr.Wartenberger.

SPECIAL BRANCH

O.Wittingly.
D. S. I.

A.C.(Special Branch).

INDEXED BY REGISTRY
LATE 19/11/12/40

JUED'ISCH-LIBERALE GEMEINDE SHANGHAI
154/5 Alcock Road

Shanghai, 11 th December 1940
A/W

To S. M. C. -Settlement Police- ,
l o c a l

We intend to organize on the Wednesday, 25 th of December an arrangement (elocutions, dancing, lottery a.s.o.) apropos of the Jewish Chanukkah - Festival (Xmas), in the "S.J.Y.A.-School", Kinchow Road.

We beg leave to apply for the permission to carry this performance through for longer than the closing hour.

Thanking you in advance, we remain,

Dear Sirs,

Yours respectfully

Kultus - Verwaltung
fuer
HARMONIUM-
GOTTESDIENSTE
Office: 154/5 Alcock Road

Hugo Hexander Hertz van Leenbergen

Fm. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5422(1)

C.S.6, Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 6, 1941.

Subject Meeting of the Followers of the Hermann Falkenberg Synagogues to be held on March 16th, 1941.

Made by D.S.I. Wittinsky. *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason.

With reference to the contents of the attached communication stating that friends of the Hermann Falkenberg synagogues intend to hold a meeting in the Kadoorie School, 100 Kinchow Road, on March 16th, 1941, the following particulars have been obtained :-

The meeting is being sponsored by Messrs.

1) Jacob Gerson, German-Jew, merchant, 425/4 Kungping Road.
2) Alfred Mendelsohn, German-Jew, merchant, 56 Chusan Road, and
3) Alfred Silberstein, German-Jew, lawyer, 275 Avenue Petain, all of whom are former members and followers of the H.Falkenberg synagogues in Europe and are now members of the General Organization of "Theodor Herzl" Zionists, 805/5 East Seward Road.

The object of the meeting is to re-unite former followers of the H.Falkenberg synagogues, who may be at present in Shanghai, and with a view to ultimately forming a religious organization similar to that of the "Jewish Liberal Society" located at 154/5 Alcock Road.

The proposed meeting is scheduled for the 16-3-41, beginning at 4 p.m., when children of the poorer Jewish families will be entertained by songs, recitals, stories of Jewish folklore, and will be served light refreshments and cakes.

At 8.15 p.m. there will be a performance which has been arranged by the precentors of the local synagogues in conjunction with the officiating committees of local

Sent 6/3.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
MAR 6 1941
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE

FM. 5
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT
- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Jewish relief and aid committees. The performance consists of Jewish religious songs, in the Hebrew language, which will be rendered either in chorus or solos by members of the synagogue.

After an intermission, at about 9 p.m., a concert of classical music and arias from operas by Puccini, Verdi, Gounod, as well as airs from light operas, will be rendered by Messrs. H.Alexander, S. Gutfreund, P.Schlesinger and Mrs.R.Gerstel-Albach.

The programme of the proposed performance does not contain anything objectionable from a Police point of view.

Some 200 persons are expected to attend, admission being from 50 ¢ to $1.00 to cover the children's entertainment and advertising expenses.

There is nothing in S.M.P. records detrimental to the sponsors of the meeting.

D. S. I.

A.C.(Special Branch).

Jacob Gerson
425/4 Kungping Road

Shanghai, February 27, 1941.

To the
Shanghai Municipal Council
Shanghai

Dear Sirs,

The following persons:
Mr. Jacob Gerson, 425/4 Kungping Road
Dr. Silberstein 275 Av. Petain, Tel: 79267
Holder of the firm:"General Magazine", 337 Av. Haig, Tel: 79104
Mr. Alfred Mendelsohn, 36 Chusan Road.

beg to ask for permission to held a meeting at Kadoori School, 1oo Kinchow Road, on March 16, 1941.

Sir Kadoori has already given his allowance to use the great hall for this purpose.

This meeting is held for the former members and friends of the Hermann Falkenberg Synagoges.

In The afternoon from 4 to 6 o8clock poor children will be entertained by chocolate and cake.

In the evening, beginning at 8:30, will be a sermon of a clergyman and musical and artistic performances.
The end of the meeting will be at 12 o'clock midnight.
I remain, dear Sirs,

Yours respectfully

Jacob Gerson

7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S422(Q)-4

REPORT

7 7

Special Branch. *Station.* *File No.* *Date* July 16, 1941.

SUBJECT: Commemorative Celebration to be held by BRITH NOAR ZIONI.

With reference to the attached communication from Brith Noar Zioni, Mr. Gerhard Lilienstern, German Jewish Refugee, chairman of the said organization, was interviewed to-day, when the following particulars were obtained:

BRITH NOAR ZIONI is an association of Zionist youth, whose aims are similar to the "Theodor Herzl" organization, which is registered with the Police. The association has approximately 150 refugee members and sympathisers, all of whom are expected to attend the proposed meeting.

The meeting is scheduled to commence at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday, July 20, and is held in commemoration of the anniversary of the death of Dr. Theodor Herzl, the founder of modern Zionism.

Rabbi Dr. Teichner will address the meeting, telling the audience about the life and work of the late Dr. T. Herzl; several songs and a memorial poem will conclude the gathering, which is expected to last approximately one hour. There is nothing of an objectionable nature in the proposed programme.

In view of the fact that the meeting will be held at the Chaoufoong Road Refugee Camp, 580 Chaoufoong Road, the use of the main hall of which is given gratis by the Camp authorities, no admission fee will be charged.

Mr. Gerhard Lilienstern resides at 102 Edinburgh Rd.

Copies sent to D.C.P. & O.i/c Wayside, 16/7.

16/7.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE JUL 16 1941 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER SPECIAL BRANCH

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 17/7/41

FILE 16/7

D. P. S.

A. C. (Special Branch).

ASSOCIATION of ZIONIST YOUTH
BRITH NOAR ZIONI
c/o G½ Lilienstern
102 Edinburgh Road Tel: 23261
Shanghai China

July 10th 1941.

To the Commissioner of the Police
Shanghai Municipal Council
Shanghai China.

Dear Sir,

will you kindly take knowledge that we arrange on Sunday 20th of July 9.30 a.m. in the hall of Chaufoong Camp 580 Chaufoong Road a memorial celebration for Dr. Th. Herzl (the founder of zionism). Programme: Memorial speech of Rabbiner Teichner, two songs (hebrew) of some youth members and a memorial poem.

We remain, Dear Sirs

Yours faithfully

BRITH NOAR ZIONI
Association of Zionist Youth

FORM NO. 3
G. 5[illegible]-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No. S.422(0)

Special Branch - S.M.P. Station 41

REPORT

Date February 15, 19 41

Subject (in full) Association of Zionist Youth - Meeting to be held on February 17, 1941.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Tabrum

With reference to the contents of the attached communication stating that the Association of Zionist Youth intends holding a meeting for parents of its young members at 8.30 p.m. February 17, 1941 at Restaurant Tai, 315/14 Wayside Road, the object of same is to allow these parents to see for themselves the manner in which their children are spending their time at the Association. There is nothing objectionable in the arrangement which, it would appear, does not require to be licensed. Certain of the children will sing songs, recite and tell stories of Jewish folklore in accordance with the training they have had at the hands of the Association.

The meeting, at which nothing of a political nature will be discussed, is being sponsored by Mr. LILIENSTERN, German Jewish refugee, residing at 102 Edinburgh Road.

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

Sent 15/2

Suggest O/C Wayside be informed as DS Meyer be instructed to pay a visit during the performance

15/2

ASSOCIATION OF ZIONIST LAWYERS

BRIT NOAR ZIONI

FORM NO. 3
G. 50M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. [illegible]

REGIST [illegible]

Special Branch, S. D.

REPORT

Date October 26, 1940

Subject (in full) BRIT MO.R ZIONI SOCIETY: application for permission to hold meeting.

Made by D.I.S.Killingbeck. Forwarded by D.I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached application for permission to hold a meeting in the Restaurant Rosenthal, on Sunday, October 27, the BRIT MOR ZIONI Society is a society solely for the improvement of conditions for local Jewish young folk, between the ages of approximately 10 to 17 years.

It is intended that about 70 persons will attend the meeting, at which the speeches to be made will all be in connection with the work of the Society during the past. Jewish songs and hymns will be sung and no political matter will be introduced.

There will be no charge for admission, but a small collection will be taken, as the Society hope to raise sufficient money to purchase a ping-pong table for the use of the young folk in the homes.

J.Killingbeck
D.I.S.

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

To the S.M.C.
Shanghai,

Dear Sirs,

We have the honour to ask you for the permission to arrange a meeting of the youth of "Brit Noar Zioni" on Sunday the 27th October 1940 at Restaurant Rosenthal,Chusan-Road,Hongkew.

We assure you that there will be held of no sort political speeches,only soggs of the youth and an exclusive Jewish theme.

At the same time we ask you instantly for the ratification of the licence of the named assosiation for which we have applied to you many weeks ago.

Hoping you will agree to our request,and begging to return you our best thanks,we remain,Dear Sirs,

Yours respectfully

for the"Brit Noar Zioni"

Shanghai,26th October 1940

F.M. G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D. 57422/40

S. 1, Special Branch. ~~xxxxxxx~~

REPORT

Date Sept. 13th, 19 40.

Subject Brith Noahr Zioni Organization - request for permission to arrange excursions and meetings.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Logan

Sent, 13/9.

The Brith Noahr Zioni Organization requests permission to hold meetings and excursions for its members who comprise some 80-100 Jewish refugee youths between the ages of ten and eighteen years of age. The centre of this organization is located at House 33, 809 Tongshan Road, its sponsors being Dr. Bernhard ROSENBERG, German Jew, resident of Shanghai for seven years and at present living in the Denis Apartments and Dr. HERBST, well known Austrian refugee, who has been in this city for over 18 months. Both gentlemen are respectable citizens.

The aims of the organization are such as to inculcate Zionist teachings into the minds of the youthful members and no matters touching upon politics will be permitted.

The first excursion - to Kiangwan - is scheduled for Sunday, September 15, 1940, when the majority of the children will be taken in busses to the Civic Centre to enjoy a day's outing. On Monday, September 23, 1940 a meeting at which parents and children will attend in order to meet each other is scheduled to be held in the Restaurant Rosenthal, Chusan Road.

DATE 18/9/40

13/9/40

J. Pitts.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

To the

S.M.P.

Shanghai

The undersigner asks in the name of the Brith Noahr Zioni for the permission to arrange discourses and excursions.
Members of this organistion are young girls and boys between ten and eighteen.
The aims of the named organisation are only Jewish without any ~~any~~ policy.
Our home is in the Tongshan Road 809 house 3c.
We want to arrange our first excursion on Sunday 15th Sept.1940 to the Civic Centre,and the first meeting with the parents of the children on Monday 23th Sept.1940 ~~in~~ at the Restaurant Rosenthal,Chusan Road,Hongkew.
We hope that You will give this permission,and I remain with many thanks

Yours respectfully

455 Rue Lafayette 307

Shanghai,15th September 1940

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

8

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S4422(0)
Date 7 7 41

Special Branch Station. File No. Date July 7, 1941

SUBJECT: Central European Refugees - SHANGHAI SOCIETY OF ODDFELLOWS - Second Application to hold meetings.

With reference to the endorsement of the Commissioner of Police appearing on the attached report, the matter has been discussed at length with the two refugee committees and with Mr. Komor in particular. These committees and Mr. Komor have gone fully into the status and aims of the Shanghai Society of Oddfellows and have voiced the opinion that no good purpose would be served at the present time in allowing such an organization to function. In this connection it is of interest to refer to the original report dated September 18, 1940 (flagged) in which mention was made of a letter dated May 15, 1940 from the Sovereign Grand Lodge stating....."....it has been deemed prudent not to charter any new lodges in Europe or Asia at this time.. ...."

The local organization is unknown at the Chase Bank, 99 Nanking Road, which address appears on the notepaper of the Society.

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
A.C. (Sp. B.)
7/7

7 7 41

Society Note

APPROVED
8 JULY 1941
COMMISSIONER OF POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
JUL 8 1941
SPECIAL BRANCH

F. 207E
CNO-8-39

Ref. No.....

Shanghai Municipal Council.

POLICE FORCE.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

P. O. BOX NO. 158

May 28, 1941.

Shanghai Society of European Odd-Fellows,
c/o Chase Bank,
99 Nanking Road.

Gentlemen,

I have been instructed by the Commissioner of Police to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated May 28, 1941, and in reply have to inform you that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

for Personal Assistant
to Commissioner of Police.

CSC.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

F422(0)
Pol F 41

Special Branch ..... Station. File No. ..... Date May 29, 1941

SUBJECT: Central European Refugees - SHANGHAI SOCIETY OF ODDFELLOWS - Second Application to hold meetings.

With reference to the attached application for permission to hold meetings received from the SHANGHAI SOCIETY OF ODDFELLOWS "THOMAS WILDEY," your attention is drawn to the contents of a report (flagged) dated September 18, 1940 which gave full details of this organization. Despite the passage of time the circumstances outlined in the previous report do not appear to have changed and all pertinent facts and information still hold good.

(Commissioner) Sir, I suggest no objections. The organisation is not political

SPECIAL BRANCH

J.A. Sykes.

D.S. I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

A.C. (Sp Br)
Before committing ourselves I should like you to discuss with the Refugee Central Committee (Mr Komor in particular). I agree there is no Police objection as a matter of principle of permitting such societies in particular as the size to which such might attain.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
31 MAY 1941
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Commissioner of Police

Spaetere
Verbindung:

Chase Bank.
99 Nanking Road
Shanghai

Shanghai - Society

of
European Odd - Fellows.
„Thomas Wildey"

P. O. Box
226
Shanghai

Rg. Nr.

Shanghai 28th May 1941.

To the
Commissioner of the Police
Foochow Road
Shanghai.

Acknowledged E
Date 28 5 1941

Dear Sir:

With regard to our letter of 20th August 1940 and several following conversations with the competent official of the P.M.C. the undersigned Society of Odd Fellows is asking again for the allowance to hold her meetings every week.

In the above mentioned conversations the P.M.C. was duly informed about ideas and aims of our Society. We repeat that we only follow up ethical aims and during a " work-meeting " [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

FM. D. 40M-1.46

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - S.I. Station,

REPORT

File No. D. 5422(0)

Date September 18, 40.

Subject Central European Refugees - SHANGHAI SOCIETY OF ODDFELLOWS - Application for permission to hold meetings. S. 5/24/44 D.I.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts. *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Logan.

No meetings of this or any Society will be permitted on licensed premises.

Copy of this report with this endorsement to D.O. "D"

R.W. Clarke
D.C. (S.B.)
Sent, 18/9. 18/9

The Shanghai Society of European Oddfellows for which permission is sought to hold meetings every Thursday evening in the Restaurant Rosenthal, 69 Chusan Road, has been sponsored by a number of European Jewish refugees now resident in Shanghai who, in Europe, were highly placed members of the internationally known Oddfellows' organization.

The aims and objects of the Oddfellows, meetings of which are held in secret - only duly recognized members being permitted to attend - are charitable and philanthropic in character. The motto of the Order sums up these aims very ably:-

Visit the Sick;
Relieve the Distressed;
Bury the Dead and
Educate the Orphan.

From these laudable objects the organization can be summed up in so many words as a mutual-aid association. Members pay so much per month as dues, the sums of which are utilized to carry out the work as outlined in the tenets of the organization.

The Shanghai organization has at present 65 members who, if the society does function at some future date, will pay monthly dues of not more than $2.00 each. The financial status of intending members is not high and the fee has necessarily to be kept low in order to encourage past members of European lodges to join the proposed society. On the other hand, however, it is anticipated that many members will subscribe more in ratio to their means.

INQUIRED BY (C.O.) REGISTRY DATE 23/9/40

FM.
C. 40M-1-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT
2

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Thus it can be observed that the amount of charitable work the organization is able to conduct depends entirely on the number of members enrolled and the amount of money collected as dues and subscriptions. It is also obvious that not a great deal of charitable and philanthropic work can be undertaken with the small amount of money at their disposal at present.

An Oddfellows' Lodge existed in Shanghai some fifteen years ago, its members consisting of many prominent British and American residents, but with the passing of time, its usefulness waned and it now no longer functions.

In informed circles it is said that the Oddfellows is a worthy and well-intentioned organization that functions on lines approaching those used by Masonic and Buffalo Lodges. It is considered to be less exclusive and influential than Masonic bodies but more so than Buffalo organizations. Ritual plays an important role in the meetings of Oddfellows' Lodges and entrance thereto is inaccessible to non-members.

It is of interest to note that in the photographic copy of a letter dated May 15, 1940 from the Sovereign Grand Lodge addressed to the local organization mention is made that "....it has been deemed prudent not to charter any new lodges in Europe or Asia at this time... .....". This seems to indicate, therefore, that the parent body is at present withholding its power to sanction the functioining of the newly sponsored offspring

FM. G. 40M-1-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No......

.....*Station,*

REPORT
3

Date.....*19*

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

A point, too, that must not be lost sight of is the fact that the majority of the intending members of the local group are German Jews and therefore still German citizens. While it is admitted that the local German authorities are not greatly worried over the activities of refugees, it is a fact that in accordance with German laws, all secret organizations are forbidden. The proposed meeting place for the society is in Restaurant Rosenthal, Chusan Road, which can be termed a very ordinary Hongkew 'coffee-house.'

The existing committee of six members as named in the attached communication comprises persons against whom nothing of an unfavourable nature is known. On the other hand these members are by no means well-established in Shanghai, are by no means financially well-off and furthermore do not inspire confidence.

Ja. Fiches

D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

15/9

Spaetere Verbindung :

Chase Bank.
99 Nanking Road
Shanghai

Shanghai - Society

of

European Odd - Fellows.

„Thomas Wildey"

P. O. Box
226
Shanghai

Rg. Nr.

Shanghai 20 August 19 40.

To the
Commissioner of the Police
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Referring to the conversation which two functionaries of our SOCIETY - the chairman Mr.Hugo Jacob and the protocoling secretary Captain Richard Francis Fisher have had with an official of the P.H.Q. on the 15.th inst.(room 207) we beg you to give the

SHANGHAI SOCIETY OF ODD FELLOWS

the allowance to hold meetings every Thursday in the evening at the Restaurant Rosenthal,69,Chusan Road.

This SOCIETY was constituted from German Refugees who were since many years Odd Fellow Members in their homeland.If we shall name the ethical aims of this well known philantropical Order it is sufficient to point to the device of the INDEPENDANT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS:

" We command you to visit the sick
" Relieve the distressed
" Bury the dead and
" Educate the orphans."

Herewith are paraphrased the main points of the laws of our ORDER and demonstrate its ethical efforts.

According our statutes of which you find here enclosed a copy all political confessional and other improper speeches are forbidden.

We hope Dear Sir,that you will give us the permission to hold our meetings weekly.It is our ardent desire to continue our philantropical work.We have lost all but one we kept:the ideal worlds perception of our belowed ORDER.In spite of all oppressions persecutions and disappointments we remaind faithful to the mind of our worldwide ORDER. He is for us in our exile a great consolation because he has joined us again and we hope that the P.H.Q.will give us the possibility to be busy in this mind.

We also enclose the desired list of our present functionaries,further a photocopy of a letter of the SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE.We would be very much obliged to you if we would get the permission to meet very soon and we remain,Dear Sir,

most respectfully yours
SHANGHAI SOCIETY
OF ODD FELLOWS.

Hugo Jacob
Chairman

Richard Francis Fisher
protocoling secretary

Enclosure.
Registered.

C o p y.

S T A T U T E S

OF THE SHANGHAI SOCIETY OF ODD FELLOWS.

1.

NAME and RESIDENCE.

The union in the following named SOCIETY bears the name SHANGHAI SOCIETY OF ODD FELLOWS an has its residence in Shanghai.

2.

PURPOSE and AIM.

The SOCIETY works according to the use of the unions in the INDEPENDANT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.It aims at the joining on the whole world surrounding INDEPENDANT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.(I.O.O.F.)

3.

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION.

4.

The SOCIETY was constituted on the twenty eight od December nineteenhundred ant thirtynine at Shanghai.All elections before the acceptance of the statutes by the members of the SOCIETY as also all determinations keep their validity.

5.

MEMBERSHIP.

Only men of high moral character of an age of 21 (twenty one) years lest can be admitted as members of th SOCIETY.They must believe an the FATHER OF ALL the Creator of the universe.

The members of the SOCIETY are divided in three groups.

1.) ordinary members that are brothers of an I.O.O. F. lodge in Middle Europe.
2.) Members of a Middle European youth organization of the I.O.O.F.
3.) extraordinary members that are already introduced friends of the SOCIETY who will became members of a lodge when the SOCIETY will be charter ed by the SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE.

6.

The above mentioned members 1) and 2)have to nominate in writing their membership to the SOCIETY till 31 (thirty first) of March 1940 at the latest.Members of for mer Liddle European Lodges arriving later at Shanghai have to notify their membership of the SOCIETY 40 days after their arrival at latest.

7.

PARTICIPATION ON WORKING TERMS.

The SOCIETY holds working terms of two kinds and that ordinary and extraordinary ones.On extraordinary working terms only ordinary members (ODD FELLOWS) can take part.

8.

TERMINATION OF MEMBERSHIP.

The membership terminates:
a) by death
b) by spantanous withdraw
c) by reason of not paying of the shares
d) by exclusion.

9.

FINANCES.

The receipts of The SOCIETY consist of:
1) shares of the members
2) proceeds of the sale of books an distinguishing marks and net proceeds of arrangements.
the expenditures of the SOCIETY consist of:
1) expenses
2) supplyments.

10.

DISSOLUTION.

The SOCIETY only can be solved by a resolution of two thirds of the membership in an extraordinary working term. For the distribution of perhaps existing state of property decides the finansial committee.

11.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The SOCIETY is managed by the following ordinary members (Odd Fellows)
1.) Chairman
2.) Two vice-chairmen
3.) protocoling secretary
4.) treasurer
5.) financial secretary
The poll of the Board of directors takes place every year in the first week of December.

12.

VERIFYING OF THE CASH.

For the veryfying and controling of the cash and the cash-books are to be elected 3 (three) ordinary members (ODD FELLOWS).The poll takes place every year in the first week of December.

13.

FRANCHISE.

Only ordinary members (Odd Fellows) of the SOCIETY are entitled to vote.

14.

HANGE OF TATUTES.

Change of statutes must be proposed in writing by 5 (five) ordinary members (Odd Fellows) at least.Delibera-

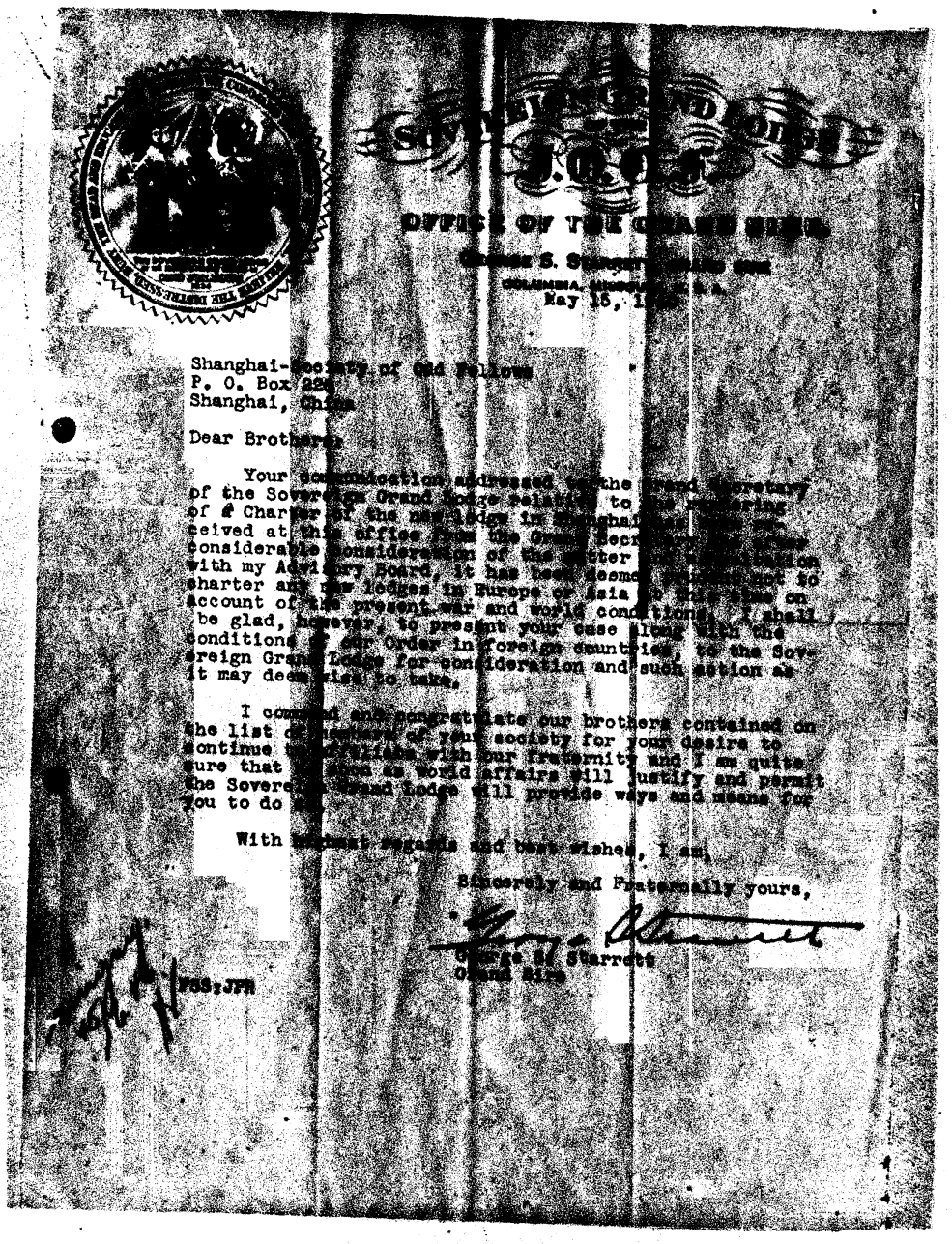
Deliberation and resolution on the change of statutes must be discused in a particular working term of ordinary members (Odd Fellows) Change of statutes demands two third majority.

15.

Thankful to the country and the authorities of Shanghai we hand in our statutes for ratification.Based on we shall be happy to work in the ideal principles of the INDEPENDANT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Shanghai,February 1940.

SHANGHAI SOCIETY
OF ODD FELLOW.



SOVEREIGN GRAND LODGE
OF THE
INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

OFFICE OF THE GRAND SIRE

Chester S. Starrett, Grand Sire
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, U.S.A.
May 15, 1[illegible]

Shanghai-Society of Odd Fellows
P. O. Box 228
Shanghai, China

Dear Brothers:

Your communication addressed to the Grand Secretary of the Sovereign Grand Lodge relative to the restoring of a Charter to the new Lodge in Shanghai was received at this office from the Grand Secretary. After considerable consideration of the matter in connection with my Advisory Board, it has been deemed inadvisable to charter any new lodges in Europe or Asia at this time on account of the present war and world conditions. I shall be glad, however, to present your case along with the conditions of our Order in foreign countries, to the Sovereign Grand Lodge for consideration and such action as it may deem wise to take.

I commend and congratulate our brothers contained on the list of members of your society for your desire to continue to affiliate with our fraternity and I am quite sure that when as world affairs will justify and permit the Sovereign Grand Lodge will provide ways and means for you to do so.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Sincerely and Fraternally yours,

Chester S. Starrett
Grand Sire

CSS:JFR

Spaetere
Verbindung:

Chase Bank.
99 Nanking Road
Shanghai

Shanghai - Society

of
European Odd - Fellows.
„Thomas Wildey"

P. O. Box
226
Shanghai

Rg. Nr.

Shanghai 20. August 1940

List of the present functionaries.

Chairman	Hugo Jacob,548/7,Dalny Road
I. Vice Chairman	Otto Goldschmidt,133/319,Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
II. do.	Dr.Norbert Cassel MD. 45,Broadway,
Protocoling Secretry	Captain Richard Francis Fisher,288/3,Chaoufoong Road.
Treasurer	Nathan Zlotnicki,177,Chusan Road,
Financial Secretary	Bruno Schneider,Dental Depot,150/189,Embankment Bldg. Room 100.

יש רק דברים אחדים שאדם אוכל פרותיהם בעולם הזה והקרן קימת לעולם הבא
ותלמוד תורה כנגד כלם

There are only a few things, the fruits of which a man enjoys in this world, while the stock remains for the world to come;-
BUT THE STUDY OF THE TORAH IS EQUAL TO THEM ALL

The Committee:

Rabbi M. Ashkenazi President
H. Plotkin 1-st Vice Pres.
I. F. Schiffman 2-d " "
L. M. Brailovsky
A. Uvadieff
H. Drucker Treasurer
Dr. phil. I. Zeitin Hon. Secretary

תלמוד תורה — Encouragers the Scholars of the TORAH

"MAHAZIKEI TALMUD TORAH"
308 Card. Mercier, Apt. 3
Phone 70992

הועד:
הרב ר' מאיר אשכנזי יושב ראש
ר' חיים פלאטקין סגן ראשון
ר' אריה שרגא פריבים שיפמאן סגן שני
ר' אריה ליב ברויללאוויסקי
ר' אהרן מאיר אוואדיעוו
ר' חיים דרוקער גזבר
דר' יוסף צייטין מזכיר

March . 6.3.41 שנגהאי

Mr. Frederick Pitts
Police Headquarters

Dear Sir,
We are herewith applying for entry permits for approximately 25 Rabbis with families and approximately 75 students of Jewish theological seminaries. They are Polish citizens now refugees in Lithuania. All of them have special recommendations for visas from State Department of Washington D. C., and will proceed to United States from here. From time to time Rabbi Ashkenazi will submit the names of individuals for whom these permits will be required.

We have consulted with Mr. Newman who came from United States as representative of Union of Orthodox Rabbis of U. S. and Canada, and other religious organizations, and who has made arrangements to cover transportation and all other costs.

We guarantee to provide for all the needs of these people, and to assure that they do not become public charges.
Your efforts in their behalf will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully yours,
Rabbi M. Ashkenazi President
H. Drucker Treasurer.

עץ חיים היא למחזיקים בה ותומכיה מאשר

It is a tree of life to them that grasp it, and of them that uphold it every one is rendered happy.

F.M. 2
6 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 6422 (I)

Special Branch - S.I. Station,

REPORT

Date March 6, 1941

Subject: Central European Refugee Affairs - Immigration into Shanghai from Soviet-occupied Poland of rabbis, theologists, etc.

Made by: D.S.I. Pitts Forwarded by: C.D.I. Tabrum

29 375/44
A-I.

During the afternoon of March 5, 1941 Mr. E. KANN of the Committee for the Assistance to European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai introduced to me Mr. Frank NEWMAN whom, he stated, had arrived in Shanghai from America on a special missionconnected with the emigration of Jewish rabbis, theologists, learned-men, etc. from Soviet-occupied areas in Europe.

Mr. NEWMAN has produced proper credentials showing that he is an accredited representative of

(1) Emergency Committee for War Torn Yeshivoth, 673 Broadway, New York City,

(2) Agudath Israel Youth Council of America, 616 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

(3) The Union of Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada, 673 Broadway, New York City.

He has been in Japan for a number of weeks making arrangements with the American Consular and Japanese Foreign Office officials in matters connected with the transfer of many well-known Jewish rabbis and theological students from the European War zone and adjacent territories to the United States via Japan. Most of these individuals are from the former territories of Lithuania and Poland now occupied by Soviet Russia.

These rabbis and students spend their entire lives in studying Jewish theological questions and from are these men are selected those members who destined to carry on the tenets of the Jewish faith throughout the world.

D6 (C.P.S.B.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 1941 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER SPECIAL BRANCH

CH'NI HAI MUNICIPAL POLICE MAR 6 1941 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CRIME AND SPECIAL BRANCHES

D.S.I. Pitts
As spoken. Agreed to
at conclusion they are booked
after which
there

F.M. 3
G. 40M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

2

Subject.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

Representations have been made by the responsible Jewish bodies in the United States to the United States Government as a result of which the rabbis and students concerned will be allowed to enter the United States in order to continue their studies under the guidance and sponsorship of the Jewish bodies concerned.

Mr. NEWMAN's mission in a few words is this: It is not possible for him at present to enter Soviet Russia (United States Government regulations) but the main object of his trip to the Far East is in an endeavour to secure temporary refuge in Shanghai for these rabbis and students who number approximately 200. If permission is granted for these persons to come to Shanghai they will remain here not longer than a period of six months while arrangements are being made for them to secure visas to enter the United States. As these men are somewhat different from the ordinary type of refugee there is no desire that they should be treated as inmates of Refugee Camps in Shanghai and while Mr. NEWMAN does not wish to deposit US$400 per person he is prepared, should it be deemed necessary, to deposit a sum of between US$5000 and US$10000 in order to ensure that these men are properly looked after during their stay in Shanghai. They will be cared for during their temporary stay in Shanghai by local Ashkenazi Jews (Rabbi Ashkenazi is the leading local Jew of many

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
3

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

years standing) and applications for the immigration into Shanghai of these men would, with your approval, be made through Rabbi Ashkenazi and a body of responsible members of the Shanghai Jewish Community.

The reason Mr. NEWMAN requests that the US$400 deposit be waived is due to the fact that the immigration into America of each person concerned costs the various Jewish bodies in the United States at least US$200 and since these bodies are supporting practically all Jewish refugee organizations throughout the world - including those in Shanghai - his reasons are very obviously to save money for the purpose of assisting other deserving branches of the same cause.

If permission is granted for these persons to make a temporary stay in Shanghai they will probably arrive here in small batches of possibly half-dozens or a little more. As soon as arrangements for their entry into the United States were completed they would leave at the first available opportunity and Shanghai would see no more of them.

Mr. NEWMAN impresses one with his frankness and honesty and since Mr. KANN went to the trouble of introducing him personally I am convinced that the scheme is one that merits your attention. Orthodox Jews regard their holy-men and students of theology in a far different manner from the normal christian. These holy men have it as a duty to make a life-long study of Jewish faith and morals in order to keep Judaism alive.

A. C. (Special Branch).

D.S.I.

SJ-5422(c)

FM. 3
G. 300-1941

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5422(c)-6
Date 13, 7, 42

Foreign Affairs Station. File No. Date 8-7-42.

SUBJECT: Re attached notification from the Shanghai Jewish Chronicle, dated 5-7-42.

With reference to the attached NOTIFICATION in the Shanghai Jewish Chronicle published on the 5-7-42, calling all independent Trade Organizations, Firms, Agents Chief-tenants ect., to register by Order of the Japanese Authorities with the International Committee (I.C.) 20 Nanking Road, the undersigned ascertained that such order had been issued by the Imperial Japanese Naval Autharities in respect of Jewish Refugees from Central-Europe and the cause for such registration has not be disclosed.

Translation attached.

Eggarson
D.S.I.

FILE

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 8/7/42

Foreign Affairsyyyyyy 8-7-42.

Re attached notification from the Shanghai Jewish Chronicle, dated 5-7-42.

With reference to the attached NOTIFICATION in the Shanghai Jewish Chronicle published on the 5-7-42, calling all independent Trade Organizations, Firms, Agent Chief-tenants ect., to register by Order of the Japanese Authorities with the International Committee (I.C.) 20 Nanking Road, the undersigned ascertained that such order had been issued by the Imperial Japanese Naval Authorities in respect of Jewish Refugees from Central-Europe and the cause for such registration has not be disclosed.

Translation attached.

D.S.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section.

Translation from Shanghai Jewish Chronicle, dated 5-7-42.

By order of the Japaneese Authorities all independent Trade organizations, Firms, Agents, Chieftenants, doing trade through hiring out rooms, Workmen and Owners of Restaurants, Taverns and Inns must register with the I.C.(International Committee) 20 Nanking Road(middle floor) between 9a.m. and Ip.m. in the next I4 days from to-day. A registration certificate will be issued.

(signed) I.C. ORGANIZATION.
Robert Peritz.

Shanghai 5th of July I942.



AUF BEFEHL

der japanischen Behoerden haben sich saemtliche selbstaendigen Gewerbetreibenden, Firmen, Agenten, Hauspaechter, gewerbsmaessige Vermieter, Handwerker und Gasthausbesitzer in das Handelsregister des J. C., 20 Nanking Road (Zwischenstock) in der Zeit von 9—1 Uhr innerhalb der naechsten 14 Tage von heute an, eintragen zu lassen. Ueber diese Eintragung wird eine Bescheinigung erteilt.

I. C. ORGANISATION
gez. Robert Peritz.

Shanghai, den 5. Juli 1942.

F422C

23

CHINA PRESS
JUN 21 1941

Aged Emigre Salesman Hangs Self

Finding life in exile too hard, Julius Gruenberg, 63-year-old German emigre, hanged himself in his apartment in the Embankment Building yesterday morning, at about 9.30. When the police arrived on the scene, he was already dead.

Julius Gruenberg arrived in Shanghai in 1938. He had been connected with a large paper concern in Vienna. He worked here as a salesman for the Page Printing Company.

Although he left no letter, the police believe that he committed suicide in connection with some business trouble he had lately.

Ban On Immigration To Brazil Announced Here; Americas Are Excepted

Brazilian Consul-General In Shanghai Sends Notes To Local Consulates Revealing Measures; Jewish Emigres Hit

A ban on further immigration to Brazil from any part of the world except North and South America, was today announced by Mr. J. P. Mee, Brazilian Consul-General in Shanghai, in identical notes addressed to the Shanghai Consular Body, the various foreign consulates in Shanghai, and to the Russian and Jewish emigre bodies here, the Shanghai Evening Post learned.

The note issued by the Brazilian authorities today, it is understood explained that the ban against further immigration into Brazil had been ordered by the Brazilian government, following the increasing influx of emigres from all parts of the world.

Technicians Allowed

It was stipulated in the note that only persons from North or South America will in future be permitted to emigrate into Brazil, while the only other exceptions will be in the case of technicians or those able to place an immigration deposit of U.S. $20,000.

Locally, it is believed, the latest restriction on immigration placed by the Brazilian authorities will chiefly affect European Jewish refugees and, to a much lesser extent, "white" Russian emigres.

Affects Jews

At the same time the ban is expected to seriously affect several thousand European Jewish emigres now in Japan and who were expecting to migrate to Brazil, in addition to many more Jews now in Germany who have been seeking to take up new homes in Brazil.

Meanwhile, the Russian Emigrants' Committee in Shanghai today revealed that it had received a request from the Russian anti-Communist Committee in Tientsin to prohibit any "white" Russians in Shanghai to take up residence in Tientsin.

Lacks Funds

The request, it was learned, was based on the fact that the Russian committee in Tientsin is now facing a serious shortage of funds and is unable to give normal help required by poor Russians already in Tientsin.

At the same time, it was stated that Tientsin is at present facing a serious shortage of houses, while jobs are scarce and food prices have mounted up considerably in North China within the past few months.

Refugee Passenger Missing From Ship

Believed to Have Been Lost Overboard

Mystery surrounds the strange disappearance of Minna Grann, 27, Jewish refugee and one of nine refugee passengers in the ss. Taiyo Maru, who failed to land when the vessel docked here yesterday. She was reported missing 34 hours prior to the arrival of the ship. It is feared that she had jumped overboard in a fit of depression owing to difficulties connected with her residence in Hongkew.

The vessel stopped after the passenger was reported missing and the vicinity was scoured for several hours for her without result. It was learned that although she had a landing permit, she had not succeeded in securing a permit to live in Hongkew.

More than 2,000 European Jewish refugees mostly from Soviet occupied Poland and Lithuania, it was learned, are now in Japan, awaiting visas to proceed to other ports. About 300 of the number is believed to have secured the necessary sanction from the British authorities to go to Palestine.

5422 C

Help For Jewish Refugees

Over 3 Million Dollars Received Since Influx Into Shanghai

Funds totalling $3,703,384 have been given for the assistance of European Jewish refugees in Shanghai since the influx into the city, most of this huge sum coming from abroad in foreign currency. Various committees have distributed donations to those in acute distress, the position being greatly improved by this work. Added to the total given above must be the many private contributions to individuals which are not known, and which come to many thousands of dollars. The statistics below, issued by the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees, gives some idea of the work being done to help these unfortunate people.

From November 15, 1938 to July 31, 1940, the following amounts have been received for the maintenance of refugees :—

From sources in Shanghai	$ 224,643.94
From sources abroad	3.439,026 3?
	$3,663,670.27
From sources in Shanghai for specific purposes, such as Maternity Ward, School-heating, Matzos fund, Hospital fund, etc.	39,713.?
	$3,703,384.12

It is impossible to make even a guess of the amount that has been contributed by the Shanghai community, Jewish and non-Jewish, in the way of gifts in kind and direct donations to refugees, but these should total several hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The education of about 600 children and 3,000 adults is cared for by the Shanghai Jewish Youth Association, of which Mr. Horace Kadoorie is the leading spirit. The establishment of the school at Kinchow Road and of the vocational training centre, and the running of these cost the S.J.Y.A. over 150,000.

Rehabilitation Work

A special fund was started to enable refugees to set up in business. After an amount of 18,000 had been contributed, Sir Victor Sassoon subscribed 150,000 and has continued to add to this fund, which now totals more than 238,000. This fund is managed by the International Committee for the Organization of European Immigrants in China, under the tireless and able direction of Mr. Paul Komor. Mr. Paul Komor has also collected over 102,000 for various funds, such as the Milk Fund, School Fund, Shoe-Clothing Fund, Hospital Fund, Nursery and Children Fund. etc.

It is interesting to visualize the amount of foreign currency that has flowed into Shanghai in connection with the refugee problem.

The following figures, which are vouched for, will give an approximate idea of the amount : ("approximate" because thousands of immigrants have arrived in Shanghai with funds of their own, of which there is no record).

From the above statement it will be seen that C.N.3,439,026.33 has been remitted from abroad, the principal donors being the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, New York. Up to the beginning of the war, there were regular remittances from the Council for German Jewry, London, from friends in Cairo and the Straits Settlements.

The above amount represents the equivalent of :

Aust. £ 299 — Guilders 4.000
Engl. £ 20,800 — U.S. $ 169.853

Funds	£	U.S. $
A. 2612 families received "Hicem" cheques on their arrival in Shanghai, amounting to:	600	155,711
B. Under the old Municipal Regulations immigrants could land in Shanghai with U.S.$400 or £100 cash. So far as can be traced, immigrants have brought in as landing money:	1,345	77,630
C. T.T.'s from New York and London for landing permits:	600	48,000
D. Various Banks have received T.T.'s for landing permits amounting to approximately:		100,000

Total Foreign Currencies Received

In all, therefore, the inflow of foreign currencies into Shanghai in connection with the refugees amounts, as far as can be vouched for comes to:

English	£23,350
Austral.	299
Guilders	4,000
U.S.A.	$551,200

Up to the beginning of the war, a large number of refugees were receiving regular monthly remittances from relatives in England. A certain number are still receiving remittances from relatives in the U.S.A. Of these amounts there is no record but it is certain that they come to a substantial total.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S B R
No. S. B. D. 5422
Date 28 8 40

May 25, 1940. Morning Translation.

Chinese-American Daily News and Shun Pao :-

3,000 MORE JEWISH REFUGEES TO ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI

The number of Jewish refugees in Shanghai at present is a little more than 17,000. On June 6, 3,000 more Jewish refugees will arrive in Shanghai in the Italian liner Conte Verde. Permission certificates have already been issued by the S.M.C.

The immigration of Jewish refugees to Shanghai is limited by the S.M.C. and the Japanese and only those who can provide U.S. $400 security or have relatives in Shanghai or can support themselves independently are allowed to enter and live in Shanghai. Most of the Jewish refugees now in Shanghai can earn their own living and some of them can even support their relatives.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422 C
Date 27 5 40

CHINA PRESS

1940

Tribunal Lets Nanseck Off With Suspended Sentence

F. H. Nanseck, 23-year-old Austrian Jewish refugee, was given a fresh start in life yesterday when the First Special District Court, which sentenced him to one and a half years' imprisonment for embezzling $120,000 from a Swiss firm, suspended the sentence for three years.

Nanseck's victim was the Charles Randolph Company, where he had been employed as cashier and accountant. The defrauded amount included $107,000 Chinese currency and US$4,000, money which he received on behalf of the company from January 31 and February 20.

Following Nanseck's arraignment, the victimized firm filed a civil claim against him for the defrauded amount. This claim has been dropped. Mr. Y. D. Wong, attorney-at-law who represented the prisoner, revealed when Nanseck's release was effected.

Wife Remains Loyal

Nanseck's loyal wife, who urged him to surrender to the police early in March, was in court yesterday to hear the lenient judgment imposed upon her husband by the presiding judge.

Summing up the case, defense counsel told the Court that in his belief, the prisoner had been sufficiently punished in view of the fact that during his detention, he contracted typhoid fever, for which he was confined in the Municipal Isolation Hospital for more than three weeks.

Nanseck said he wanted "a chance to straighten everything out."

At the first hearing early in March, it was revealed that through his wife's pleading, Nanseck gave himself up to the police. She was also instrumental in returning $4,500 and US$200 to the company, the money she found her husband still possessed.

Wants To Help Mother

Nanseck personally assisted his employers in ascertaining the actual amount defrauded. He said except the sum returned to the company, the entire amount had been lost at gambling in the badlands.

At the same hearing, Nanseck stated he embezzled the money with the hope of sending for his mother who was still residing in Vienna. He produced letters to show that he had communicated with her extensively with a view to arranging for her passage here.

When the civil claim was filed against the prisoner early this month, Nanseck told the court he would seek his friends' aid in repaying the embezzled amount to the Swiss firm by making remittances to its offices in Europe.

CHINA DAILY NEWS

1940

Refugee Convicted for Misappropriation

Convicted of misappropriation, F. H. Nanseck, a Central European Jewish refugee, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment yesterday by the First Special District Court but the sentence was suspended for three years, the judge having decided to treat him leniently. Much embezzled money has been returned and Nanseck promised in court to return the remainder.

The accused, until recently a bookkeeper of Messrs. Charles Rudolph & Co., surrendered to the police after misappropriating $107,900 in order to have enough funds to bring his mother to Shanghai. His mother is in Germany. He admitted having lost much money in gambling while trying to make more money.

PRESS

MAY 24 1940

Italian Line To Suspend Express Run

Express liners of Lloyd Triestino, Italian shippers, will not call again at Shanghai after the Conte Verde, on its way here now, steams out of this port June 9, according to a cable received yesterday by Mr. A. Bonetta, local general agent of the company.

Until further notice, the telegram stated, the departure of express liners from Trieste has been suspended.

On receipt of the wire, Mr. Bonetta immediately informed all local travel agencies to stop bookings on Lloyd Triestino ships, and intimated that accommodation already booked may be cancelled in the near future.

Conte Biancomano and the Victoria, luxury liners which together with the Conte Verde and Conte Rosso had maintained the express line between Italy and the Far East, had been taken off the line early this year, it will be recalled.

Freighters Not Affected

Previous to the wire, Conte Verde cruised between Genoa and Shanghai and the Conte Rosso steamed only up to Trieste. With departures suspended, the Conte Rosso, which was due here July 14, will not make the trip. Conte Verde, however, is due at Colombo today, and is expected to reach Shanghai June 6, whereupon it will leave for Genoa on June 9. As things stand now, she is not expected to make another trip to the Far East.

Lloyd Triestino freighters, however, will not be affected by the order, Mr. Bonetta pointed out.

Mr. A. Bonetta yesterday stated that the possible lack of passengers from Trieste may have influenced the development. He believes that the current war in Holland, Belgium and France has created a sharp decline in bookings at Trieste, and that the main office considers the continuation of the service unprofitable.

The freighters which will remain on the run, he said, possess limited passenger accommodation.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

MAY 22 1940

Mr. S. Zwick Heads Jews Free Loan Society

Aim to Help Struggling People Stressed

Mr. S. Zwick was elected chairman of the "Gmilus Hesed Ezro," or Jewish Free Loan Society, at its annual meeting held in Shanghai recently. Mr. S. M. Alcone was elected vice-chairman, Mr. A. B. Ginsbourg Hon. treasurer, and Mr. J. Keimach Hon. secretary.

The "Gmilus Hesed Ezro" Society (350 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 75597) is to be noted among other charitable organizations in Shanghai as one which gives charity in a figurative sense of the word; its aim is to grant *free loans* to needy people as a temporary aid on condition that such loans are repaid by instalments within a specified period. This enables those who do not think it fit to apply for charity, to obtain temporary financial support without having recourse to loans bearing interest and its dire consequences. In many cases the applicants are in need of temporary support to establish an enterprise, development of manufacture, purchase of materials, etc. Thus the loans give them the possibility of doing so. In other words, the society supports needy people by a free loan, at the time when they are still on their feet, so as to enable them to remain self-supporting.

The society is supported by monthly subscriptions and donations of its friends, and it is hoped that the capital will gradually be increased to permit the rendering of further service to those who are in need.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No. S. B. D. 5422 (6)
Date 14 3 40

Injured Emigre Reported Better

Ward Rd. Row Talked In Refugee Homes; Officials Deny

While Mr. J. Wissler emigre camp official at Ward Road, is recovering from the blows which he sustained at the hands of 130 dissenting refugees at the camp on Saturday, a morning journal today added another denial to the long list already made by committee officials that any outbreak had taken place.

"Of course there was no fighting or trouble on Saturday because that was our Sabbath," Mr. Julius Weinberger, chief of the emigre camp at Ward Road exclaimed this morning in denying the report and "backing up" his statements made to a morning paper.

Verbal Blows

To the morning newspaper Mr. Weinberger had declared: "The whole report was a strongly imaginative exaggeration of a little incident which occurred on Friday, the previous day and consisted of a few 'troublesome men' expressing with voices, not fists, dissatisfaction of general living conditions in the camp."

Mr. Weinberger omitted making any mention of the refugee committee's intention to force about 130 emigres living in Ward Road camp to move to the hostel in Pingliang Road.

Main Topic

Despite the refutation given by Mr. Weinberger and the refusal of the European Jewish Refugee Committee to issue any statement on the matter, emigres residing north of the creek continued to discuss the incident as one of the main topics in homes and cafes last night, while an emigre paper permitted brief mention to appear that the trouble had been temporarily settled.

The Shanghai Evening Post's report of the affair which appeared yesterday was to the effect that a disturbance had taken place shortly after the tiffin meal on Saturday at the Ward Road refugee camp, involving 130 persons who refused to comply with orders from the committee to transfer to the Pingliang Road camp.

Police Warned

In the ensuing trouble, one of the camp officials was injured by blows. Further disturbance was anticipated on Sunday and the police were warned, but the danger was averted when emigre officials decided to postpone the "moving day" order another week.

Mr. Weinberger emphasized in his conversation with the Evening Post this morning that he had been an officer during the World War and therefore held his word sacred. He inferred that he would not lie about such matters.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 4223
Date

CHINA PRESS

MAY 8 1940

Japanese Lift Ban

Fresh Emigre Arrivals Expected Here

Jewish emigre arrivals here are expected to increase in number shortly, as permits from local Japanese authorities are no longer necessary for Jews wishing to travel from Germany via "Manchukuo" and the Kwantung Leased Territory, Jewish refugee committees here reported yesterday.

The Japanese Consulate-General and the Consular representative of "Manchukuo" in Berlin have for the past few days been issing visas for the overland route, asking only for immigration permits from the Municipal Council, it was stated.

In the past, it was pointed out, local Japanese authorities gave permits for travel via "Manchukuo" to a numbered few so that the vast majority of Jewish emigres had to depend on the maritime route.

With permits from local Japanese authorities no longer necessary, many more Jewish arrivals are expected here shortly, as the overland route is far cheaper than the journey by sea.

The report also revealed that Jewish charity organizations here are at present in so critical a financial situation that they are unable to provide foreign exchange for steamer tickets from Europe to Shanghai.

Tickets for the train journey via Siberia and "Manchukuo," however, it was pointed out, can be purchased in Germany in Reich currency.

HINA PRESS

MAY 1940

Emigre Sentenced

Shufton Given Suspended Term By Court

Max Shufton, German-Jewish refugee, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment by the First Special District Court yesterday for embezzlement. The sentence was suspended for three years.

Shufton was found to have misappropriated the proceeds of a quantity of suiting material, valued at $1,183.40, entrusted to him by his employer, Mr. E. F. Chu, owner of a piece goods store on Szechuen Road.

The prisoner was hired by Mr. Chu as a salesman on commission basis. The suiting material was part of the merchandise given to Shufton during the past few months.

After obtaining cash for the merchandise, Shufton made a series of visits to the gambling dens in the Badlands. There he lost all the money.

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MAR 5 1940

1,000 More Coming

200 Refugees To Arrive Here Saturday

The 17,000-strong German-Jewish community of Shanghai will be swelled by 200 new arrivals, who will land here on the Conte Rosso tomorrow, emigre authorities revealed yesterday. Before the year is cut, 1,000 more refugees were expected to arrive in Shanghai.

It was pointed out that all emigres arriving here in the last few months, and all to land in the future, have families in Shanghai and the necessary $200, and thus are given entrance permits by the Japanese authorities, and the French Concession and International Settlement Municipalities.

However, practice in the past was said to have shown that the overwhelming majority of emgire arrivals have permits to live in the foreign areas, and not in the districts north of Soochow Creek.

Meanwhile, no definite news on the proposed plan to settle a large number of local Jews in Mindanao Island was available.

The hope was expressed that concrete plans will known in about a month's time.

MAR 8 1940

200 MORE REFUGEES ARRIVE TO-MORROW

An additional 200 European Jewish refugees are reported to be arriving in Shanghai to-morrow morning, aboard the Italian liner Conte Rosso. The new arrivals will be accommodated in various camps and homes in Wayside. With the arrival of the latest group, the number of European Jewish refugees in Shanghai will total over 17,200.

Indications from informed quarters are that 1,000 more refugees are likely to arrive in Shanghai within the year.

No. 5422C
15 3 40

MAR 13 1940

Jew Refugees Eat For 52 Cents a Day

Annual Report Shows Progress Made in Operation of Camps

About 7,000 destitute Jewish refugees are fed three hearty meals daily at the cost of only 52 cents a person, according to the annual report of the Central Management of the I.C.R. Homes, which has been released for publication recently. There are at present 4,500 refugees living in five camps, while many who have the money to find accommodation elsewhere, come to the camps to eat. All menus are prescribed by a medical board which sees to it that the food served to the refugees is wholesome and nutritive.

Not included in the report, but equally illuminating is a typical menu as served to the refugees. Yesterday, for instance, grown-ups were given the following food:

Breakfast:—Tea, jam and bread; Tiffin:—Vegetable soup, boiled meat, carrots and potatoes; Dinner:—One egg, bread, margarine and cocoa.

A special kitchen caters to the children, due cognizance being taken of their physical needs. Thus refugee children yesterday had the following menus:

Breakfast:—Milk, cocoa, pastry and jam; Tiffin:—Vegetable soup, boiled meat, spinach, and bread; Dinner:—Semolina in milk, apples, pastry.

Particular care is also being taken with regard to the feeding of invalids and convalescents and in each case, special menus are prescribed by the camp physician.

Fully aware of the fact that idleness is the worst enemy of these people who arrived here greatly depressed after their experiences in Europe, the Committee of Management has concentrated its efforts towards teaching trades to those who cannot exercise their previous professions in this city. Towards that end, model workshops have been installed in the Pingliang Road camp where some 1,500 bachelors are now accommodated and where they go through various courses under the guidance of experts. In this way it is hoped that they will be able to find remunerative occupations which will enable them to leave the camp in due course.

State of Health Cared-For

One of the main worries of the Committee, the report states, is the state of health among refugees, most of whom are forced to live in crowded quarters. Many aged people have to be cared for while the danger of epidemics is particularly acute in camps where many people are forced to live together. To this end, a special refugee hospital with 60 beds, and the latest appliances essential to a modern hospital, has been installed in Whashing Road, while an obstetrical clinic has been established in the Ward Road camp.

No less than 69,686 cases were treated in the five out-patient stations established in the various homes, in the year under review. Of these 500 were sent to hospital. Sanitary equipment has been installed so as to reduce the danger of epidemics to the strict minimum, and the Public Health Department of the S.M.C. is thanked in the report for the kind assistance and help it has given in this direction.

Kindergardens and schools have also been established for the refugee children, and a very high standard of education is being maintained by a qualified staff, the report continues.

Own Police Force

The Committee have also organized a special police force consisting of 36 men who are responsible for the maintainance of peace and order inside the various refugee camps.

In all, 435 persons are employed in the refugee homes. Of these 39 work in administrative offices, 102 in the kitchen, 18 in the butchery, and the others fill positions which have been created in order to ensure a smooth running of the entire complex. These employees are all Jewish refugees and their remuneration is hardly above that which would ordinarily be paid to Chinese personnel.

Forming a homogenous whole, the entire constructional work required in the various camps, is carried out by Jewish refugees under the direction of a "Works Department" of which a separate annual report is appended.

Work thus carried out, which included the installation of water outlets, baths, showers, additional kitchen equipment and repairs to a existing appliances amounted to $29,308.14.

In concluding his report, Mr. Julius Weinberger, in charge of the various work done, expresses the heartfelt thanks of the Committee to Mr. Ellis Hayim, M. Speelman. the Aid Committee, the Japanese authorities for their sympathetic understanding displayed towards immigrants, the Shanghai Municipal Council for the help granted on many occasions, and all those who have contributed towards facilitating the smooth working of the camps.

SHANGHAI TIMES

FEB 29 1940

Local Jewish Leaders Thank Japanese For Assistance

Mr. Hayim, Mr. M. Speelman Express Appreciation Of Refugees For Sympathy; Attempt To Clear Up Misunderstanding Over Recent Report

Appreciation for the sympathy displayed by the Japanese people towards Jews confronted with a great historical tragedy, and the liberality and humanitarianism shown Jewish refugees in Shanghai by Japanese authorities was voiced by Mr. M. Speelman and Mr. Ellis Hayim, joint Chairmen of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees, at a conference with Japanese press representatives yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was called by the two outstanding Jewish residents in Shanghai.

Mr. Hayim, acting as spokesman, highly praised the sympathetic and courteous attitude displayed by the Japanese Naval and Consular authorities in Shanghai towards the problems of Jewish refugees.

This treatment, Mr. Hayim continued, had been communicated to the headquarters of the Jewish Relief Committee in New York and Paris, both by cable and by letter, with the suggestion that the offices do not miss a chance to express their appreciation to Japan.

The meeting was apparently called to clear up a possible misunderstanding among Japanese regarding the Jewish sentiment in Japan as a result of the recent "slanderous" statements attributed in a press report to Sir Victor Sassoon.

Sir Victor's Statement

Sir Victor in New York last week was reported to have predicted that the Japanese people would turn against the Army because of an impending economic collapse. He also alleged that the people of Japan believed that "much that is supposed to go to the Army is sticking to the fingers of the higher-ups of the Army," according to the reports.

A Japanese Embassy spokesman on Monday said that the statements constituted a "grave slander not only against the Japanese Army, but also against the Japanese people." He added that Japanese residents in Shanghai were surprised by the verbal attack by Sir Victor because "In their eyes he is a member of the Jewish Race," members of which had seen extended many facilities in the Japanese defence sector.

Mr. Speelman pointed out that he urged individual refugees to express their appreciation for the treatment they were received from the Japanese when writing to relatiives.

Forming Compact Community

Mr. Hayim stated that Jewish refugee were forming a compact community and would not rob members of other Shanghai national groups, such as Russians, of their livelihood, because the Jews were more educated and adhered to a higher standard of living.

Money for the relief of Jewish refugees was coming in continuously from all parts of the world and was being invested in Shanghai, Mr. Hayim added.

Both Mr. Hayim and Mr. Speelman said that they believed that Sir Victor had been misquoted in the statements attributed to him. These statements, they stated, would later prove to be baseless.

FEB 28 1940

Local Jews Give Thanks To Japanese

Appreciation for Kindness Expressed

Appreciation for the sympathy displayed by the Japanese people towards Jews confronted with a great historical tragedy, and the liberality and humanitarianism shown Jewish refugees in Shanghai by Japanese authorities was voiced by Mr. M. Speelman and Mr. Ellis Hayim, joint chairmen of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees, at a conference with Japanese press representatives yesterday afternoon.

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REGISTRY
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27 2

CHINA PRESS

FEB 21 1940

Jews Warned To Leave Northern Area

Warning that Jewish refugees staying in Hongkew and Wayside without Japanese residence permits must move south of Soochow Creek immediately, or risk being imprisoned or sent back to Germany, was contained in an advertisement published in a local Jewish newspaper by the Refugee Committee.

Low rent for rooms and shops in Wayside and Hongkew caused many refugees with Settlement and Concession permits, but without papers for areas under Japanese military occupation, to move north of the creek, refugee circles explained.

Details on how the Japanese authorities would send defaulting emigres back to their homeland were not revealed. It was thought that the men would be sent under guard as far as Manchouli, near the "Manchukuo"-U.S.S.R. border, but no information on how they would then proceed through Soviet Russia was available.

To Fight For Allies

German Jews Enlist With French Here

More than 60 German Jewish refugees who had fled from Germany reported to the Route Frelupt headquarters of the French forces here Saturday morning, THE CHINA PRESS **learned yesterday.**

This group represented men who had provisionally enlisted with the French fighting forces here shortly after the outbreak of the European War on September 3, 1939, when the local French Consulate-General announced that the enlistment of foreign volunteers into the ranks of the army would be accepted.

Most of the men had signed up five months ago, when they expressed their willingness to serve France in the Allied war "against Hitlerism" whenever their services would be required.

It was learned that all had reported at French Military Headquarters here upon notifications received from the French Consulate-General.

It could not be learned yesterday whether or not the men had received any definite orders. Official quarters were silent. Well informed circles, however, stated that the German Jewish refugees who are anxious to lay down their lives for the abolishment of National Socialism from Germany were not yet treated as regular reservists.

They were merely cautioned to be ready for mobilization at any time, it was stated.

D.S Pik

FEB 23 1940

IN THE JEWISH COLONY

With the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Biancamano, another 70 refugees arrived from Europe to make their home in Shanghai. We took this opportunity to interview some of them and ask them about their recent experiences in Germany, but they were still frightened to say anything.

From what we could gather everything seems to go well for the German population which is mostly due to the fact that they have almost forgotten what a decent living is like. Whenever anything does not go to the German Government's satisfaction, their anger is vented on the Jews, and they do not even spare the aged ones, who have definitely done a lot for the German nation in the past.

Naturally all these refugees were pleased to be out of Europe, and although the reports about Shanghai from members of their families or friends were not too encouraging, they knew that whatever conditions they might find here, it would be a paradise compared with what they had to get used to lately in Hitler's country . . . it would at least mean freedom.

* * *

The Association of restaurant and bar owners held a meeting last Wednesday to discuss with our representative the differences as regards the vouchers now appearing in various restaurants in Hongkew.

We are pleased to note that the harsh tone that appeared on one occasion was not heard a second time and we are now able to inform our readers that, at any time they wish to, they can exchange these vouchers for cash; also that the managers of the restaurants can only obtain them against the deposit of the exact amount of cash so that all vouchers are 100% secure.

Furthermore, this Association has announced that on the 12th of next month a Grand Charity Ball, in aid of many charities, will be held, commencing at 9 p.m. at the Tabarin Night Club. This evening will undoubtedly be overcrowded and as it is for a good cause, it is hoped that the expectations of the organisers will be fully realised.

* * *

We have been informed that 60 Refugees reported last Saturday at the French Military Headquarters in Route Frelupt. These refugees had presented themselves at the outbreak of the present European war at the French Consulate-General, offering their services for military duty. They have now duly received a reply from the Consulate, to report immediately to French Headquarters. They were told, that although their services were not yet required, they should keep themselves in readiness for duty at any time.

It is to be hoped that the good example that has been set by these 60 men will soon be followed by many more. This present war is also a war for the Jews of the world against Hitler and the assistance given to the Allies by Jews does not only need to be a financial one, but it can be a physical one at the same time.

* * *

We do not think that there are any other people who would fight with more vigour and determination to destroy Hitler and all his works once and for all, and to help to make the world secure for the future than the Jews. Only if Jewish Youth, in particular, realise that they will have to do their bit in a physical way as well, only then can Jewry demand after the successful conclusion of this war for the freedom of humanity, a country of their own; a country that will again be a home for all the Jews of the world.

W. S. Pill

CHINA PRESS.
FEB 25 1940

102 German Emigres Join French Army

More than 100 German Jews, emigres from Germany who volunteered their services to the French "Foreign Legion" against the Third Reich at the outbreak of the European War, will sail for Saigon en route to the Western Front within the next two days, THE CHINA PRESS learned yesterday.

The German emigres volunteered their services against the "Fatherland" which disowned them shortly after the declaration of war by Britain and France on September 3, 1939, when the local French Consulate-General made it known that foreign volunteers would be accepted.

Approximately a week ago, the German emigres were ordered to report at the French Military Headquarters here on Route Frelupt. Altogether, it was stated last night, 102 emigres responded to the call.

These volunteers will not be outfitted or trained here, but will be dispatched to Saigon. It is believed that they will sail on board the Messageries Maritimes liner D'Artagnan, which is due here this afternoon from Japan en route to Marseilles via Saigon and the Suez Canal.

EVENING ECHO

FEB 26 1940

IN THE JEWISH COLONY

A very unique programme was presented at the "Allright" Restaurant last Saturday night. While usually well known artists provide the programme on such evenings, this performance gave the children a chance to prove their talents. Under the able direction of Luz Richer a really wonderful programme was presented and many laughs could be heard from the audience.

All the children did their best, outstanding, however, was 13 years old Therese Silbermann, who promises to become another Pavlowa. Erich Reissmann sang the famous 'Fiaker Song' and also gave in other parts of the programme proof of his talent.

Max and Heine Cambieter, boys who are only 9 and 7 years old respectively, made Fred Astaire appear a back number, while Gerti Weill announced the programme in admirable fashion.

* * *

The arist Club has been amalgamated with the Association of Artists, who only gave their performances in the refugee camps. The newly formed organisation will continue to provide, especially for emigrants, the enjoyments that are very much needed in these times.

* * *

In one of the refugee newspapers an article has appeared which is entitled "The Law". This effusion was used again to attack the writer of this column about a misunderstanding that had existed between the organisation of restaurant owners in Hongkew and himself, but which was settled some time ago.

Nevertheless the writer who 'sails' under the glorious name 'Lafrance' found this a welcome opportunity to let loose all that appears to have annoyed him ever since he ran away from an open debate.

The much promising headline "The Law" was grosely misused as the writer does not even know the laws of decency and of journalism. It is very easy to have a "big mouth" behind the closed doors of an editorial office, but not so easy, it seems to him, to have an open conversation in front of an audience.

* * *

Writers like this "brave" gentleman will only do harm to the cause of the Jews in Shanghai and should be branded as such. It is the duty especially of journalists, who have to concern themselves with Jewish affairs, to make their influence felt in a positive way, to show the best to their readers, to give them courage and strength and the hope for better future.

This is the holy duty especially of the journalists, who have such a great circle of readers as in Shanghai. Any other method of writing articles must be deplored.

* * *

It is with the greatest pleasure that we hear, that the fortnightly journal, DIE GELBE POST, will appear daily as from March 1, 1940.

This paper has become a very popular one, ever since it was established about a year ago.

As the paper is under the leadership of such a well-known journalist, a former editor of famous Continental papers, this publication is bound to assure that the prestige of Jewery in Shanghai will be adequately supported.

Shanghai's Beggars:
New Approach to Problem

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I wish to support heartily the suggestion made in the letter today that advocates that the Salvation Army should be given the responsibility of ridding Shanghai of beggars.

At the present time in Shanghai the two problems that press very heavily on the minds of the local citizens are: (1) How to keep down the rising cost of essential commodities and (2) How to relieve the large numbers of poor people in this city. It is probably very true that recently the rich have become richer and the poor have become poorer. But we must also note that whilst large sums of money were spent at Chinese New Year there is undoubtedly a growing desire on the part of the local community to look after the welfare of their less privileged brothers and sisters. In recent months contributions have come in generously to various funds. Now this leads me to the point that during 1940 it seems inevitable that there has to be a considerable increase in local taxes, but whilst the fall in exchange and other reasons may be convincing to taxpayers, I am sure I voice the opinions of very many that they will more cheerfully undertake this added burden if at the same time there is an increased attempt to look after the welfare of the under-privileged in this great city.

In today's paper we note that one single donation of $20,000 has been given to the Salvation Army by a group of Chinese and foreign business men attending a dinner party. In the same column we note that in today's lists of contributors to the appeal of the Salvation Army almost all the contributors are Chinese friends. Surely these two facts demonstrate that the local community and especially the Chinese group are willing to contribute generously to the Salvation Army because: (a) they have confidence in this organization and (b) this organization is out to help the under-privileged. The Salvation Army has already done fine work in the French Concession looking after beggars. The present time would seem to be the psychological moment, as today's letter suggests, to ask the Army to undertake this task in a fundamental manner and if they agree it is more than likely that the public will be willing to contribute.

Let us hope that those in authority and leaders of local relief organizations will be willing to tackle this problem in earnest now, as it is a problem which has been brought to their attention on many occasions in the past by local civic-minded groups but with little success to date. Perhaps it is more than time to close some of the refugee camps where the inmates and their officers have not fared too badly. Shanghai, however would welcome a new approach to the solution of the beggar problem.

JOHN SCOTLAND.

Shanghai, Feb. 20.

CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. P. 22

Jew Settlement In Mindanao Said "Nonsense, Impossible"

By ANTHONY ULLSTEIN

Local Jewish refugees whose spirits soared when a proposal was put forward for a large Jewish settlement in the Philippine Islands, had their hopes dampened yesterday, when the first report on the proposed settlement reached Shanghai. The report called the scheme "impossible and nonsensical."

The blow came in the shape of a letter from a prominent Manila businessman, who, according to a refugee newspaper which published the letter, was "not Jewish but in sympathy with Jewish emigres." The man, whose name was not divulged, was said to have written the letter in reply to questions from an acquaintance in Shanghai.

Saying that the plan to settle 10,000 Jews in Mindanao, which was suggested following long-drawn deliberations on aiding the world's refugees under the auspices of the League of Nations, was not likely to succeed, he stated:

"The climate in Mindanao is tropical, and from my long experience in farming I do not think that the Jew is suited to agricultural labor in a tropical climate."

"Giving only 16 hectares of land to a European is not giving him a chance to earn his livelihood," he continued. "This would bring him only two to three hundred pesos a year, and from a business standpoint, that is impossible and nonsensical."

"I have no confidence in promises made by officials," the writer stated. "I see that today many Jewish doctors in Manila are unable to work through lack of permits although they passed the necessary examination with flying colors. When they apply for permits they get nothing but excuses."

The writer concluded by saying that he had been told by Philippine government officials that certain wealthy Jews in Manila were doing all they could to prevent the founding of the settlement, fearing competition from an influx of refugees.

CHINA PRESS

JAN 19 19[illegible]

Hongkew Home For A Night

35 Jewish Refugees Arrive With Settlement Permits

BY TONY ULLSTEIN

Arriving in a strange city aboard the Conte Verde yesterday, the latest batch of Jewish emigres from Europe, 35 in number, spent their first night here in the New Asia Hotel, next to the General Post Office, refugee authorities reported.

Today, however, they will have to find homes in the Settlement, as no permits for residence in Hongkew were said to have been issued by the Japanese or the French Concession authorities.

After being ejected from Germany, it was said, all these refugees spent the last few months in Italy, waiting for landing permits from the Shanghai Municipal Council.

This was the first time that local authorities had issued permits for the entry of Jewish emigres. It will be recalled that after the first tidal wave of refugees flooded the city, free entry was stopped, and emigres arriving subsequently had to find U.S.$400 before they were allowed to land.

25,000 Still In Camp

Before receiving these special permits, emigres of the present batch were required to show either U.S.$400 or affidavits from relatives in Shanghai who undertook to support them.

Meanwhile, refugee authorities reported that 25,000 emigres were still living in camps. A CHINA PRESS reporter visiting these camps saw the same scenes that met the eye four months ago, with the difference that the bitter cold caused many to shiver in threadbare coats.

Old men and women were still sitting despondently on their cots for hours at a stretch. "These men," the camp director said, "form the biggest tragedy of all the tragedies here. They are old; they lost too much in life to have any interest in the future except the next meal."

Younger men and women were still seen coming back in the afternoons from a search for jobs in the Settlement, and reporting results of their search to the camp authorities. "Very few get jobs," the director revealed. "Jobs seem to be scarce in Shanghai."

Classes Conducted

Classes in English were being conducted. Refugee carpenters were building furniture. Refugee cooks were making supper. Refugee dentists and doctors were taking care of the day's illnesses. A middle-aged man was puttering in a plot of vegetables.

"Nothing here changes much, month by month," the director continued. "I am glad to see that although prospects of getting out of this camp are very poor, no inmates except the old seem to lose hope."

A pathetic story was told of a couple whose first child was born in the camp, and who moved out soon afterwards because the husband managed to find a small job outside. But the pay was poor, and the baby died of undernourishment, it was said.

Food served for supper, though plain, was of good quality. Many refugees living near the camp were seen standing in long lines with their pails, waiting for food to be served out to them.

3761

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEC 10 1939

Refugee Court :
Barrister Desires Correction

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The report appearing under the above-mentioned headline in the "North-China Daily News" of December 9 says, *inter alia* that "two foreign legal experts" presented arguments "in favour of the new court" during a meeting held by the Shanghai Bar Association. As one of the foreign lawyers present during that meeting I wish to point out that this is incorrect and that the arguments presented by me were not in favour of the "new court."

A. JOVISHOFF.
Barrister-at-Law

Shanghai, Dec. 9.

S.M.P. 1767
S. B. I. G.S.S.R.
No. S. B. D.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

OCT 13 1939

Committee on German Emigrants to Meet

Japanese Amendment to Be Discussed Today

The international committee dealing with the affairs of approximately 20,000 German Jewish emigrants now in Shanghai, will meet at the Japanese Consulate-General at 3 o'clock this afternoon, it was learned yesterday. It is understood the meeting will consider, amongst other matters, a further amendment to the provisional draft, proposed by the Japanese.

The committee, which is composed of representatives of the Shanghai Municipal Council, French Municipal Council, Japanese Consulate-General and the emigrants' organization, has met at various times during the last two months in an effort to reach a definite agreement on German emigrant matters.

At present, by far the bulk of the emigrants reside north of the Soochow Creek, with smaller groups in the Settlement south of the Creek, and in the French Concession.

1767
13/10.

CHINA PRESS.

OCT 28 1939

New Plan Set For Rationing Refugee Jews

Those Living Outside Camps Asked To Pay Nominal Charge

"For moral and business reasons" the dispensing of food from refugee camps to European Jewish refugees living outside will no longer be entirely free after November 1, Dr. Kurt Marx, secretary of the European Jewish Refugee Committee told THE CHINA PRESS yesterday.

A maximum rate of $15 and a minimum rate of $5 monthly would be charged, he said, for every refugee living outside the camps. So far the Committee had granted entirely free food to all refugees who applied for it, and who had actually not been found to possess a bank account.

The situation, however, Dr. Marx pointed out, had gradually become extremely serious so that the possibility of the Committee being faced with a lack of funds loomed in the near future. On some days, he declared, no less than 1,500 refugees had received free rations.

To Ask Payment

Consequently, it had been decided that some payment should be asked for the many who, although they could afford it, were taking advantage of free daily meals, Dr. Marx said. This charge had been set at $15 per month, the actual cost price of the food provided.

For persons who could not afford $15, a minimum rate of $5 per month would be charged. In the case of a family, the head of the household would pay $5 and all other persons after that $1 each per month. Thus, for a family of father, mother and three children, the entire food bill would come to $9 per month, provided rations were secured at the refugee camps.

Asked whether all persons who were able to pay rent for their rooms, but who could not pay an additional sum of even $5 for food, would be compelled by the Relief Committee to move into camps, Dr. Marx replied that this would depend entirely on the circumstances.

Exceptions Made

If a refugee who was paying out of his own pocket for a room, but who could afford nothing else and had in his charge a sick or an aged relative over 70 years old, or a child under three years, he would be permitted to keep his room and, at the same time, receive free food, Dr. Marx explained. He added, however, that such cases would be thoroughly examined by the Committee to determine their worthiness for such treatment.

"Please emphasize that these new measures do not mean that we are begrudging our people food," Dr. Marx asked THE CHINA PRESS. "That is furthest from our minds. It is only that the Committee can no longer afford to keep those refugees who are able to sustain themselves, if it is to continue rendering aid to those who are destitute.

"In addition," he went on, "it is for the moral good of those perfectly capable of caring for themselves that we should withdraw the charity that for so many others means life or death."

Dr. Marx also pointed out that the new arrangement would mean a tremendous amount of extra work for the Committee, which, under the old system, merely had to give ration cards to those who asked for them. Now, he said, each case would have to be made the subject of exhaustive inquiry in order to distinguish fairly between the haves and the have-nots.

CHINA PRESS.

OCT 27 1939

Persons With Means Will Be Allowed Here

Adults Must Possess Not Less Than U.S.$400, States Council

JOB WILL ALSO BE OF BIG HELP

New Regulations Apply Only To Areas South Of Soochow Creek

An adjustment of the original, unqualified restrictions prohibiting further entry of European Jewish refugees into the International Settlement was announced yesterday by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

The partial lifting of the ban, however, applies only to that part of the International Settlement which lies south of the Soochow Creek, according to the announcement. Refugees wishing to reside north of the Creek are advised that they must comply with the regulations of the Japanese authorities.

Recalling that in August, last, the Council stated that it was compelled to forbid any further entry into the Settlement of refugees from Europe, the new announcement now declares that this prohibition will not apply to those coming within the following categories:

Conditions Set

(1) Persons who possess, available for use in Shanghai, not less than U.S.$400 in the case of an adult, or not less than U.S.$100 in the case of a child of less than 13 years of age, or the equivalent of such sums in some foreign currency.

The responsibility of verifying the possession of such requisite sums before passage bookings are made devolves upon the shipping or railway companies or other travel agents, who must obtain a certificate from the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai as to the availability in Shanghai of such sums.

(2) Persons who obtain an entry permit from the Council on the grounds that

(a) they are immediate family relations (i.e., parents, husbands, wives or children) of refugees of certificd financial competency resident in Shanghai; or

(b) they have a contract of employment with a resident in Shanghai; or

(c) they intend to contract marriage with a resident in Shanghai.

Entry Permits

Application for entry permits, under the above stipulations, must be made to the Municipal Council through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai. They must be addressed in writing to Room 446, Cathay Hotel. The granting or refusing of a permit is at the discretion of the Council, the announcement points out.

Applications submitted through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees, it concludes, will be investigated by the Special Branch of the Police Department before permits are issued.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

OCT 22 19..

26042

Latest Orders For Refugees Coming Here

Prohibition To Apply To Persons Unable To Produce Cash

OTHER CATEGORIES ARE ANNOUNCED

In August last the Shanghai Municipal Council announced that it was compelled to forbid any further entry into the International Settlement of refugees from Europe. The Council now announces that this prohibition will not apply to those coming within the following categories :—

(1) Persons who possess, available for use in Shanghai, not less than U.S.$400 in the case of an adult, or not less than U.S.$100 in the case of a child of less than 13 years of age, or the equivalent of such sums in some foreign currency.

The responsibility of verifying the possession of such requisite sums before passage bookings are made devolves upon the shipping or railway companies or other travel agents, who must obtain a certificate from the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai as to the availability in Shanghai of such sums.

Other Permits

(2) Persons who obtain an entry permit from the Council on the grounds that

(a) they are immediate family relations (i.e., parents, husbands, wives or children) of refugees of certified financial competency resident in Shanghai; or

(b) they have a contract of employment with a resident in Shanghai; or

(c) they intend to contract marriage with a resident in Shanghai.

Applications for such entry permits must be made to the Council through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai and addressed in writing to Room 446, Cathay Hotel. The granting or refusing of a permit is at the discretion of the Council. Applications submitted through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees will be investigated by the Special Branch of the Police Department before permits are issued.

Only South Of Creek

At the present time these regulations are only applicable to that part of the International Settlement which lies South of the Soochow Creek. Refugees desirous of residing in that part of the International Settlement which lies North of the Soochow Creek must comply with the regulations of the Japanese authorities.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

OCT 22 1939

Entry of Refugees To Shanghai

Council Announces New Regulations ; Emigres Must Have U.S.$400 or Equivalent

In August last the Shanghai Municipal Council announced that it was compelled to forbid any further entry into the International Settlement of refugees from Europe. The Council now announces that this prohibition will not apply to those coming within the following categories:—

Persons who possess, available for use in Shanghai, not less than U.S. $400 in the case of an adult, or not less than U.S.$100 in the case of a child of less than thirteen years of age, or the equivalent of such sums in some foreign currency.

The responsibility of verifying the possession of such requisite sums before passage bookings are made devolves upon the shipping or railway companies or other travel agents, who must obtain a certificate from the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai as to the availability in Shanghai of such sums.

Persons who obtain an entry permit from the Council on the grounds that they are immediate family relations (i.e., parents, husbands, wives or children) of refugees of certified financial competency resident in Shanghai; or they have a contract of employment with a resident in Shanghai; or they intend to contract marriage with a resident in Shanghai.

At Council's Discretion

Applications for such entry permits must be made to the Council through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai and addressed in writing to Room 446, Cathay Hotel. The granting or refusing of a permit is at the discretion of the Council. Applications submitted through the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees will be investigated by the Special Branch of the Police Department before permits are issued.

At the present time these regulations are only applicable to that part of the International Settlement which lies South of the Soochow Creek. Refugees desirous of residing in that part of the International Settlement which lies North of the Soochow Creek must comply with the regulations of the Japanese authorities.

24795

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SEP 12 1939

Jewish Refugees

It is only natural that the state of hostilities between Great Britain and Germany and the definition of "enemy nationality" in the recent British official statement on "Trading With the Enemy Regulations" should create considerable anxiety among the thousands of Jewish refugees now finding a home in Shanghai. Most of these people find an enemy nationality thrust upon them contrary to their wishes by a country which refuses to permit them to live within its boundaries. Speaking in the House of Commons last week, Sir John Anderson, Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Civilian Defence, stated that citizens of former Czechoslovakia would not be treated as enemy aliens, and that there would be special consideration for genuine German and Austrian refugees. In Shanghai, an international city, the question is more complex but the British authorities have asked London for guidance and, in the meantime, have given the assurance of sympathetic consideration. In this war forced upon Europe by the Nazi régime of Germany, let it be remembered that there is no racial hatred or national animosity in the action of Britain in mobilizing its strength to answer the challenge of Militant Nazism and its threat to the liberty and independence of peace-loving peoples. With emphasis the statement published in this journal last Friday can be repeated:

> **The British authorities in Shanghai, in applying the "Trading with the Enemy Regulations" are adopting the attitude that Great Britain is not at war with the German people but the Nazi régime. In pursuance of this policy the British authorities were not acting against any German individuals in China, whether these individuals were of Aryan or non-Aryan stock, in a spirit of vindictiveness and every consideration was being given to cases of hardship.**

24094

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

AUG 25 1939

Jewish Stowaway Returns Here

Spent Week in Hongkong Gaol Then Sent Back

Rudolf Hannefeld, 22-year old student of medicine, a refugee from Graz, Austria, arrived back in Shanghai aboard the Empress of Russia on Sunday after having been the first Jewish refugee here to have stowed away on an outward bound steamer from Shanghai who spent a week in the Hongkong Gaol and was than deported from the Crown Colony.

Hannefeld first arrived in Shanghai some six months ago completely penniless. He looked for work but failed to find anything and not wishing to live on charity in a local refugee camp longer than was absolutely necessary, he decided to stow away on the Empress of Russia when she left here on August 8 for Hongkong.

He went on board just before sailing time at 11 a.m. and strolled along the decks for eight hours before the Master-at-Arms asked him for his ticket, which of course, he could not produce.

Hannefeld was locked up in a cabin and spoke most highly of the food and treatment received but when the steamer arrived in Hongkong, he was taken into custody by the police, brought before the police court and subsequently sentenced to a term of seven days' imprisonment after which he was deported and shipped back to Shanghai aboard the same liner.

Hannefeld has no address and sleeps in the homes of different friends each night. No luggage troubles for him, because he only has the suit he is wearing.

Asked why he tried to stow away, he said that he attempted to get to Manila in the hope of finding work there and that he had arrived at a stage where he did not care what happened provided that he could find work.

He has no plans except to find work and meanwhile, he roams the streets of Shanghai in his endeavour to find it.

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NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS,

AUG 20 1939

Committee Formed For Jew Problem

First Meeting to Be Held Tomorrow; Many Questions to Be Raised

With members of the committee to look into the Jewish refugee question here having been appointed yesterday, it was anticipated that a first meeting would be held tomorrow afternoon, probably at the Shanghai Municipal Council's Administration Building.

Those appointed to the committee are the following: M. G. Cattand, French Vice-Consul representing the French Consulate-General; Mr. E. Kann representing the Jewish Refugee Committee; Mr. S. Ishiguro, Consul, representing the Japanese Consulate-General; and Mr. E. T. Nash, representing the S.M.C.

The committee will decide on the status of refugees and will draw up rules and regulations governing the further influx of Jewish refugees from Germany into this city. While no details on the subject have been made available as yet, it was presumed that one of the primary requisites of Jewish refugees who should wish to emigrate to Shanghai in future, would be a certain financial guarantee which would probably have to be deposited with the S.M.C. against the chance that the refugee in question should become a charge on the community.

The committee, which is likely to be of a permanent nature, will meet from time to time to consider individual cases where the regulations which are to be drawn up should not apply. Thus, it was emphasized by Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, cases in which refugees here wish to have other members of their families join them in Shanghai, would receive the most sympathetic consideration of the committee.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

AUG 19 [illegible]

Committee Meeting on Refugee Problem Today

While not officially confirmed, it was believed likely that the first meeting of the newly formed committee which is to study the status of Jewish refugees will be held this morning. Although the names of the members of the committee who will represent the Japanese and French Consulates-General and the Shanghai Municipal Council have not been made known, it is believed likely that Mr. E. T. Nash, Assistant Secretary, will represent the S.M.C.

23726

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

AUG 19 1939

The Refugees:
S.M.C. Ruling Questioned

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to the recent announcement of the S.M.C. that the further landing of German-Jewish Refugees would not be permitted in Shanghai, I have been wondering what legal basis, if any, such a measure has.

Assuming that, for instance, the Japanese authorities here, by right of military occupation, forbid the landing of British subjects in Shanghai, would the Council take such steps as were necessary to implement such an order?

Has the Council sovereign rights over the Settlement and the right of forbidding German subjects from entering into its territory?

It once gave its willing assistance, in 1919, to the deportation of Germans and other "enemy subjects" and its source of authority was, as then stated, the Chinese Government who alone holds sovereign rights over the Settlement.

The Chinese Government at Chungking, still recognized as the sole Government of China, has issued no order forbidding the entry of emigrants into Chinese territory.

Where then does the Council take its authority for the present measure?

Is it not, once again, creating a dangerous precedent and has it not paid sufficiently for the monstrous mistakes it made during the last great War?

If the Council had had a proper distance to things it would have declared 6 months ago, that Emigrants sailing on or after, say, September 1 would not be admitted here, and would, at the same time, have opened negotiations through the channels which govern it in such matters, to make the effectiveness of the measure possible.

With this sudden decision, it has caused havoc amongst the Emigrants here and amongst those who have sold their last belongings, given up their homes and bought their tickets for the journey to Shanghai; the sole Haven of refuge.

It is to be hoped that something can still be done to make this measure less drastic, and no doubt the Committees concerned will not permit this additional hardship to be imposed on unfortunate people without a strong protest and a demand for milder decisions.

SRAM.

Shanghai, Aug. 16.

NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS.

23607

AUG 18 1939

Status of Refugees To Be Defined

Consuls, Council Reach Agreement Concerning Procedure

Following a meeting held yesterday morning by Mr. Y. Miura, Japanese Consul-General, M. Baudez, French Consul-General and Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, a complete agreement was reached concerning the procedure to be adopted in connection with the recently promulgated decision not to permit any further Jewish refugees coming to Shanghai.

In addressing newspapermen yesterday afternoon, Mr. Phillips stated that all three authorities take the view that refugees who were on board Shanghai-bound steamers at the time of the announcement of the landing restrictions last week would be permitted to land whilst the authorities concerned felt that those having left Europe within a reasonable number of days after the announcement would also be permitted to settle here, it being felt that they may have been on their way to their respective ports of embarkation at the time. Thus, refugees having booked passages on the Conte Biancamano which left Genoa on August 15, the Athos II which left Marseilles on August 16 and the Potsdam, which is sailing from Hamburg today will be permitted to land here and to reside in Hongkew or any other part of the International Settlement and the French Concession.

"The next thing we have to do," Mr. Phillips continued, "is to define who may and who may not come to Shanghai and for this a committee has been formed from among representatives of the three authorities concerned which will draw up detailed regulations to specify clearly who will be considered a refugee and who will not. Shipping concerns have been advised to refuse all bookings until these regulations will have been drawn up. This work will be commenced as soon as possible." Mr. Phillips concluded, adding that the committee would possibly meet today for the first time. He declined, however, to give any indications as to the ultimate definition of a refugee. In advising all shipping concerns to refuse further bookings for the time being, Mr. Phillips stated that in the opinion of the meeting, a great deal of hardship to the prospective emigrants would thus be prevented.

"The three parties all realize", Mr. Phillips continued, "that many of the refugees already in Shanghai are expecting members of their families to come here at a future date and they may be assured that most sympathetic consideration will be given all such cases."

Queried on the subject, Mr. Phillips said that the committee will probably assume a permanent character inasmuch as many special cases are likely to arise in future and will have to be studied for their individual merits.

Press Conference Statement

At the Japanese press conference yesterday a Navy spokesman pointed out that, as already announced, the Jewish refugees living in the Hongkew and Yangtszepoo districts, would have to register "necessary matters" with the Japanese authorities not later than August 22.

The Japanese authorities had conducted the negotiations with the International Settlement and French Concession bodies from the humanitarian point of view, he added, and had decided to permit the landing at Shanghai of refugees, who were already on their way to Shanghai on board a vessel.

The last vessels, the passengers aboard which would be allowed to land in Shanghai, were as follows: ss. Hakusan Maru (sailing August 14), mv. Athos II (August 18), Mv. Potsdam (August 18) and ss. Conte Biancamano (August 16).

As it was necessary to hold joint consultations on the question of the refugees it had been decided, at the request of the Settlement and French Concession authorities, to arrange meetings of the various officials concerned at the Japanese Consulate-General whenever necessary.

2315

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

AUG 16 1939

850 Refugees May Not Land Here

S. M. C. Measure Hits Jewish Emigres Like Bombshell

Questioned as to whether the 850 Jewish refugees who left Genoa aboard the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Biancamano yesterday on their way to Shanghai would be permitted to land here, a high Council official questioned on the subject yesterday said that no decision had as yet been taken. Pressed as to whether there was a possibility of their being refused permission to land, he answered in the affirmative although he stressed again that no definite decision had been taken yet.

Meanwhile, a great sensation was caused among the 15,000 Jewish refugees who are now living in Shanghai and who have hardly recovered after the dramatic announcement made by the Japanese spokesman on Friday last when it was learned that a further influx into Hongkew would not be permitted. The S. M. C.'s announcement that no refugees would be able to land here in future came like a bomb-shell, for Shanghai was the only port in the world where no restrictions against Jewish emigrés existed until Monday afternoon.

Pathetic Scenes

Pathetic scenes were witnessed in the various camps yesterday as many of the inmates were anxiously expecting the arrival of their relatives from Germany before the end of the year only to learn that they would not be allowed to land here. Families will be torn apart in view of the new measure and thousands of Jews in Germany have been robbed of hope ever to leave Germany.

On the other hand, it appears that the Shanghai Municipal Council has taken the drastic step following the Japanese decision to stop a further influx into areas under their control, it being generally felt that there was no space whatsoever for refugees south of the creek, particularly at the present time with the shortage of houses and apartments.

It was not held unlikely that both the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Japanese authorities would, however, be lenient in the enforcement of the new rule as it is known that both bodies have always been sympathetic towards the plight of these refugees.

The committee in charge of the emigrés here is understood to be studying the various questions arising from the enforcement of these measures although no meeting has been held since the S. M. C. made the announcement on Monday.

23395

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

AUG 15 1939

Council's Decision

The decision taken by the Shanghai Municipal Council to the effect that no more Jewish refugees, with the exception of those already embarked, will be allowed to land in Shanghai. though undoubtedly a painful one, will be accepted with considerable relief by those who have watched with alarm the prospect of an unlimited number of these unfortunates arriving here in the not too distant future. How far the decision of the Japanese on the same subject with regard to the areas north of the Soochow Creek influenced the Municipal Council in arriving at their decision is not clear but the area under Japanese control is the only place really capable of accommodating the large numbers which have arrived and those others which otherwise would be expected. Shanghai has nothing whatever to criticize itself about in connection with its treatment of the refugees from Europe. Nor has the Municipal Council. It has not been able to make monetary grants for their maintenance, but it has placed at their disposal buildings and land which made it possible for them to be cared for, perhaps not as perfectly as might have been desirable, but at least in a degree of security against persecution. Their advent, however, raised certain important problems of police and hospitalization which would become more and more acute as the number of refugees grew in Shanghai, throwing a by no means inconsiderable burden upon a municipality which has many important and serious problems of its own to face. The problem presented by the influx of the refugees from Central Europe is by no means parallel with that of the Russians twenty years ago. The latter was much slower, and to a very considerable extent Shanghai, in comparatively normal times, was able to absorb them without too much dislocation of the city's economic life. But what took place in that connection over a period of years, has occurred now within a few months when Shanghai is economically in no position to absorb the new comers and may not be for some years to come. It is with regret, undoubtedly, that this decision has been reached, but if the Japanese, with unlimited space at their disposal, perceive the need for limiting the influx of refugee, how much more so must the Municipal Council whose boundaries are not capable of expansion?

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

AUG 15 1939

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Shanghai Municipal Council to Ban Jewish Refugees

Consulates and Shipping Companies Notified That Emigres Will Not be Allowed to Land Here

DRAMATICALLY curtailing the immigration of Jewish refugees to an already over-crowded city, the Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday notified all consulates and shipping companies that no more European emigres would be allowed to disembark at Shanghai. The Jewish Refugee Committee in Shanghai was also advised of such action by the S.M.C.

A Council official explained that this sudden decision on the part of the Council was not taken in conjunction with the decision of the Japanese authorities to restrict the influx of refugees North of the Creek. Reports of these restrictions laid down by the Japanese, however, forced the Council to prohibit the entry of thousands of emigres into the area South of the Creek. The Council had received no official report of the Japanese decision to ban all Jewish refugees, who arrive in Shanghai after August 21, from the Hongkew area.

"All we know about it is what we've read in the newspapers," said the official.

"We've already done more than our share here in Shanghai," continued the official, "but the point has been reached where Shanghai cannot absorb any more refugees. He pointed out the fact that if there was no room for these refugees in the area North of the Creek, where there are numerous vacant plots and empty buildings, there certainly could be no accommodations South of the Creek where every available living space is already crowded.

Refugees En Route Unaffected

The new ruling on the part of the S.M.C. will not apply to those European emigres who have already embarked on vessels and who are on their way to Shanghai. Just how many Jewish refugees there are en route to Shanghai is difficult to determine as no specific figure can be obtained until the ships reach Hongkong. Whether these new arrivals will be allowed to take up residence in the Japanese-occupied area or not is a matter for conjecture. Meanwhile extensive negotiations are going on between the Jewish Refugee Committee and the Japanese authorities to have the emigres housed in the new centre in Pingliang Road, former site of the Aerocrete Co.

No further arrivals, other than the refugees at present on the high seas, will be allowed to disembark here. The Council is firm in this determination and will, if necessary, take steps to prevent such disembarkation. This decision on the part of the Council has not been arrived at without due consideration for the present inhabitants of Shanghai and it is not without a feeling of sympathy for the unfortunate refugees that such a drastic move has been decided upon. It was pointed out that the sudden influx of thousands of these refugees into territory inadequate and unprepared to accommodate them would have a detrimental effect on the emigres themselves.

23467

15,000 Here Now

Jewish refugees who have already fled to the comparative security of Shanghai to escape molestation in their home-lands are now numbered at 15,000. About 5,000 more were expected to arrive here before the end of the year, and as a result of the Japanese ban, would have been compelled to seek their abode South of the Creek. With the hospital situation already acute, the burden of 5,000 more dependent people thrown on the resources of the city would be indeed a difficult one to bear.

An outbreak of any epidemic, for instance, would be disastrous. When scarlet fever struck the refugees living North of the Creek a few months ago it was coped with quite successfully because there was ample space with which to provide an emergency hospital while the refugees themselves cared for their sick compatriots. A similar epidemic among thousands of refugees living South of the Creek would be quite different as there is hardly a single vacant building, which might be used as a hospital, in the entire city and the hospitals are filled to capacity.

Following the decision of the Shanghai Municipal Council to curtail the immigration of Jewish refugees to Shanghai, the French Consul-General yesterday issued an ordinance prohibiting any more Jewish refugees from taking residence in the French Concession. All shipping companies in Shanghai were notified of the new ruling, which went into effect yesterday.

Anxious inquiries were presented by worried Jewish refugees in Shanghai last night regarding the fate of a number of emigres who are leaving Genoa tomorrow on a ship bound for Shanghai. Many refugees in Shanghai who were awaiting the arrival of relatives on this vessel were stricken with the fear that they might not meet families again. The ship is not due to sail until tomorrow but the S.M.C. edict states that only refugees who are already on their way to Shanghai may disembark here.

Allowed to Land in Hongkew

At the Japanese press conference yesterday a naval spokesman agreed that recent Japanese regulations in connection with Jewish emigrants in Shanghai did not prevent their landing in Hongkew. Those refugees in Hongkew, he said, if they registered with the Japanese authorities, would be allowed to remain and conduct their business.

The Japanese regulations, he continued, applied only to residents and businessmen and no other interpretation could be placed upon them. There had been no decision to stop the landing of the emigrés in the Japanese Defence Sector.

The question, however, might be taken into consideration by the Japanese authorities in Shanghai, the spokesman said, as the Japanese Consul-General had been informed of the S.M.C. decision and the attitude of the F.M.C. which, he believed, was the same.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

AUG 8 1939

European Refugee Fresh Air Camp

The Camp has been established by the E.R.F.A.C. Committee at Kiangwan in the vicinity of the Stadium through the courtesy of the Japanese Authorities who placed a suitable building at the disposal of the Committee.

The site comprises one main building and four wooden huts, and these have now been converted into suitable accommodation for the children, a main dining room, dormitories, a day playroom and sick room. The Camp is capably run by volunteer adult refugees including a resident Doctor, supervised by the Committee.

The children are greatly benefiting from the wholesome food (which is delivered daily and cooked on the premises), the fresh air and kindly discipline. At present there is a regrettable lack of suitable sporting equipment, and any donation of old racquets, bats, balls, boxing gloves etc. appropriate for children between the ages of 8 and 15 will be most gratefully received by the Committee. Such articles may be sent c/o:— Mrs. Haas, Embankment Building who will ensure safe delivery to the children.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

AUG 8 1939

22990

Jewish Refugees Heckle Agent

Excitement Reigns on Dock As Emigres Demand Reason For Hauling Contract

Two hundred and fifty startled Jewish refugees who arrived here about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Italian liner, ss. Victoria were the astounded witnesses of wild excitement as some of their compatriots, earlier arrivals in Shanghai, demonstrated against Dr. Karl Marx, local paid agent of the Jewish Refugee Committee. who arrived in the same vessel from Hongkong.

Shortly after the vessel had tied up to the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf, members of the local committee began to divide the new arrivals into groups, preparatory to conducting them to the various refugee camps in the city. Trucks to convey the emigrés' baggage were also on hand. Suddenly one man jumped up on a table and, according to reports, demanded a public explanation as to why the transportation contract for handling the refugee' luggage had been given to a non-Jewish firm.

Several men jumped on the speaker and dragging him from the table slapped him severely, according to eyewitnesses. Meanwhile other furious men tried to get to Dr. Marx. who with his wife, was hurried to a waiting car in the midst of a husky bodyguard and whisked away to safety. After the departure of the doctor, peace was restored to the scene and the business of finding accommodations for the newcomers was resumed.

Discontent Flares Up

Yesterday's incident was a flare-up of the discontent that has been felt in some refugee circles ever since the local committee signed the contract for the transportation rights some time ago. The contract was reported to have been arranged by Dr. Marx and signed by the committee upon his advice. Meanwhile, 40 Jewish refugees here had started small transportation businesses of their own, with the intention of dividing the work obtained by the arrival of each new shipload of emigres. These 40 different firms employed a total of 150 men and were indignant when they discovered that the exclusive privilege of handling the refugees luggage had been given to one firm, and a non-Jewish firm at that.

A mass meeting of the owners and employees of the Jewish transportation firms was held in Wayside last week and the matter was put up to the local Jewish Refugee Committee. An explanation as to why the transportation monopoly had been granted to one firm was demanded and the committee, through a local Jewish newspaper, replied that they would explain the matter when Dr. Marx returned from Hongkong. The incident at the Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf yesterday was caused by some exciteable individual who could contain himself no longer when he caught sight of Dr. Marx and demanded a show down there and then.

Dr. Marx could not be met last night but a statement is expected from him today. The refugees who arrived yesterday received accommodations in the various centres in the Wayside District.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

AUG 8 1939

New Refugee Camp Planned

Work on a new Jewish refugee centre on Pingliang Road is being rushed to completion by the committee in charge of refugee camps and will be available to accommodate 3,500 persons in the near future. The property is the former site of the Aerocrete Co., and was donated for the use of the refugees by Sir Victor Sassoon. Already there are over 400 people living on the premises and working on the alterations of the lone factory building on the grounds. The building will be remodelled to make suitable living quarters for the refugees. Work on the new camp has been going on for the past ten days.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

JUN 27 1939

1,500 Refugees Due Before Thursday

Additional Ships Said on Way From Germany

About 860 Jewish refugees from Germany are expected to arrive here aboard the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Biancamano which is expected to come alongside the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf at about noon today, whilst an additional 470 will reach here tomorrow on the specially-chartered liner Usuramo. These arrivals together with smaller ones on every ship from Europe—35 arrived yesterday—will bring the total number of refugees at present living here, to the vicinity of 15,000.

Accommodation for those arriving today and tomorrow has been arranged in the various refugee camps north of the Creek and construction is now going on in an endeavour to put up an additional 10,000 expected to arrive here before the end of the year.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

JUN 21 1939

19878

100,000 Emigrants to Settle In Yunnan Province

National, Provincial Authorities Said Interested in Huge Economic Scheme

HAVING investigated the matter fully and having learned that the Chinese Government and the Provincial Government of Yunnan are prepared to allow 100,000 emigrants to settle in China under certain conditions, Mr. J. Berglas, noted German industrialist, called a press conference at the Cathay Hotel yesterday afternoon in order to give more details on the proposed scheme.

The plan, which for the time being is in its infancy, would call for settling of certain parts of China, particularly Yunnan province, by emigrants of the whole world, irrespective of nationality, creed or political affiliations who, carefully selected as to their abilities and provided that they can furnish amounts sufficient for feeding and shelter over a period of one year approximately, would enjoy the same rights of residence and work as the Chinese, enjoying governmental protection with the same rights and responsibilities as Chinese citizens.

A co-operative banking institution and a committee consisting of all the presidents of emigration committees all over the world would supervise the scheme, which would be run according to an economic plan to be established, whilst the committees in all parts of the world would charge themselves with the intellectual advancement as well as special and physical training to prepare future settlers for their new sphere of interest.

Self-Supporting in One Year

According to the communal plan, it will be possible for the average emigrant to earn a decent living within a year, all the more so if efficient training is being afforded them. It is therefore presumed, according to Mr. Berglas, that the emigrants thus settled, should be able, over a period of one or two years, to establish themselves in some vocation or other.

In view of the fact that nearly all countries of the world have either closed their doors to emigrants entirely, or have rendered entry exceedingly difficult, the opportunities presented by this scheme, should not be belittled, according to Mr. Berglas, who is of the opinion that in China it is possible to attain a high standard of living with comparatively small means, whilst he opines that opportunities of reconstruction at the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese hostilities will be even greater in this immense country.

China would also benefit by the scheme, Mr. Berglas continued, and would render a great service to those nations who are unable to give shelter to emigrants.

There are at least 500,000 persons who wish to emigrate from all over the world, Mr. Berglas added, and in view of the fact that everything in connection with the present plan is being built up without political or ulterior motives and that the economic interests of the entire community will be served, it should be encouraged wherever possible, all the more so, as world charity is bound to tire as the emigration problem can only be solved on an economic basis.

Asked whether refugees at present in Shanghai would be eligible to settle in Yunnan, Mr. Berglas said that there was no reason why they should not.

19979

Chinese View Favourable

Another correspondent asked whether the Chinese Government had sanctioned the scheme, whereupon he was told that from information gathered at Chungking and other places, the Government is prepared to consider the scheme favourably.

All emigration groups in the various parts of the world were informed of the scheme a few days ago and their replies and suggestions are at present being awaited before any definite date will be set for the commencement of the settling of Yunnan province, the first colony being most likely established near the Burma frontier, although no definite site had as yet been chosen.

The German authorities, it was revealed, have been informed of the scheme and view it favourably, whilst it was believed likely that the Chinese Government would make known its official opinion about the proposed scheme in the not too distant future.

Mr. Berglas, it was pointed out at the meeting, at which several members of the local Refugee Committee attended in an official capacity, had gone to a great deal of expense to visit the various parts of China which would eventually be considered as sites and had the opportunity to discuss the whole plan with national and provincial authorities who were stated to view the plan with interest.

The financial problem which would have to be studied before these settlers could take up their proposed new spheres of activities, is a difficult one, but as Mr. Berglas pointed out, there are for example about 100.000 unused affidavits for the United States and many persons there would be pleased to be relieved of the responsibility of having to guarantee relatives who plan to make their home in the United States, by contributing a comparatively smaller amount to this new scheme, which would be almost certain to ensure a future to those in quest of a new country.

Questioned with regard to the sphere of activities most likely to be of interest to new settlers, it was pointed out that all skilled labour would be employed, whilst a huge field of activity lies practically unexplored in the transportation industry, which is steadily growing owing to the increased number of highways and other means of communications that are at present under construction.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

JUN 9 1939

Jewish Refugees :
Appeal for Employment

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I appeal to every branch of the commercial community to make an effort to employ some of the unfortunate Jewish refugee lads. These boys, many of whom come from good families, are suddenly thrown upon the world in a strange country without hope as to the future. Can your readers visualize the minds of these youngsters realizing their terrible disaster and the hopelessness of their future. They are all so anxious to make good and will be only too pleased to accept any position for a small remuneration.

There are so many of them today in Shanghai living under conditions which must demoralize any young mind. Everyone must realize that idleness and the hopelessness for the future of these youngsters must, sooner or later, have a most deteriorating effect. I therefore feel that the community will rise to the occasion and find places for many of these lads from the tender years of 14 to 19 years, in offices, shops, factories and other commercial pursuits. All they require is some work so as to give them a new outlook and a little hope for the future.

I feel sure many readers when they read my appeal will come forward with an offer to give employment to one of these lads.

I will personally guarantee every youngster whom I recommend, as no one will be sent without the most careful enquiries, and the majority of these lads are sons of professional men and reputable past merchants of their own country.

I have advertised through your valued paper several times and managed to get employment for a few, but the advertisement does not appear to be sufficient. Therefore I am using your valued column to draw the attention of the general public to the urgent need of giving employment to these unfortunate youths.

So many call at my office in a distressed state of mind because they see no chance of employment that I hope my letter in today's paper will assist me in getting a good many more of these youngsters a small position. I feel sure they will prove valuable to whoever may give them an opportunity.

HENRY H. COHEN.
133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road
Shanghai, June 8.

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P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

14119

JUN 6 1939

REFUGEE PROBLEM IN HONGKONG BECOMING ACUTE

Move to Start Industrial Co-operatives Gains Favour;
Better Solution Than Charity.

Hongkong June 5.

The refugee question is becoming a more acute problem in Hongkong and there is an increasing demand that, if charity cannot be abolished, it should be made constructive.

This demand has been strengthened with the persistent influx of helpless Chinese refugees which is causing the authorities more than a little anxiety in their contemplation of the state of affairs if he war is prolonged.

Opinion seems to be unanimous that there is a limit to available funds and that merely to feed, shelter and entertain refugees is a shortsighted policy inviting an eventual collapse of the whole effort.

There is increasing comment on the question in the local press which, while giving the gighest praise to the social workers, urges the expediting of the process of converting aid into an investment.

Among those familiar with the facts there is an earnest desire for the relief of he refugees to be rationalized as quickly as possible-that they should be made to support themselves and be provided with whatever suitable implements and machinery can be devised for them.

Co-operatives Admired

This desire has aroused in the Colony unstinted approval of the industrial co-operative movement in China Which is consedered to be a movement in w ich Hongkong should be allowed to take an active part.

14120

The Chinese Industrial Co-operatives' Organization has set itself a gigantic task--to set up no fewer than 30,000 rural industrial districts. The main ideas are to make the people self-supporting and to check the continuous creation of new hordes of refugees, to reduce the need for charity, to supply much needed commodities which cannot be imported because of broken communicatiins, and, by scattering Chinese industry widely to make her economically less vulnerable to air raids.

There is already a promotion committee seeking to win Hongkong's co-operation, a plan which is considered to be most desirable by close observers of the economic situation who maintain that if waste charity can be checked in any part of China the effects will be generally helpful.

But there is another school of thought who contend that the co-operative movement is inspired by more than relief considerations and that it is designed mainly to increase China's powers of resistance. They maintain that if Hongkong takes an active part in the movement the British Colony will, in effect, be taking an active part in resistance against Japan.

Indirect Aid to China

The same critics contend that the use of Hongkong as a base for many departmental branches of the Chinese Government, the ready acceptance in Hongkong of Chinese bank deposits, together with the many advantages made available to Chinese refugees, including an education for their children which would otherwise not be available to them, are all factors constituting active British support for the Chiang Kai-shek régime.

However, the consensus of influential opinion is voiced by an editorial in the "South China Morning Post" which said: "Looking ahead, beyond the end of the war, it will be appreciated that this movement may have further effects.....The co-operative movement is deserving of Hongkong's support. No thinking man can read the excellent magazines published by the Chinese Industrial Co-operative Committee without being filled with admiration and fascinated by its possibilities.....The thought persists that somewhere in it there should be a place for this colony."—United Press.

14087

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

JUN 5 1939

More Jewish Refugees Arrive

Adding to the number of German and Austrian Jewish refugees at present residing in this city, another 465 arrived here yesterday afternoon aboard the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Verde. Members of the committee looking after them here, supervised their disembarcation at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf from where the new arrivals were conveyed to the various camps. The majority of those having arrived yesterday, were accommodated in the Kinchow Road camp, whilst others were taken to Ward Road, Chaofung Road, Wayside Road and the Embankment building.

The total number of refugees at present residing here is estimated to have reached 10,500, an additional 9,000 being expected to make Shanghai their new home before the end of the year.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

MAY 24 1939

No Effort to Stem Jewish Influx

Statement of Japanese Spokesman ; Neutral Ships Must Have Permits

Japanese spokesmen at yesterday's press conference took a definite stand on two issues which were raised—firstly, that they would take no measures to stem the influx of Jewish refugees, intimating that it was not their direct concern and, secondly, that foreign vessels, possessing extra-territorial rights, would have to have permits to proceed from Shanghai to ports in the occupied areas.

The latter regulation would take place on June 1 and it was to be enforced to prevent the transport of essentials from occupied sectors to non-occupied areas. A correspondent wished to know why the rule was applied to neutral shipping, the reply being that it was a measure taken by the authority of the occupied territory.

The arrival of the Jewish refugees, it was suggested, might add to the commercial growth of the port and Japanese would welcome them, if this were the case—their value was not defined as yet.

In reply to another question, the spokesman stated that Japan did not contemplate conversations with Germany to prevent visas being issued, although it was admitted that emigration should be stopped at the source. Inasmuch as the "City Government" has taken over the control of the harbour and river police, could not this authority prevent immigration, it was asked, and the spokesman replied that it never was the custom to prevent the arrival legally of undesirables.

A long discussion on Manchoukuo's official position on the status of Jewish immigration was brought to a sharp close when a correspondent asked "if on a general basis they were welcome there." The reply was in the negative.

"Commercial Ingenuity" Feared

Jewish emigrants flocking into the areas north of Soochow Creek are becoming a serious problem for the Japanese community, the "Shanghai Mainichi" said on Monday night.

Jewish "kingdoms" are being formed near the Astor House Hotel, in the Hongkew sub-agency building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and in Yangtszepoo districts, the paper said.

It was possible, the journal stated, that these emigrants from Europe may encroach upon the rights and interests of Japanese residents in Hongkew because of their "peculiar commercial ingenuity."

Their number already is 9,000 and it was expected that it will increase to 20,000 within this year, the daily said.

05715

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

MAY 5 1939

PRESIDENT Manuel Quezon will sail to Polillo Island in the Pacific off the coast of Tayabas Province to study the possibility of establishing a Jewish refugee colony on the island, it was announced in Manila.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

MAY 2 1939

The New Immigrants

The plight of the Jewish refugees from Europe who have reached Shanghai has been ventilated at length in a German-Jewish newspaper which has been started to cater for their needs. These refugees are indeed in a very difficult position. Many of them are of the artisan class, and they find no market in Shanghai for their labours. They cannot begin to compete with the Chinese and they complain of an unwillingness among members of the foreign community to employ them in tasks which custom has associated with native workers. This complaint is not made carpingly, for the generosity of the Shanghai public in lending assistance to the destitute has been greatly appreciated. The refugees, however, very rightly want to find means of supporting themselves. They are not anxious to exist on charity, which has proved demoralizing to many a community in the past and bids fair to prove the same in their case. They want the chance to work. And that, unfortunately, is the want of a good many persons who are not refugees or outcasts from any country, but have found themselves almost destitute as a result of the Sino-Japanese hostilities. The enterprise of those refugees who have opened small shops and established themselves sufficiently to earn their own bread and butter cannot be too highly commended. But not all of them can do this sort of thing. Those who cannot, face no very hopeful future. For until normal conditions are restored in this country, there seems to be little chance of their absorption in the business or industrial machine. In the meantime it is to be hoped that every effort will be made to discourage immigration, which can only complicate an already most involved problem.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

MAY 2 1939

04548

Russians, Jewish Refugees Satisfied With Business

Hongkew Sees Opening of New Establishments Daily; Confidence Reigns Amongst Shop-keepers

WITH large areas in Hongkew, Wayside and Yangtszepoo still in ruins and no apparent attempt being made to clear away the debris, these districts are assuming a more businesslike atmosphere from day to day as new shops, bars, restaurants and cabarets open their doors for business. Most of the owners of these establishments are foreigners, Jewish refugees and Russians forming the bulk of those who are confident in the future of Hongkew and who seem to be making their living by catering to residents of the districts north of Soochow Creek.

As a result of a survey made by a representative of the "North-China Daily News" it appears that most of the owners of these establishments are satisfied, some of them earning actually more than they need for their living expenses, whilst others complain of cut-throat competition and the frivolity with which Shanghailanders are inclined to change their sources of supply with no apparent reason.

Cash Only

"Cash Only" seems to be the motto of business men in the northern part of the Settlement and credit is not allowed to anyone. In that, most of the shop-keepers concur and this seems to be one of the redeeming features of owning a retail business on the other side of the bridge. Posters in shop-windows and inside the business establishments, are almost all in German and this seems to indicate that the larger proportion of customers are Jewish refugees living in Wayside.

Bakeries, where excellent samples of Vienna's renowned *Mehlspeisen* are available, are scattered all over and particularly near Wayside, whilst confectionaries and restaurants are well patronized and the reporter found difficulty in getting a table.

"Don't think that these people consume a great deal," said the young proprietor of one of these establishments in nearly perfect English. "You see, in Austria and Germany we have *Kaffeehäuser*, where businessmen meet throughout the day and conclude their deals in a similar manner to the Chinese who meet in teashops. They order a cup of coffee and then sit around for a number of hours, talking and reading the newspapers which we also supply, whilst every ten or fifteen minutes, the waiter brings them a fresh glass of water."

In fact, on looking around, the reporter found that with the exception of one or two, all the patrons were sitting behind an empty coffee cup, smoking and talking.

Small Bills

"When they leave, their bill usually amounts to 25 cents which is the cost of a cup of coffee," the man continued, "and when one has to pay rent, servants, light and other bills at the end of the month, you can figure out for yourself how difficult it is to make both ends meet."

There are shoe-maker establishments, electricians, pharmacies, carpenters and many other shops, all of which seem to be busy, even though they could do with a lot more trade.

Bars and cabarets cater to the Japanese civilians and officers mostly, and their business usually begins at sunset and often is still going strong in the early hours of the morning.

No Language Difficulties

"Language difficulties?" the owner of one of these establishments ironically repeated, "why there is no trouble at all. Usually my customers know how to express their wishes in English and if this is not the case, they come up and point their fingers to whatever beverage they wish to consume. They are a very pleasant lot of customers and seem to be so fond of occidental music that my musicians often complain of not being able to play continuously for a number of hours."

There are hostesses too, some of them refugees, others Russians, Koreans, and Japanese. They sit at the tables with the Japanese patrons and here too no language difficulties seem to prevail, most of the conversation being carried on by sign-language, whilst smiles on both sides indicate the pleasant subjects being discussed.

Even photographers have established themselves along Broadway and report reasonably good business, mostly in passport pictures required for passes.

A few Russian shop-keepers have also opened their doors and confine themselves to selling provisions. They have also opened a number of restaurants and there seems to be no great amount of competition between the Russian and Jewish establishments.

"Russians like Russian food and the refugees are fond of the food to which they were accustomed before coming to China," said a Russian restaurant owner who has a modest establishment on Ward Road, "and so we carry on our business without any competition worth speaking of," he concluded.

A few Chinese have also opened again for business, particularly near the intersection of Broadway and East Seward Road, where trunk-shops, cigarette and exchange shops and other establishments owned by Chinese, are mostly situated. The exchange shops, the reporter learned, did good business, better, as a matter of fact than prior to the war, whilst the trunk manufacturers are also experiencing a boom, with Japanese soldiers and sailors coming in to make purchases prior to returning to their home-land.

No Lobsters

Pharmacies in the hands of Russian and Jewish owners, are satisfied with business conditions and the reporter gained the impression that the bulk of those interviewed by him, were confident in the future of Hongkew and other districts and would not consider opening businesses south of the creek even if they had the money required to do it.

"We know what our customers want, because as a whole they are a more homogeneous lot than those on the other side of the creek and their needs are more or less the same," said a Jewish provision store owner. "I am certain for instance that no one will come in here to ask for lobsters and therefore I do not require to stock this delicacy, whereas if I was on the other side of the creek, it would be necessary to do so, with the result that I would make a loss if no one came in to ask for lobsters."

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

APR 25 1939

Jewish Refugees Here Now Total 8,400

Over 220 Jewish refugees arrived here yesterday aboard the Gneisenau and the Hakusaku Maru and, with the expected arrival of 850 today aboard the Conte Biancamano, the total number of Jewish refugees at present in Shanghai was expected to reach 8,400 before night-fall.

Accommodation for the new arrivals has been arranged for in two homes, one at Ward Road where some 835 are living already, whilst the other premises on Chaoufung Road were completed yesterday and will be able to accommodate the rest.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

APR 16 1939

Refugee Funds:

Would a Lottery Help?

To the Editor of the

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I see from statements in your esteemed newspaper that there is a possibility in the near future, that the Committee for the Jewish Refugees will be without funds.

May I forward a suggestion, namely, to start a small lottery (monthly) with the view of obtaining funds for those poor people. I am sure that both the Municipalities would permit such a lottery, I would suggest to conduct it on the same lines as are the Racing Staff Champion Sweepstakes, $1 per ticket and $.20 for a fifth part, print between 15-20,000 tickets, and make the first prize $1,000 second prize $500, and third prize $250, with some smaller prizes following. I do think it should work, everybody has $.20 to spend and to get the possibility of winning $200 I think would appeal to any small man on the street.

As to the organization, it could be conducted without much expense. Let the Jewish Refugees' Committee choose amongst the refugees and form a small staff who could attend to the inner working and accounting. What do you say Mr. M. Speelman? We all admire your efforts and have trust in you.

SYMPATHIZER.

Shanghai, Apr. 15.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

APR 4 1939

Now Over 7,000 Jewish Refugees in Shanghai

With the arrival, shortly after noon yesterday, of 550 Jewish refugees from Austria and Germany, who were passengers aboard the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Verde, the total number of European refugees at present in Shanghai has passed the 7,200 mark. Members of the various committees looking after these people here were at the Customs Jetty to receive the new arrivals and to convey them to their temporary lodgings. Sir Victor Sassoon was seen in front of the Customs Jetty, busily engaged in taking moving pictures of the throngs who keenly awaited the refugees.

Too high!
6000 is about correct.
DAP

File

D.S.Pulk

03338

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S B. REGISTRY
No. B. D.
Date

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

MAR 29 1939

600 Jews Leave Reich To Seek New Home

Majority Coming to Shanghai In Italian Vessel

Frankfurt-on-Main, Mar. 27.

A party of 600 Jews left here today by special train for Genoa, from where they will sail on the Conte Biancamano on March 29 to Singapore, Shanghai, the Netherlands East Indies, French Indo-China and Siam.

The emigrants are mostly young or medium-aged. They are of both sexes and all professions are represented. A majority are going to Shanghai.

Aided by different international societies for the aid of Jewish emigrants, each carried a handbag with a few belongings. The party was conducted to the Italian frontier by

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

MAR 27 1939

The Refugees:
And the Volunteer Corps

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I remember not so long ago, in a speech made by the Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, an appeal was made for the enlistment of more recruits to swell the ranks of the Corps. In this connection, I wonder if any attempts were made to sign up some of the men from the ranks of the large number of recently-arrived European refugees.

I am positive that there is a wealth of military talent among these men and there should not be any difficulty in getting them to enlist considering that the opportunity would provide them with many adherent benefits. For those not militarily inclined, the special police department of the S.M.C. or the French Concession would be equally interesting.

By enlisting in any of the aforementioned volunteer units, they would be able to come into contact with a good number of Shanghai foreigners thereby giving them a golden opportunity not only to fraternize but to improve their English language. At the same time, it would provide them with a little diversion and recreation and help them to forget their troubles.

Perhaps my suggesion is a little belated, however, I think a little publicity in your columns would not be amiss.

F. N. W. D.

Shanghai, March 25.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

MAR 21 1939

More Jewish Refugees Arrive Here

An additional 400 refugees from Austria and Germany arrived in Shanghai yesterday aboard the Lloyd Triestino liner Victoria and will bring the number of Jewish refugees at present in Shanghai, nearly to 6,400. As usual, members of the committees looking after these people, were at the Customs Jetty to receive them and to send them to the quarters that had been reserved for them.

02424

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

S. B. D.
No. S. B. D.
Date

MAR 6 1939

More Jewish Refugees Arrive Here

450 on Conte Rosso: Total Over 4,000

Bringing the total number of Jewish refugees at present in Shanghai well over the 4,000 mark, an additional 450 German and Austrian Jews arrived here aboard the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Rosso yesterday afternoon.

As has been the custom on previous occasions, a large number of members of the committee looking after the new arrivals here were at the Customs Jetty and saw them through the usual customs formalities, whilst a large number of trucks were drawn up at the entrance, to take care of the luggage.

Yesterday's arrivals, it was understood, will be housed in the Embankment Building, where a section of the building has been put at the disposal of the Refugee Committee, whilst some of the bachelors will find accommodation in the new home, which some time ago was thrown open on Ward Road and which can accommodate up to 1,200 persons.

An additional number of refugees is expected here within the next few months, estimates going as high as 6,000, who, according to various sources, have booked passages for the Far East and mostly Shanghai.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

FEB 25 1939

More Jewish Refugees Arrive Here

Some 85 additional Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria, arrived in Shanghai yesterday by the North German Lloyd liner Scharnhorst. The total number of Jewish refugees now living in this city, is thus nearing the 3.500 mark and from information received locally, another 700 to 800 are expected to arrive before the end of March.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

FEB 1 1939

Jewish Refugee Home on Ward Road is City Within City

Committee Worried Over Unprecedented Influx Of Destitute Jews from Europe

"I AM at a loss to know what is going to happen", said Mr. M. Speelman, chairman of the European Jewish Refugee committee, when questioned by a "North-China Daily News" reporter yesterday with regard to what his committee contemplated doing when the 1,000 refugees which, according to cable reports embarked for Shanghai a few days ago, will arrive here. "Certainly, many persons in Shanghai are helping us in contributing money, clothing and other articles of which we can make use", Mr. Speelman continued, "but, whilst the aid thus far received was almost sufficient to cover the needs of those already here, it will not even go halfway to meet the demands on our resources when the new batch of refugees arrive."

Mr. Speelman then suggested that the reporter should go to the home which is at present being fixed up on Ward Road, opposite the Gaol and which formerly housed a Chinese primary school. The building was placed at the disposal of the committee by the Shanghai Municipal Council about a month ago, and ever since, a Chinese contractor and a number of refugees have been busy adapting the various buildings to their new use.

A member of the committee acted as a guide and the tour, which lasted the better part of two hours, was a revelation. The school has not merely been transformed into a dormitory but will actually be an independent unit which, as far as possible, will satisfy all its own needs.

Whilst sleeping accommodation for 1,200 persons will be available once the constructional work has been completed in about a fortnight, there is a hospital, an operation theatre, school-rooms, a dining room capable of seating 200 persons which will thus necessitate six shifts for each meal, tailor and shoe-maker establishments and other work-shops which will all be operated by the refugees themselves and solely for their need.

The kitchen is an exact replica of the one constructed for the Salvation Army at its French Concession camp, whilst the dining-hall is situated in a newly-constructed shed and has been so adapted that it may be used as a class-room at the same time. Three buildings house large sleeping-halls, where bunker-like beds—one on top of the other—have been installed.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

FEB 1 1939

Hospital Near Completion

The hospital which is now being completed, will have a special isolation ward, and three large halls, whilst the theatre, the consultation room and a pharmacy in which the required medicaments will be prepared, take up the remainder of the rooms.

Catering arrangements have been completed and, according to the committee member who accompanied the "North-China Daily News" representative on his tour, it will cost $17.50 per month to feed and lodge one person. The home at Ward Road is mainly intended for single men although for the beginning, and pending completion of other similar homes, women and children will also be admitted.

Strict discipline, will be enforced and those in charge of the running of the camp—two former officers who also came here as refugees—foresee considerable difficulty in this respect due to the vast difference in age between the youngest and the oldest person to live there.

Particular worry is also being attached to the fact that it will be necessary to keep this little community of 1,200 busy throughout the day and efforts are now already being made to devise plans whereby persons may be taught another profession than their own, if in their ordinary field of activity they should have no scope in Shanghai.

In the compound there are large tracts of land and it is planned to grow vegetables there whilst one part will be used as a playground. The carpenter shop, once installed, will do all the work that may be required whilst the shoe-maker and tailor establishments which are to commence operations within a few weeks, will be very much in demand. Two sewing machines were expected at the home yesterday, at which a number of refugee women will seam the 2,400 bad-sheets which will be required and which are now being cut from the bales of material recently received from Sir Victor Sassoon.

Want Work

"Give me work, I want work, I will do anything you tell me" said one of the refugees, a middle-aged

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

FEB 1 1939

carpenter, when he saw the committee man arrive, and according to one of those responsible for the running of the home, work is needed more than anything else as the refugees begin to become restless after such a long period of inactivity.

There are about 2,300 refugees in Shanghai at present, of whom some 400 are able to support themselves. Thus, 1,900 have to be looked after by the committee whilst, if the past is any indication, at least 1,000 are expected to arrive here within the next month or so, apart from the 1,000 which are known to have left Italy a few days ago en route to Shanghai and of whom the committee has not heard directly as yet.

Committee Worried

Plans as to how this tremendous influx of mostly destitute persons will be met are to be discussed at a meeting which is being held this afternoon, and at which representatives of both committees at present looking after the refugees, will attend.

Meanwhile, a large number of those who arrived aboard the Conte Verde on Sunday are forced to sleep on the floor of the Synagogue on Museum Road as no other suitable place has as yet been found. Straw has been strewn on the floors and a number of prominent ladies are seeing to it that these people are being fed twice daily.

A large number of refugees are also living at the Embankment Building where part of the building has been allotted to them temporarily. Meanwhile, the committee is negotiating to obtain the loan of suitable buildings in the Hongkew district which could be adopted to the requirements that will have to be faced in the near future.

Efforts have been made to find employment for some of the specialized men in other parts of China but up to now these attempts have only had little success. The chances for suitable jobs in Shanghai are very slim however and this is worrying the committee to a very considerable extent.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

JAN 30 1939

More Jewish Refugees Arrive Here

Some 420 Swell Local Colony Of Destitute Jews

Swelling the total number of refugees in Shanghai to some 2,000, an additional 420 Jews from Germany and Austria arrived here late yesterday afternoon aboard the ss. Conte Verde.

They reached the Customs Jetty at 7 p.m. and after having gone through the inspection of their luggage, they were conveyed to the quarters that had been reserved for them in the Hongkew district by the various committees looking after the refugees here.

Another 1,000 refugees from Germany and Austria are expected to arrive here within the next three weeks and it is believed that more will make this city their port of destination in future, as they find it practically impossible to obtain visas for entry into any other country.

By far the larger proportion of those arriving here are destitute although some have been able to find positions with local firms whilst a few arrived here with money.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

JAN 16 1939

More Jewish Refugees Arrive Here

Some 240 Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria arrived here at noon yesterday aboard the Lloyd Triestino liner Victoria. Most of them disembarked at the Customs Jetty at about 4 o'clock, where the committee looking after them directed them to the various rooms—mostly in the Hongkew and Wayside district—which had been reserved for them.

00429

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

JAN 13 1939

EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES

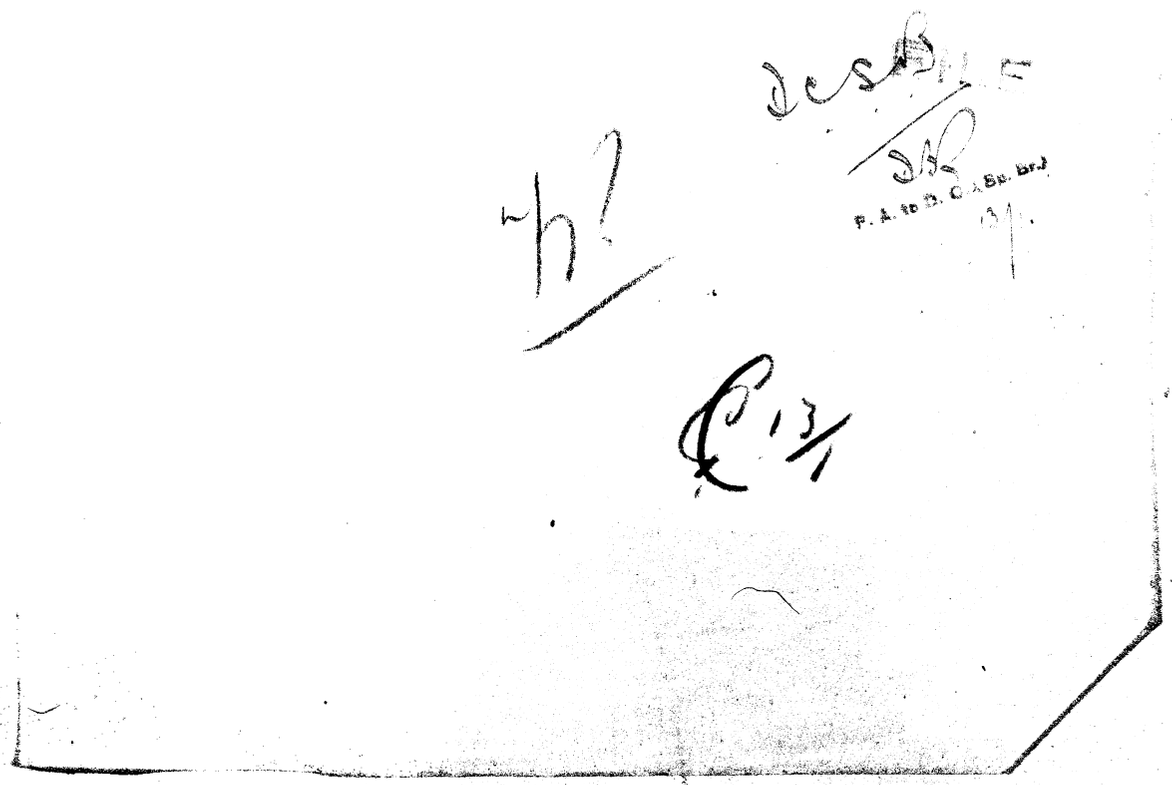
Donations and gifts in kind are urgently needed.

Committee :

D. E. J. Abraham
Ellis Hayim
J. Hollzer
M. Speelman, *Chairman*

Telephone 82180

10285



MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

JAN 1 1939

Discrimination:

No Cases as Yet

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A few days ago, you ran a "leaderette" arguing rather strongly against creating employment for German and Austrian Jewish refugees by a policy of dismissals.

What prompted this editorial reaction is not altogether clear. So far, no Shanghai firms—including, of course, Jewish establishments—seem in any way to have discriminated against their non-Jewish employees, nor are there any indications that they contemplate doing so in future.

It seems to me that you fired your broadside precisely and with the utmost accuracy in the wrong direction, as racial discrimination is rearing its unbeautiful head in entirely different quarters. Proof positive is offered by the "Positions Wanted" column of your own esteemed paper, in which two jobs were offered to so-called Aryans on the very day when you advised the local firms not to consider the racial affiliations of the unemployed.

Being of an inquisitive turn of mind, I should be happy to learn whether or not this is to be regarded as a fair sample of the much-advertised British fairness?

BEWILDERED ANTHROPOLOGIST.

Shanghai, Dec. 31.

FILE

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

JAN 3 1939

 SHAN... ...CAL POLICE REGISTRY No. S. B. D. 54226 Date 3-

PHILIPPINES TO OPEN DOOR TO GERMAN JEWS

Sr. Quezon Speaks Against Anti-Foreign Spirit.

Manila, P.I. Jan. 2.

Turning against an anti-foreign attitude on the part of Filipinos, President Manuel L. Quezon has announced his willingness to facilitate the entry of German Jews into the Philippines, if they will not be a burden on the government.

President Quezon said the Filipinos should not entertain anti-foreign sentiments, "In the first place", he said, "it is not right, and in the second place it is dangerous. It is not right because I want the Filipinos to be as hospitable as a nation as they are as individuals. It is dangerous because the Philippines are not in a position to be provoking any nation...

"My attitude towards the German Jews is that of co-operation. I am against the influx of large numbers of immigrants as that will create a problem for us, but I am not going to close our doors to oppressed people. This is the time to show that we love liberty, by opening our shores to persecuted people. -- United Press.

File

MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422(C)
Date

North China Daily News, 1-1-39

The Hilfsfund Fuer Deutsche Juden has removed its offices from 267 Kiangse Road to 1 South Tiendong Road, Embankment Building, Ground Floor, Telephone 41083. The name of the Hilfsfund Fuer Deutsche Juden has been changed into "Relief Society for German and Austrian Jews" from January 1, 1939.

File

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 2
Date

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEC 29 1938

The Jewish Refugees

The "North-China News" is very glad indeed to set at rest the canard which has been current for some days to the effect that the China General Omnibus Co. was contemplating discharging certain of its Russian employees and giving their jobs to some of the newly arrived refugees. It is unfortunate that the rumour was ever allowed to gain currency, for it is quite clear that the best interests of Shanghai lie in doing everything to prevent any outbreak of anti-Jewish sentiment in this city. It would have been a good thing if some form of authoritative action could have been taken to prevent that descent of large numbers of refugees upon this port, but as things stand this has been impossible, and Shanghai has been obliged willy-nilly to accept large numbers of destitute people at a time when its well known generosity has been placed under severe strain by the Sino-Japanese hostilities. Of late there has been much speculation concerning the possibility of the replacement of Gentile labour by some of the Jewish refugees. It should be made quite plain from the outset that this proceeding is wholly undesirable, and that any employer doing such a thing is rendering a definite disservice to the community as a whole. Racial discrimination can only invite retaliation, and when this is realized it can be readily understood that if such a practice is permitted to rule in Shanghai a state of affairs will be brought about which will be deplorable. A great deal of Shanghai's prosperity in the past has been due to the manner in which the various communities have been able to cooperate and to the good understanding which has prevailed amongst them. If the advent of these refugees is to throw the apple of discord into the midst of Shanghai, and to set community against community the results may very well prove tragic, and militate against the future return of that prosperity for which Shanghai as a whole so devoutly hopes. It is obvious that the absorption of the thousands

FILE
12

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

DEC 28 1938

A Mere Canard:

Rumour Denied by Bus Co.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The latest rumour of rather a great importance to some, was circulated through the city and also mentioned by the Friday evening News Commentator of one of the local broadcasting stations: it is with regard to the probable dismissal of Russian employees and their subsequent substitution by the newly-arrived refugees from the German-occupied areas, by the well-known C.G.O. Co.

It just interested us as a matter of fact, what possible advantages could be derived out of a dismissal of a large, thoroughly trained, efficient and often speaking three languages personnel, and of its consequent substitution by another, lacking all these qualifications.

Were this move carried out by our thoroughly respected Omnibus Co. or by any other firm it would bring about no good, as most of these Russian employees are on best of terms with the Shanghai Jewish population and it would be most unsatisfactory to create thus a tense atmosphere, as justly remarked by the above-mentioned Commentator.

Though we mean to say nothing against the good intentions of the local leading concerns, this is certainly no way out of the quandary.

NOT DISINTERESTED.

Shanghai, Dec. 27.

***The China General Omnibus Company yesterday denied knowledge of any plans to dispense with the services of their Russian employees and to replace them with newly-arrived refugees.—ED.

FILE

28/12

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEC 23 1938

THE REFUGEE PROBLEM

The growing influx of Jewish refugees from Central Europe into Shanghai is a feature of present political conditions which is already giving rise to considerable anxiety in local authoritative circles. During the past seventeen months the charity of Shanghai has been strained to the utmost by the demands which have been made upon it in order to care for the many thousands of Chinese refugees who sought shelter in the foreign areas immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities. Fortunately the large numbers which had to be cared for have considerably diminished, but there is still a large number of indigents who have to be fed and housed, and will probably continue to be in need until conditions are such that they will again be able to return to their homes in the country, but, even then, there will be the problem to be faced of supplying them with the wherewithal to resume earning their own livelihoods. There is also the probability that the longer present abnormal conditions are permitted to continue, the greater will be the danger of creating a definitely pauperized class with a perpetual demand upon the good nature of the community. The manner in which Shanghai has responded to the requests for assistance is something which redounds greatly to the credit of the various sections of the community, and during the last seventeen months the largeness of Shanghai's heart has been demonstrated in a manner which has astonished even those who realize how charitably inclined it is. This present influx of refugees presents difficulties which have not existed in previous years when Shanghai has been called upon to do its best for them. The advent of the Russian refugees in their thousands following the revolution does not provide a parallel, for then there was only the one problem to be faced. Today the situation is complicated by the fact that Shanghai burdened with its own domestic difficulties arising out of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, is obliged by force of circumstances over which it has absolutely no control, to assume the responsibilities of caring for thousands of refugees from Europe who have nowhere else to go.

With well over a thousand refugees from Germany and Austria already in Shanghai the city is faced with the probability that with each successive ship from Europe more hundreds will be brought in, and it is confidently expected that by the end of March somewhere in the neighbourhood of 4,000 newcomers will have been added to the foreign community. That does not tell the whole tale, for it is obvious that even more than that may be expected during the ensuing months, and by the end of the year unless means are found for diverting them elsewhere that total may be very considerably swelled. Without being unduly alarmist it must be emphasized that the outlook is indeed grave, and almost superhuman efforts will be necessary if the new arrivals are to be cared for properly. With unemployment as it is at the present time, it is quite clear that the absorption of these refugees into the Shanghai labour market will be slow in the extreme. Amongst practically all nationals in Shanghai there is an uncomfortable amount of unemployment, and it is only to be expected that the various communities will give preference to their own nationals before the new refugees, so that the problem which is being created will be rendered all the more difficult of solution by the very fact that the process must be slow. It is, of course, possible that many of the professional people will find an outlet for their activities, but even here Shanghai is already so well stocked with men of expert ability that the inevitable competition which will be created must have a baneful effect upon the fortunes of those who have already established themselves. People less well equipped will undoubtedly find it more difficult to establish a niche for themselves, and it is this section of the newcomers which must present the greatest difficulty to those concerned for their welfare. In their case the labour market is hopelessly overstocked against them, while there is the very grave danger that, if people at present in employment are displaced for racial reasons in favour of the refugees, a growth of anti-Semitism may be fostered which would be nothing short of deplorable.

It is quite clear to those who are undertaking the work of caring for those unfortunate people that the raising of the large additional sums of money required for the task is quite beyond Shanghai's ability, generous as it has been in the past. In this connection it is suggested that appeals will have to be made abroad for a share of the funds which are already being raised. Thus it is to be hoped that if a request is addressed to Earl Baldwin's Fund for Refugees for assistance it will be favourably considered, while undoubtedly similar appeals will be made to the United States. It should be borne in mind that Shanghai's problem is merely a part of the general difficulty created by the flight of Jews from Central Europe, that Shanghai is having forced upon it a burden which in its present circumstances it is wholly unable to handle unaided, and that unless help in very substantial proportions is forthcoming the condition of those people may become tragic in the extreme. The work which is already being done for the Chinese refugees in Shanghai must be continued. It is indeed a first charge upon Shanghai's charity, and it cannot in fairness to the indigent Chinese, and in the interests of the whole community now to be discontinued. The case for outside help is consequently a strong one, and it is hoped that this will be realized abroad, for without very generous outside assistance Shanghai will find itself wholly incapable of doing anything more than a little towards alleviating this newly imported distress. This article is written in no sense disparagingly of the newcomers. It would be contrary to the good traditions of Shanghai if it did not do its utmost to care for them, but it must be emphasized that this difficulty which might have been taken in the city's ordinary stride in normal conditions, is aggravated by the peculiar circumstances in which Shanghai finds itself. Without very considerable help these people must inevitably starve, and most of that help will have to come to Shanghai from abroad.

66-28

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

DEC 22 1938

Jewish Refugees:
Why Do they Come Here?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Can you or any of your readers explain a question which has given rise to a considerable amount of discussion lately? Without anything much in the way of advance notice Shanghai is apparently to be called upon to accommodate a large number of Jewish refugees from Europe. Just how many will come here and why?

Obviously, since they have been evicted from Germany and Italy they must go somewhere, but surely a better haven of refuge might have been selected?

Shanghai at the present moment is (1) extremely hard-up (2) absolutely lacking in accommodation (3) not over well-supplied with foodstuffs, fuel, etc. (4) faced with a refugee problem of a considerably more deserving nature (viewed locally).

Further, there appears no immediate prospect of an improvement in the existing state of affairs. There is, instead, the likelihood of worse times to come. It is, for example, quite on the cards that when the defeated Japanese troops eventually withdraw from China, Shanghai may have a close-up of some real fighting, and be without any facilities for wholesale evacuation of non-combatants.

One would, therefore, like to know the reason for his sudden influx from Germany and further South. Was it approved in advance by the Municipal Council or at the invitation of the Ta-Tao Government?

PUZZLED.

Shanghai, Dec. 19.

00191

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

DEC 3 1938

Japan Refuses to Persecute Jews

Special Conditions in China Occupied Areas; Spokesman Explains

Tokyo, Dec. 2.

Officials of the Ministries of Education and Home Affairs today denied a foreign press report that three Austrian instructors of the Kobe Conservatory had been discharged because of their Jewish extraction, following the conclusion of a cultural agreement between Japan and Germany.

A message from Kobe stated that the three Austrian instructors were teaching in the conservatory as usual.

"No racial discrimination or anti-Semitism is enforced either in Japan or in Japanese occupied territory in China," a spokesman of the Foreign Office declared today. Similar conditions prevailed in Manchoukuo, according to the spokesman.

A group of six Jews arrived in Manchuli recently and two were staying at Harbin while four passed through Manchoukuo to North China, the spokesman said.

The second group of 29 Jews arrived in Manchuli on November 27 and they are now staying in Mukden. Thirty more Jews reached Manchuli on November 29, the spokesman stated.

Jews were allowed to enter Manchoukuo either for residence or transit to North China, the spokesman further said.

Asked by foreign correspondents whether free entry was being granted to foreigners by Japan and Manchoukuo, the spokesman stated: "No free entry is granted, but the immigration law of either Japan or Manchoukuo is not so strict as in the United States."

The spokesman said that undesirable persons would be denied entry to Japan, Manchoukuo and especially the Japanese occupied territory in China where special conditions prevailed.—Domei.

New Moves in Reich Due

Berlin, Dec. 2.

Further anti-Jewish measures are expected to be announced here shortly.

It is believed that Jews will be compelled to wear a special badge, while those living in cheap residences will be given notice to leave and to apply for shelter in the residences of rich Jews living in the West End. —Havas.

Jews Made to Suffer in Greece

Athens, Dec. 2.

German and Italian firms in Greece have been instructed, by their head offices, to dismiss from their staffs all persons who are not of pure Aryan origin.—Reuter.

00837

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

NOV 30 1938

Italian Travel:

No Bar to Foreign Jews

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—For the benefit of your Jewish readers and of the public in general, we shall be grateful if you will be good enough to bring to their knowledge, through the medium of your esteemed paper, the following news:

> "Contrary to rumours circulating in certain foreign countries Italian official circles state that foreign Jews are free to enter, and travel in, Italy provided, naturally, that they have an ordinary passport or some other document of identification and this in the same manner as required from all foreigners visiting the kingdom."

ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TOURIST BUREAU,
Shanghai, Nov. 29.

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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

NOV 30 1938

Tientsin Refuses Entry To Jewish Refugees

Japanese Army Says Most Are "Communists"

Tokyo, Nov. 29.

Japanese military authorities have decided to refuse permission for Jews deported from Germany to enter Tientsin on the grounds that most of them are Communists, according to a press report received here today.

The authorities' decision was said to have been communicated to various quarters. Jewish residents of the British and French Concessions in Tientsin have organized a Jewish relief committee, the report said, with a view to providing accommodation for about 2,000 Jews there.—Domei.

CSL/DR 3041

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

NOV 25 1938

Concentration Camp Torments

Jewish Refugees From Germany and Austria Describe Experiences ; Cruel Punishments

THE number of Jewish refugees in Shanghai was brought up to total of about 460 with the arrival yesterday aboard the ss. Conte Verde, of an additional 180 from Germany and Austria. Pathetic sights were witnessed as these people disembarked from the tender shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when anxiously they proceeded to the Customs shed to have their luggage examined.

Very little arrived as a matter of fact because most of the luggage of the travellers from Berlin, was detained at the German frontier to be examined for possible currency smuggling, so that the majority of those arriving yesterday had nothing but the original hand-luggage which they had taken along for their two days' trip from Berlin to Trieste. They were informed that their other luggage would reach here with the next steamer.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

NOV 23 1938

Jewish Refugees Arrive Here

Large Numbers from Central Europe; Committees Give Temporary Aid

When the first batch of Jewish doctors arrived here from Germany aboard the ss. Conte Verde, in spring 1934, Shanghai was rather worried as to how these 80 physicians would be in a position to make a living in this city. Some went to the interior and others left for other shores whilst the majority opened practices here and are now, doing as a whole, quite well.

Since August of this year, another 290 Jews have arrived in Shanghai and this time from Austria. At least 30 doctors are included, some of whom have already left for Mission hospitals in the interior where they are filling places vacated by Chinese physicians who were forced to leave when the Japanese occupied the various districts. Others again have opened practices here although they are vastly in the minority because most of them left Austria without any money, having been obliged to give up everything.

Many Grades Represented

There are not only doctors amongst this year's emigrants. A glance through the lists which are kept by the two committees who have made it their duty to assist the refugees, will find hairdressers, journalists, tailors, businessmen, and lawyers intermixed with bakers, mechanics, cooks, teachers, architects and engineers. None of them have any money as all they were permitted to take along was the sum of £2 after they had paid their tickets in Vienna prior to their departure. Some of them were in a position to take along the instruments which they require to carry on their trade, whilst many, unaware of the real conditions in Shanghai, brought furniture, glassware, radio-sets and such other things which they thought would not be obtainable here. One case is known where a professional man brought even his office-desk and chair along thinking that he would not be able to obtain furniture here.

With the exception of three who arrived on German steamers and some 15 who found their way here via Siberia, all these emigrants came to Shanghai on Italian steamers as the German and Italian lines were the only ones to accept register marks in payment for the fares. On one French steamer which arrived recently, some 20 Austrians set foot on Chinese soil but they were among the few people who, notwithstanding the stringent currency regulations, were able to deposit some monies in foreign countries.

Committees Give Help

How to travel from Vienna to Shanghai on £2 is in itself an almost incredible feat if one considers that the trip at a minimum takes about 26 days. Yet they all arrived here without debts, although in most cases they would not have had the necessary 20 cents to take a rickshaw from the Customs Jetty to wherever they wanted to go. In Shanghai however, there are two committees who have made it their task to help these people as much as they can. One of these organizations is purely Jewish, whilst the other was organized to help all sorts of refugees irrespective of their nationality, creed or political beliefs. Each destitute refugee arriving here, is given a living allowance of $60 per month, which has to suffice to keep soul and body together for 30 days. How long these committees, which have not as yet appealed for funds to the Shanghai public, will be able to carry on, is something nobody knows, whilst those in charge do not know how to face the future in view of the fact that at least 200 additional Jews both from Austria and Germany are expected to arrive at the end of this week. This is not all however, for a few weeks ago, a Reuter message from Trieste indicated that steamers for the Italian Far East were booked up for the rest of the year by Jews desirous of making Shanghai their second home. Thus Shanghai is threatened with the second biggest influx of political refugees within the past 20 years. As some 3,000 jews are expected to arrive here within the next year or so.

Some of them have found work. Salaries of $80 to $100 is usually the highest they are able to obtain as most of them, not acquainted with local conditions, do not even speak sufficient English to make themselves understood. One man for instance has a job in a foreign-owned bakery earning $60 a month, whilst another can be found repairing broken-down motorcars in a local garage. Advertisements in local newspapers indicate that a number of people have opened tailoring and hair-dressing establishments whilst a number of Vienhese musicians, entertain at local nightclubs. By far the vast majority however are still on the search for work. Some of them live in rented rooms, whilst some stay in a large residential building in Hongkew, which was put at their disposal by the two committees. Another batch lives in the Salvation Army Hostel.

What will become of them nobody knows. With conditions as they are in Shanghai at present, there is little hope that even the best of them will be able to make a living notwithstanding the efforts that are being made to place them in suitable positions. They have no other place to go as nobody wishes to admit destitute refugees and they will consequently have to stay here for some time to come.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SEP 9 1938

Lot of the Jews:
A Pathetic Question

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Again today, as so many many times in the past, I have read the headlines: "FUEHRER ATTACKS JEWISH PEOPLE". Why? Why? Why? What have the Jews ever done to Hitler, or anyone else, for that matter, to be treated so inhumanely by a "civilized" nation? Why is it that practically everyone nowadays hates the Jews—who are a quiet and peace-loving people? Why can't they even have peace in their own land —Palestine?

The Jews are supposed to be God's chosen people—but are they? Surely God in his mercy would not let anyone suffer so much—be they his chosen people or not! We are all human beings, why should Herr Hitler and his Germans be so far above the Jews? What are Hitler's real reasons for his fuming hatred against this most persecuted, most ill-treated nation in the world? I don't know—does anyone else?

ANTI-HITLER.

Shanghai, Sept. 8.

24780

CHINA PRESS.

SEP 12 1939

British Firms Asked Not To Fire Refugees

British government regulations prohibiting British subjects to trade with the enemy have been suspended at least temporarily in regard to German Jewish refugees employed by British firms here, it was announced yesterday by Mr. Ellis Hayim, Chairman of the European Refugee Committee.

Sir Herbert Phillips, British Consul-General requested him to point out to British landlords and company officials that before expelling tenants and employees, they consult with the consulate, Mr. Hayim said. The committee has inserted an advertisement to that effect in the current issue of THE CHINA PRESS.

The special position of German refugees here is believed to have been placed before the proper authorities in London and an answer to the representations made is awaited by the Consul-General here, Mr. Hayim said. In the meantime a special committee will examine all requests for advice on the present status of the refugees.

What may be the last batch of German Jewish emigres will be permitted by the authorities of the International Settlement to land here when the Italian vessel s.s. Conte Biancamano arrives at noon today. The permission was granted pending immigration restrictions now being formulated by the Japanese Consul for the approval by the Special Refugee Committee which is expected to meet sometime in the near future.

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CHINA PRESS.

SEP 12 1939

NOTICE

With regard to the employment of German Jewish refugees by British firms in Shanghai, I am informed by the local British authorities that British firms are *not* required or requested to dispense with the services of German Jewish refugees in their employ for the time being. This also applies to refugee tenants.

I understand that the special position of refugees has been placed before the appropriate authorities in London whose decision is now awaited by the British-Consul-General.

ELLIS HAYIM
Chairman
European Refugee Committee

1033

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CHINA PRESS.
SEP 6 - 1939

24604

Refugee Body Meeting Set For Today

Status Of Members Of Belligerent Nation To Be Discussed

A long awaited special refugee committee meeting has been summoned by the local Japanese Consul-General for today and it is expected that besides present problems involving the distribution of German refugees in Shanghai their status as members of a belligerent nation may be discussed.

The committee which is a sub-organ of the International Committee for Jewish refugees, is composed of officials of the French Concession and International Settlement, the Japanese Consul-General and a member of the I. C.

It was stated by an official of the S.M.C. yesterday that no change in treatment of the refugees, either those already in Shanghai or others now on their way, is contemplated. Another official, however, pointed out the oddity of the situation in which the refugees are enemies in the French Concession, belligerents in the neutral but predominantly British International Settlement and in the Japanese controlled Hongkew the emigres are technically subjects of an ally. It was the Japanese who first demanded a curtailed emigre influx here.

The last large group of refugees is expected to arrive here shortly. Many were to have been brought by the German vessels Gneisenau and Potsdam, both of which were forced to return to Germany at the outbreak of the war. The Italian ship Conte Biancamano, now in the Indian Ocean, will bring several hundred. The liner was held up in the Indian Ocean several days pending developments in the war but is now expected to arrive here shortly.

Refugees Considered Enemies

As German Jewish refugees are enemies in the eyes of British law no British subject in Shanghai may have legal transactions with them, according to a regulation issued recently by the British authorities here. It is believed, however, that new legislation will be passed in Britain permitting the issuance of special permits to trade with enemy subjects in special cases.

British Consular authorities yesterday visualized quick action in the matter of drawing up commerce regulations and it was hinted that a "white list" might be made enumerating those enemy subjects with whom it will be permissable to trade.

Notwithstanding the new orders Britons with accounts in German banks yesterday continued to draw them out although British banks and storage companies refused to permit German subjects to withdraw their accounts or furniture. This step was taken, it was explained, in anticipation of new regulations. German banks refused to permit German subjects to withdraw their accounts.

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CHINA PRESS.

AUG 25 1939

Jewish Refugee Head Tells Of Problems Of Vast Community

Sympathetic Understanding Asked By Kann At Rotary Club Meet; 17,600 Emigres Said Now Resident In Shanghai

An appeal for understanding of the problems confronted by European refugees in their attempt at rehabilitation here was voiced yesterday by Mr. E. Kann, Vice-President of the European Refugee's Committee, speaking before the Rotary Club yesterday.

An early participant in the work of caring for refugee arrivals from Europe, Mr. Kann described the first plans of the Austrian community to care for a total of 70 emigrants who arrived exactly one year ago yesterday. At present, he said, there are about 17,000 refugees in the whole of Shanghai and early plans had to undergo swift revision during the year to cope with what has become a major problem.

Hospitals, schools and homes have sprung up thanks to generous gifts of private individuals and groups, and to the untiring services of committee workers, Mr. Kann said.

Rehabilitation Needed

Rehabilitation of refugees must now be envisioned in terms of setting them up in small private practice or business, Mr. Kann said. This is necessary because employment here becomes ever more difficult as trade has become increasingly stagnant. A gift of £5,000 from Sir Victor Sassoon has enabled the committee in charge to aid individuals in this respect by lending them money with which to carry on occupations of medical and skilled work for which they are trained. Those who make good with the aid of this new start in life will repay the loan and thus others will be enabled to get a start.

Mr. Kann emphasized that every attempt would be made to keep the products and labors of refugees from competing with local business. He cited as an instance the Viennese knitting industry which is springing up and the products of which are being exported.

The picture painted by Mr. Kann of the emigre community was one of efficient organization and almost the building of a "community within a community." Medical care is furnished free by fellow emigrants; care of the five homes, which house an average of 2,500 refugees a day, is in the hands of their fellows and schooling for small children as well as aduts has been undertaken as a unit through the particular kindness of Mr. Horace Kadoorie and his family who have provided funds.

Quarrels Arbitrated

Furthermore in an effort to keep quarrels between emigres a family affair, Dr. A. Grossmann has drawn up concise rules for conduct of an arbitration court and will himself preside over the court in an honorary capacity.

To dispose of their hand manufactures and personal belongings, a thrift shop has been set up for the refugees, where prices are remarkably low. A passport division of the International Committee handles registration of newcomers, identification cards, legal advice, liaison service with the police and help on securing visas to other countries. Another committee handles the remittance of all cheques coming refugees from Europe and advises recipients of the best use.

In conclusion of his talk, Mr. Kann thanked the various governments and local groups who had made Shanghai possible as a haven for refugees, and gave it as his belief that another 1,500 would enter the city before the recent Shanghai ban on immigration becomes finally effective.

· 23677 ·

CHINA PRESS.

AUG 19 1939

JEWISH REFUGEE IMPERSONATES COP AND GOES TO JAIL

Saul Neuwirth, 20-year-old unemployed German Jew walked into Kochmann's Restaurant, owned by another German refugee, Thursday afternoon, ordered food and drinks and went on a drinking and eating spree which lasted until 1 a.m. yesterday morning. When presented with a bill amounting to $19 the youth, who had told proprietor Joseph Morgenstern that he was a police man, could not produce money.

The angry proprietor then called a real policeman who arrested Neuwirth and brought him into the First District Court yesterday morning. There he was charged with fraud and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

23634

CHINA PRESS.

AUG 18 1939

Action Taken At Joint Talks Held Yesterday

Grace Is Also Granted Emigres In Europe With Tickets

INDIVIDUALS WITH FUNDS CAN ENTER

French, Japanese And Settlement Chiefs In Parley

Restrictions imposed by the Japanese authorities, Shanghai Municipal Council and French Municipal Council with regard to European Jewish refugees here will not affect those emigres already on ships at sea en route to Shanghai, it was decided at a joint meeting of the three authorities held yesterday.

This information was contained in a verbal statement to the press yesterday afternoon by Mr. Godfrey Phillips, secretary-general of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Grace of a few days would also be granted those refugees who have already booked their passage on boats which are about to leave Europe, Mr. Phillips revealed.

Meanwhile, all shipping companies have been informed of the decision of local authorities to halt the refugee influx into this city. There was every indication that shipping concerns would cooperate, Mr. Phillips added.

Loop-hole, Remains

There remains a loop-hole, however, inasmuch as the shipping companies have been authorized by local authorities to use their discretion as to which refugees are to be granted passage and which are to be refused. Mr. Phillips, in making this statement, did not give any indication of how the shipping companies are to discriminate. He allowed it to be presumed, however, that the matter was one of funds, and that those refugees whose finances were sufficient to assure against their becoming public charges would be permitted to land here.

The local authorities did not wish to keep families apart, Mr. Phillips emphasized, referring to the pathetic scenes enacted in refugee camps here upon the announcement of the ban. All three authorities have agreed that the question of permitting the landing of wifes, husbands, children, parents or other relatives of refugees already here would receive sympathetic consideration.

To Form Committee

A committee will be formed, Mr. Phillips stated, to work out detailed regulations with regard to the arrival and residence of European Jewish refugees here. He expressed the conviction that the many complications and hardships of this undertaking would be eliminated once the plan got under way.

It was pointed out that none of the restrictions, either those issued by the Japanese or the two foreign municipalities, would apply to refugees now en route to Shanghai or those sailing from Europe within a few days.

Questioned as to how refugees would be prevented from landing at a later date, since there was no passport examination in Shanghai and therefore no means of distinguishing refugees from other passengers, Mr. Phillips expressed an opinion that a suitable plan would be evolved to care for this difficulty. He had no doubt, he said, that there would be many difficult and intricate problems.

No Solution

When questioned by THE CHINA PRESS what action could possibly be taken against a refugee or refugees who arrived here despite the restrictions, since they could neither return whence they came nor continue their voyage elsewhere, Mr. Phillips confessed that there was as yet no solution to this problem.

Discussions yesterday morning were conducted by Mr. Godfrey Phillips, Mr. Marcel Baudez, French Consul-General, and Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General.

CHINA PRESS.
AUG 15 1939
23418

Decrees Made Following Recent Action Taken By Japanese

NEARLY 5,000 JEWS BELIEVED AFFECTED

Confusion Reigns Over Independent Moves By Three Bodies

All Shanghai was closed yesterday to further emigre arrivals from Europe as the Shanghai Municipal Council and the French authorities took parallel but independent action in drawing up embargoes going into immediate effect.

Decision to ban further influx of European refugees was arrived at by the Shanghai Municipal Council Saturday, but the information was not made known until yesterday morning. The signature of the French Consul-General to the Concession's decree was affixed late last night, after day-long consideration had been given to the matter.

Nearly 5,000 emigres who are already on their way to Shanghai or have booked passage by 15 different steamers will be affected by the decision, and unless new arrangements are made between the authorities concerned, it is possible that they will not be permitted to land here and will be compelled to return by the vessels in which they came.

Action taken by the Settlement and Concession authorities yesterday and Saturday came sharply on the heels of an announcement by the Japanese authorities last week that after August 21 no further European refugees would be permitted to take up residence in the Settlement areas now under Japanese occupation.

Hungjao Left

While it was agreed by a Japanese spokesman yesterday that Hungjao would be still available for settlement by emigres, the confusion which reigned here yesterday as the result of the three bodies concerned each taking independent action would make entry to Hungjao impractical, if not impossible.

According to the original statement made by the Japanese authorities, it was declared that only those emigres already registered as residing or doing business in northern areas would be permitted there after August 21. This, however, it was added yesterday, did not mean that emigres would be prevented from landing in Hongkew or Wayside or Yangtszepoo.

If, it was pointed out by others, the Shanghai Municipal Council carried out its decision in preventing a further influx of emigres into the Settlement area south of the Creek, refugees landing in the northern area would neither be permitted to reside there, nor would they be permitted to cross Soochow Creek.

23419

Authoritative circles here last night believed that the Council and the Japanese authorities would seek a means of solving the question on humanitarian grounds, and it is probable that the Concession authorities may also be represented in any negotiations which may take place.

Independent Action

Late yesterday, however, neither the Council, the Concession nor the Japanese authorities had each been informed "officially" of action taken by the other two bodies.

Meanwhile, leading members of the International Committee, which previously undertook the reception and care of newly-arrived emigres, were galvanized into action by the announcements made yesterday. Conferences were hurriedly called to discuss a situation which, made serious by the Japanese decision last week, became even more acute by the dramatic developments of the week-end.

Although no official statement could be obtained from members of the committee, it was ascertained that Mr. Ellis Hayim, chairman of the Committee paid a visit to the British Consulate-General and was in close conference with Sir Herbert Phillips.

Jews Indignant

Subdued, but intense indignation was voiced in Jewish circles here, and it was made apparent that every effort would be made to contest the Council's decision, if necessary by recourse to the Court of Consuls.

It was estimated that approximately 500 emigres were already aboard ships on their way to Shanghai, and their plight, if refused refuge in Shanghai, would become desperate.

Interviewed by THE CHINA PRESS yesterday, Mr. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner - General of the Shanghai Municipal Council denied that the Council's embargo hinged on the decision announced by the Japanese last week.

He declared, however, that should the Japanese authorities see their way to a temporary lifting of the restrictions in order to accommodate about 3,000 emigres, the S.M.C. would possibly be able to see its way to finding homes for the remaining number already booked for Shanghai.

Letters were sent by the Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday to all consuls, shipping offices and parties interested in Jewish relief, informing them of the Council's decision.

No official communication had yet been received from the Japanese authorities, Mr. Phillips continued.

Resources Strained

The Council spokesman pointed out that Shanghai's resources had already been strained to the utmost. The police had been overtaxed, as had been the health facilities of the city, while the problem of Chinese refugees was continually growing.

Mr. Phillips expressed the sympathy of the Council for the emigres, but added that Shanghai "has done its full share and cannot be expected to care for unlimited numbers of people in a strictly limited territory." The time had come, he declared when others should do their share for the unfortunate people.

23420

While it was officially admitted by the Concession authorities last night that the French decree had been signed, the complete text of the decree could not be obtained. It was learned by THE CHINA PRESS, however, that in addition to reference to the already over-crowded condition of Shanghai, the decree stressed the dangers and grave inconvenience which must inevitably be caused by the continued depreciation of the dollar, the effect of which would be to make relief problems doubly difficult.

Japanese Statement

That the Japanese authorities had not been informed officially of the Council's action, and that they had not even heard of the Concession decree was made known by a spokesman at yesterday's Japanese press conference.

Immigrant Jews would be permitted to land in the northern areas, but would not be permitted to reside or set up business there, the spokesman affirmed in reply to questions by correspondents.

The statement made by him last Friday, the spokesman declared, in which he said that from August 21, Jewish refugee would be barred from residence or business in the Hongkew, Yangtszepoo and Chapei districts, did not apply to the landing in these areas of refugees.

The question of landing was entirely separate, he emphasized, and the present Japanese regulations had nothing to do with it. In direct answer to the question whether Jewish refugees could land in Hongkew, the spokesman replied "Yes."

Further, he declared, the Shanghai Municipal Council had not officially informed the Japanese authorities of the Settlement ban on the landing of Jewish immigrants. The Japanese, themselves, had not told the Council officially of their ban against residence and business of Jews in the designated areas, but had only informed the Consular Body.

"May Take Action"

The spokesman was not aware that the French Municipal Council had taken action against Jewish refugees similar to that of the Council until a correspondent informed him that such had been done.

Questioned whether the Japanese would be prepared to co-operate with the Municipal Council in preventing Jewish immigrants from landing in Shanghai, the spokesman said: "If the Shanghai Municipal Council request the Japanese authorities to do something about the landing of Jews in Hongkew, then some action may be taken. At present, however, I am not in a position to comment further in the matter, apart from my statement last Friday and the reasons given by the Japanese for the restrictions against Jews in Japanese-controlled areas in Shanghai."

Asked again whether Hungjao was still open to Jewish refugees, even after August 21, provided they had the passes requisite to all third Power residents, the spokesman reiterated that the area was open.

23452

CHINA PRESS.

AUG 16 1939

Obstacles In Emigre Influx Stoppage Seen

Japanese Here, S.M.C. Fail To Arrive At Workable Plan

Many complications have arisen in connection with the decree issued yesterday by the Shanghai Municipal Council that the German-Jewish refugee influx into Shanghai will be stopped.

Yesterday Mr. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner General of the Council, conferred with Mr. Yoshiaki Miura, Japanese Consul-General, at the Japanese Consulate-General. Questioned by THE CHINA PRESS, Mr. Phillips would not disclose the nature of the discussions, but said that "there are many complications."

"Cannot Speak"

The Commissioner General could not eliminate the discrepancy in reports that refugees already en route to Shanghai would, and would not, be permitted to land at Shanghai.

Well informed sources yesterday told THE CHINA PRESS that this was the major issue now under discussion. The Shanghai Municipal Council, it is stated, holds that there is no room for refugees south of Soochow Creek. However, on "humanitarian" grounds the Council claims that the emigres should be permitted to land—but that they should reside north of the creek.

The Japanese, on the other hand, point to their decree that all European Jewish emigres residing in the "occupied" sectors of the International Settlement should register by August 16, which is today, and that no further residential permits would be issued.

Japanese Also Willing

The Japanese authorities, it is reported, are also willing to admit the emigres into the International Settlement on "humanitarian" grounds, provided they reside south of the Creek.

Meanwhile, emigres yesterday flooded the city's photo studios in an effort to register within today's deadline. Photographs are required under the registration decree issued by the Japanese Naval Landing Party last week.

It was estimated yesterday that by today's deadline no fewer than 10,000 refugees will be registered with the Japanese authorities. They are already registered with the German Consulate-General here.

23156

CHINA PRESS.

AUG 16 1939

The Wandering Jew

FEW will deny that the ban on Jewish emigres here is a severe blow to the hapless thousands of men, women and children driven from their homes by the forces of intolerance and bigotry. It is still uncertain if the approximately 5,000 emigres who are at present *en route* here will be affected by the decree or not. If their landing in Shanghai is prevented, the world may yet witness a repetition of the famous S. S. St. Louis case, with the attendant death, misery and heartaches.

As the position was on Monday, the municipal authorities in both the Settlement and the Concession were prepared to allow these 5,000 persons to land and reside in this city, provided the Japanese authorities here lifted partially their ban on the residence of new emigres north of Soochow Creek. If the Japanese remain adamant, the municipal councils will have no alternative but to forbid the landing of new emigres in Shanghai, whether they are already *en route* here or still in Europe.

If the problem of the 5,000 emigres is satisfactorily solved, the ban on the entry of emigres here—however unhappy a measure—must be recognized as inevitable. Devastated by war and unable to provide work even for its own permanent population, Shanghai has been called upon in the past year to give refuge, sustenance and employment to between 15,000 and 20,000 newcomers.

These arrivals were on the whole unprepared for life here. A vast majority of them were of trades and professions in which they had to compete with Chinese craftsmen. The doctors, dentists, lawyers and bankers found themselves up against equally severe competition with the established foreign and Chinese professional men in the city. The bulk of the newcomers could speak neither English nor Chinese.

The majority of the emigres landed here without funds and were compelled to seek refuge in the numerous camps in Wayside, where living conditions were as near to insufferable as they could possibly be.

It is easy, therefore, to imagine the conditions which would have been created here by the arrival of additional thousands of unprepared, moneyless emigres. The ban has not only protected the city from the burden of supporting thousands of unemployed, and often unemployable, newcomers, but will also give the 15,000 emigres already here a fair chance to make a living.

One major sore uncovered by last week's Japanese decree was the continued refusal of the Japanese authorities here to co-operate with the two municipal councils in the solution of pressing civic problems. The decision was made by the Japanese here unilaterally and the Shanghai Municipal Council, which still theoretically enjoys authority over the Settlement area north of the creek, was neither consulted nor informed of the move.

Furthermore, the steps taken by the Japanese and the municipal authorities served to show once again that the influx of emigres into Shanghai is not a local issue, but must be considered as a part of the international refugee problem.

The various local committees have done sterling work in accommodating the emigres and finding employment for them, but they cannot be expected to cope with this tremendous question indefinitely. The magnitude and the urgency of the problem justify immediate municipal appeal for aid to the Evian Committee. If this is not done promptly, Shanghai will have but itself to blame for the difficulties it is bound to encounter in the near future.

~~1917~~5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REG'STRY
No. S. B. D. 5422
Date

CHINA PRESS.

JUN 28 1939

862 Refugees Arrive; More To Land Today

More than 800 emigre men, women and children arrived in Shanghai yesterday by two vessels, bringing the total number of European refugees in Shanghai to approximately 12,000.

The Italian liner, Conte Biancamano, brought in 827 emigres, while the French boat, Chenonceaux of the Messageries Maritimes brought 35 more.

All have been accommodated in camps situated in the eastern sector of Wayside and Yangtszepoo, except 100 who have found private quarters.

Accommodation will also be available to the 339 refugees who are arriving this morning on board the specially chartered German vessel Usaramo, which will reach Shanghai this morning after a long journey from Europe via South Africa.

In this group there will be 114 couples, 50 children, 142 bachelors and 33 single women.

CHINA PRESS,

JUN 27 1939

Off The Record

Who's Who

We have received many an inquiry regarding the identity of J. Berglas, the German industrialist, who announced the ambitious plan of transplanting 100,000 European refugees to Yunnan. Although our reporter who covered the story is unable to give much detailed information on Mr. Berglas' career before he came to Shanghai, we have been told that at one time he was a leading light in Germany's industrial life. Among other things, he was the owner of a large textile mill which bears his name. He is not exactly a newcomer to Shanghai. Several years ago, he paid a visit to this city and was the guest of a number of important industrialists, bankers and merchants here including a number of important Germans.

CHINA PRESS.

MAY 30 1939

Dominica Offers Fertile Land To Jewish Refugees

100,000 Emigres Offered Homes And Work If They Promise To Stay On Farms

(United Press)

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, D. R., Apr 28.—The Dominican Republic is bringing to completion a plan whereby up to 100,000 homeless refugees from Europe can be settled in the vast, fertile though undeveloped agricultural regions of the island.

The plan has the approval of refugee leaders of the United States and will be announced, in all probability, this year when Generalissimo Rafael L. Trujillo visits the United States to confer with the state department and to perfect details with representatives of international refugee groups.

The Dominican Republic, although larger than Belgium—it is approximately the size of Portugal—has but 1,600,000 inhabitants. The neighboring country of Haiti with half its area, has twice the population. The republic finds that more than half its area is fertile, untilled land suitable for crop production.

The refugee plan is predicated upon the belief that the Dominican Republic must grow in its rural centers, rather than in its urban districts. Hence this projected plan for refugee settlement discourages those who would settle in its score or more of larger cities. In fact, it offers concessions to those who will promise to settle in virgin territory.

Sugar Cane Paradise

Rich, loamy topsoil extending down a dozen feet or more, coupled with a dry, warm climate make the island particularly well adapted to the cultivation of sugar cane (its major crop), tobacco, coffee, coconuts, rice, bananas, Indian corn, potatoes, beans, onions, peanuts, pineapples, lemons, oranges, cotton and precious woods. It likewise is rich mineral resources of gold, iron, and copper.

It is from the exploitation of these products that the government hopes to reap its return for making the island a haven for refugees. To induce refugees, entire families if possible, to settle there, the Dominican government will, it is understood, offer these concessions:

1. Waiver of the $500 entry fee required of all Jews settling there if they will agree to engage in agriculture.
2. Providing of free farm lands to settlers, with the guarantee of a ready, stable market for their products at the prevailing prices.
3. Providing of farm homes, and living accommodations for the refugees while these are being built.
4. Providing of farm implements and expert advice on farm production for the immigrant-agriculturists.

On one phase of this refugee program, government officials remain adamant. They insist that those who come to the Dominican Republic to engage in farming remain on the farms. They point emphatically to Brazil's experience in admitting Jewish agriculturists only to find the newcomers gravitating as fast as possible to the big cities.

Trade Important

They emphasize that the republic's expansion lies naturally in the agricultural regions. Ciudad Trujillo, Santiago de los Caballeros, San Pedro de Macoris, Samana, and other cities embrace the bulk of the island's population. All that the republic now produces either is absorbed at home or abroad—there is little or no wastage. Consequently, the future growth of the Dominican Republic lies in its foreign trade.

The Dominican refugee plan was the outgrowth of a survey by the International Refugee Conference. The plan was broached to President Jacinto B. Peynado of the Republic, Trujillo and other dignitaries by Alfred Houston, of the Joint Conference on refugees who visited the island in March. After extended discussion, Houston returned to the United States to report tentative approval of the plan. It is expected that he will confer with Trujillo during the latter's projected visit to Washington this summer.

Although figures are not available, Jewish migration to this island where Christopher Columbus made his first visit to the new world, has not been extensive during the past few years. The $500 levy has been in many cases prohibitive.

Waiver of this levy, plus the eagerness of the government to aid in the settlement of these homeless on farms, is confidently expected to increase the foreign infiltration once the plan is accepted. Additional financing by groups interested in the refugee problem is held to be an added lure to those who have no homes and don't know where to go.

CHINA PRESS

01324

MAY 19 1939

OFF THE RECORD

Jews On War

Anent some talk, overheard earlier this week with regard to the stand which Jews, now out of Germany, would adopt in the event that the Third Reich becomes involved in an actual war.

Four persons were grouped in the conversation. Three of them, old residents of Shanghai, gave free rein to their opinions in the half hour or so in which the subject was discussed. The fourth person, who chanced to be this writer, listened to what the others had to day, said nothing himself.

Feeling that the matter might prove of general interest, your Silent One went deeper into the topic the next day, and queried eight German-Jewish refugees here on the question,

Their answers:

1) Freedom. I will fight only for democracy.

2) If I am not too old I would help all I can for France, America or England.

3) If there comes a war I can fight only against Germany.

4) Truly, I would be glad to get a chance to fight for any army against Germany.

5) Against Germany. I would give a different answer to you if there was another Government.

6) I want to forget everything. Only for the dake of real peace(pause) I will go to war.

7) (Reply identical with No. 3)

8) I fought before for Germany, but it was a different country. Now I will fight against Germany, and maybe it will change again.

Desk FILE

DR.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

19/5

700 Emigre Arrivals Are Given Refuge

CHINA PRESS.
09169
MAY 16 1939

Housed In Synagogue, Embankment Building And Ward Road Camp

Working feverishly, the European Jewish Refugee Committee here has managed to place satisfactorily more than 700 German-Jewish emigre men, women and children into shelter after they had arrived on the specially-chartered Lloyd Triestino liner Giulio Cesare yesterday morning.

Before dusk, the refugees were distributed in the Embankment Building, "clearing house" of Shanghai refugees," the Beth Aharon Synagogue, 50 Museum Road, and in the Ward Road refugee camp.

Kitchens went to work immediately, and soon after their arrival here, the refugees were partaking of their first hot meal in Shanghai.

With the arrival of these 700, the total of refugees in Shanghai soared well over the 9,000 mark. Before the end of the current month, this figure may hop to 12,000.

McNutt Explains

In direct contrast with the desperate refugee situation in Shanghai is the treatment of the problem by the Philippines, as explained by Mr. Paul V. McNutt, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, in the course of a press interview yesterday morning.

The sensible handling of the question by Filipino authorities is of course due largely to their power to control the influx of refugees, while none can refuse emigres admittance into Shanghai.

There are some 500 emigres in the Philippines, and each is well placed and employed. The Filipino officials select carefully from among the refugees, allowing only those to enter who have a definite place in the community and can be nothing if not an asset to the Philippines as a whole.

Questioned regarding the plan of the Philippines to found a German-Jewish colony in the country, Mr. McNutt, who played a big role in evolving the plan, revealed that an American Commission was at presenting inspecting suitable locations. Mindanao appeared most favorable at present. The plan is only in its embryo stage, he pointed out.

To Hold 10,000

When and if successfully organized, the Jewish colony in the Philippines is to involve the settlement of 10,000 Jews. Whether or not these colonizers would be handpicked he did not state, but indicated that it was only natural for the Philippines to admit only such men as would be of value.

Even if the colony plan is not realized, Mr. McNutt explained, there is room for many more refugees in the Philippines, if they are the right sort of people. "It is only natural that a young and growing country as the Philippines should have many vacancies for specialists and technical experts," he remarked.

The refugees have been well received by the Filipinos, he stated, and they have now become completely absorbed in their respective communities. He had only praise for the emigres, stating that they were doing their utmost to fit into the general plan of things.

D. S. Pitk
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CHINA PRESS.

MAY 1 3 1939

Jewish Emigre Group Facing Big Problem

No Accommodation Yet Found For 700 New Arrivals Monday

For the first time since German-Jewish refugees began to flood Shanghai by the hundreds the European Jewish Refugee Committee is facing what today seems an almost unsurmountable difficulty.

Seven hundred refugees are arriving in Shanghai Monday morning on the specally chartered Lloyd Trestino liner Julio Cesare. The committee has still to find a shelter for these people, for there is no accommodation available in the congested camps where more than 2,000 are housed already.

But with 700 men, women and children practically in its hands, the committee is not panicky. Dr. Kurt Marx, secretary, has pointed out that since the refugees first started to pour in by large numbers, the "state of emergency" has never been lifted. "We never know today what we'll have tomorrow," he explained.

These 700 do not comprise the total by any means, he pointed out. There are three other ships bringing refugees here Monday, but these are small vessels. They carry on board anywhere from one refugee to a group of 50.

The refugees will be sheltered somehow. Larger groups have come in, and to date none has been forced to sleep on the streets or miss a meal.

Next large group is due here Friday by the Norddeutscher Lloyd liner Scharnhorst. More than 100 are landing. The Victoria, another Lloyd Triestino passenger ship expected here May 22, is bringing several hundreds.

06827

CHINA PRESS.

MAY 8 1939

440 More Jews Arrive Here From Germany

Arrivals Include 50 Children, Many Women

Carrying their humble belongings, another 440 Jewish refugees from Germany arrived in Shanghai yesterday aboard the Italian liner Conte Rosso. The new arrivals brought the total of European refugees here to about 8,000.

Fifty of the arrivals are children, who smiled broadly as they landed at the Customs Jetty at about 6 o'clock in the afternoon.

A few of the less fortunate refugees who took sick while they were on board the vessel were taken by physicians of the European Refugee Committee to the Jewish Refugee Hospital on Whashing Road. Their condition, however, was regarded as not serious.

Interviewed by a representative of THE CHINA PRESS many of the refugees indicated that they had served their time in a concentration camp back in their motherland.

Refuse To Talk

Fearful of Nazi vengeance, none of them, however, dare to relate the experiences which they went through back in the country where they are no longer wanted.

The local Committee has found accommodations for about 100 of the new arrivals in the Embankment Building while scores of others are being cared for by the relief body in the temple on Museum Road.

A few of the refugees were received by relatives who had preceded them here and who were able to provide them with temporary lodging.

According to some of the arrivals, the voyage from Europe was warm and comfortable nearly all the way. Very few aboard the liner experienced sea-sickness, it was stated.

Meanwhile, it was learned yesterday that scarlet fever continued to spread in local camps as more than 75 of the camp inmates had already been taken to the emergency isolation hospital on Chaoufoong Road.

Discarded Toys Wanted

Accerding to Chief Inspector L. J. Self, of the S.M.C. Public Health Department in charge of refugee camps, the hospital has been called upon to care for many children afflicted with the disease.

Since these children are isolated from friends and relatives, the hope was expressed that generous Shanghailanders might help to provide them with discarded dolls or small toys.

Donors are requested either to get in touch with the European Refugee Committee or with Mr. Self at his office in the S.M.C. Administration Building.

CHINA PRESS.

MAY 7 1939

06808

New Emigres To Be Met By Bad Epidemic

450 Approach Shanghai As Scarlet Fever Rages In Camps

As the local Jewish Refugee Committee yesterday feverishly sought to provide for 450 more emigres scheduled to arrive here aboard the Conte Rosso this afternoon, victims of scarlet fever continued to pour into the emergency isolation hospital on Chaoufoong Road.

According to the latest figure available last night, the number had swelled to 75. Most of these patients came from camps in Hongkew and were chiefly adults.

The benefit show which was scheduled to be held in the Embankment Building on Tuesday evening has been cancelled because of the fear of possible infection.

Have Enough Nurses

Although the situation is definitely serious, Mr. Paul Kumor, a member of the committee last night told THE CHINA PRESS that an actual slack in the number of new cases was noted yesterday. During the day about 15 patients came in, in contrast with 20 per day since Wednesday.

Volunteers from among the refugees themselves are nursing the victims. Contrary to a report published by a contemporary yesterday afternoon, no difficulty is being experienced on the nursing score, there being enough to handle the problem, it was learned.

The most generally accepted explanation for the epidemic is that it was brought in by some of the recently-arrived emigres. It was pointed out that hitherto a general spread of scarlet fever was practically unknown in Shanghai.

It was emphasized last night that the run-down physical condition of the refugees is in large measure responsible for the swift spread of the desease in local camps. Lack of proper nourishment and general hardship were said to have greatly weakened the resistance of the emigres.

S.M.C. Co-operating

The Shanghai Municipal Health Department is giving the fullest co-operation to the refugee committee, it was said.

When the scarlet fever first broke out the Council offered 15 beds in the Chinese isolation hospital, that being the only space available. However, it was immediately realized that accommodation would be inadequate, so an emergency center was hastily organized on Chaoufoong Road.

The Conte Rosso, bring 450 more refugees, is expected to dock at about 2 p.m. The tender will reach the Customs Jetty two hours later, at 4 o'clock.

CHINA PRESS.

APR 27 1939

04375

Refugees Here Offered Land In Abyssinia

Jewish Emigres Given Land By Italian Government

The Italian government has already allocated large tracts of rich soil in Ethiopia for cultivation and development by German-Jewish refugees, a letter from Vienna received here yesterday revealed.

The letter came from a Jewish relief body in Vienna organized by a Netherlands millionaire, Mr. F. V. Gheel Gildemeester, and Mr. Arthur Kuffler, Austrian proprietor of the largest breweries in Central Europe. The aim of the organization is to aid every Jew desiring to leave Germany but without funds to do so. Thousands have received passage money from this committee already, including many who are now in Shanghai.

The letter reveals that the Italian Government has indicated that it will extend all possible co-operation to the committee in settling Jewish refugees on farms in Ethiopia. Already the organization has at its disposal large tracts of arable land which it will offer Jewish emigres who agree to colonize Italy's African conquest.

In its letter to Shanghai, the Vienna body asks for the names of all men or families desiring to cultivate Abyssinian land, and details about such emigres as are able to obtained funds from emigres abroad and are desirous of establishing industrial enterprises in Ethiopia.

The Vienna committee, however, seems to have rather exaggerated reports regarding emigres in Shanghai. Although there are not more than 7,500 refugees here at present, the letter indicates that reports in Vienna place emigres here at from 10,000 to 17,000, and that their condition here is such that they "only await death."

FILE

P. A. to D. G. (Sp. Br.)

CHINA PRESS.

APR 26 1939

800 Refugees Arrive; Swell Total To 7,000

More than 800 German-Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai yesterday with the Conte Biancamano, which took them on at Genoa. Together with the landing here of more than 220 emigres from the Gneisenau Monday, the total of Jewish emigres in Shanghai now stands at more than 7,000.

Of these, only a little more than 4,500 are being cared for by the European Jewish Refugee Committee, the remainder having funds of their own or either friends or relatives who aid them financially.

Yesterday's new arrivals proceeded from the ship to the "clearing house," the central office of the European Jewish Relief Committee of the Embankment Building. Accommodation has already been arranged for them, and the majority will be put up at the new refugee center on Chaufoong Road.

CHINA PRESS.

APR 16 1939

Tourist Office For Shanghai Is Opened In Heart Of Vienna

A Tourist Office for Shanghai has been opened in the heart of Vienna and the place is literally crowded every day, according to information received here from authentic sources yesterday.

The office is located just across the street from the Gestapo Headquarters in the Hotel Metropol, the place where Dr. Kurt von Schuschnigg, former Chancellor of Austria, was kept prisoner until a few weeks ago.

Whether the Gestapo has anything to do with the agency is not known in Shanghai but the fact that offices are just across the street from each other leaves plenty of room for speculation. It is estimated that between 200 and 300 people visit the office every day.

03875

CHINA PRESS.

APR 14 1939

Refugee Jews In Desperate Straits Here

Committee Cables Abroad For Funds; Has Enough For Only 3 Weeks

Urgent cables asking for immediate contributions flowed over transocean cables last night, when the European Jewish Refugee Committee sent desperate appeals to the world's largest democratic centers including New York, Paris and London.

The committee has on hand sufficient funds to maintain destitute refugees here for another three weeks, it is calculated. Unless more funds will be forthcoming by then, the emigres face starvation. It is stated that more than 3,000 are entirely dependent upon the committee for their daily bread.

Because of this need for strict economy, the committee has decided that, from May 1, no house or food allowance will be given refugees living outside of camps. Instead, accommodation has been prepared for them at a large camp at 680 Chaufoong Road, which will be able to shelter more than 1,000 emigres.

The present allowance for refugees living outside the eastern district centers is approximately $45 per head monthly. On the other hand, it requires not more than 50 cents daily to feed an emigre in one of the camps. The savings effected from this move will be considerable, it is believed.

CHINA PRESS,
APR 13 1939

.03847
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

$170,000 Co
To Finance
Local Emigres

350 Set Up In Business As 270 Others Find Employment Here

TOTAL OF 1,082 NOW INDEPENDENT

Laundry, Soap Factory, Theater Said Due To Be Opened Shortly

By GEORGE LEONOF

To set up some of the thousands of German-Jewish refugees who flocked into Shanghai in business, thus make them self-sustaining, the committee in charge of a special finance fund has established 350 Jewish emigres in business.

The cost of this project was $170,000—all the funds the committee had and which included Sir Victor Sassoon's large donation of $150,000.

The establishment of these 350 in business has made a total of 690 emigres independent, as most of the men set up in various businesses had families.

270 Others Employed

In addition, 270 emigres have either found employment in Shanghai or have been financed in business privately, with the result that an additional number of 392 refugee men, women and children were made self-sustaining.

The total of emigres who now live on private incomes has soared to 1,082, leaving a little more than 5,000 to be taken care of by the European Jewish Refugee Committee.

Since their arrival, the proportion of refugees who have been able to look after themselves has been approximately 20 per cent. Without the $170,000 finance fund, however, the level would have dropped considerably.

New Projects Reported

Among the new projects said to be opening here shortly are a modern laundry employing latest-type machinery, a soap factory and a second-run movie house. Particulars regarding these enterprises are yet not available, but it is thought that they will afford employment to two-score refugees or more.

Other businesses which have opened were small stores which have not given employment to refugees other than the subsidized owner and his family. These small shops are dealing in everything from provisions to evening gowns.

Professional men, of whom only a small percentage reaches Shanghai, are most fortunate in the matter of employment, since there is a definite dearth of specialists in Shanghai. Doctors, engineers and such find it comparatively easy to secure work, although at wages which they would have ridiculed under different circumstances.

No. 1
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03848

Tailors In Demand

Of the petty artisans, tailors and cutters are in demand. There is also a limited demand for maitres d'hotel.

Most of the thousands of emiges who have come to find new homes in Shanghai are either office workers or those who formerly worked in various stores. They cannot find work in Shanghai not because of inefficiency, but because business here is conducted largely in Chinese and English, languages which are completely strange to most of them

The continued flight of Jews from Germany and such parts of Central Europe occupied by Hitler makes it evident that the Jewish refugee problem has come to Shanghai to stay. It is because of this that the need here is felt nor for improvised, temporary plans, but for a long-range program which will ensure the sustenance and give employment to the emigres already in Shanghai and the 5,000 that are expected to arrive before the end of the year.

Plans Considered

While some circles are already working on such a program, others state that it is impractical even to consider it at present, when the immediate needs of the refugees have not yet received proper attention.

The task of caring for the refugees would not have been so difficult, it is felt, had it not been for the current hostilities, which isolated Shanghai and placed the brunt of the burden on this city alone.

Few emigres have found work in China outside of Shanghai, except that a handful of emigre doctors were absorbed by inland missions and some by the Chinese government. Under normal circumstances, it was pointed out, refugees might have been sent to Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Peiping and Nanking. Except for Tientsin, the other towns and cities would not be able to accommodate more than a few, but they might have helped.

CHINA PRESS

APR 1 2 1939

3,000 Emigres Expected To Reach Shanghai Next Month

More Than $13,000 Daily Required To Maintain 6,500

WORLD SUPPORT URGENTLY NEEDED

Refugees Said Trickling In By Scores, Hundreds By Every Ship

By GEORGE LEONOF

Approximately $350,000 per month, or more than $10,000 daily are required to shelter and feed 6,500 German-Jewish refugees now in Shanghai—the one port where, because of its present unsettled status and the absence of officials authorized to examine passports, they could land freely.

Much has been done for the refugees, but their ever increasing numbers, with no end in their trek eastwards in view, has finally brought the seriousness of the situation home to the man on the street.

Their number in Shanghai is given as 6,500, but this, at best, is a vaguely approximate figure. More than 6,000 are registered with the committee in charge of emigre affairs, and it is not known exactly how many there are who have not cared to register with the committee because they have income of their own. The figure is the barest minimum, and some place their actual number as much nearer to 8,000.

3,000 Due In May

Where the situation is really ominous, however, is in its future aspects. It has been calculated that the world capacity for refugee absorption is 3,000 per month. Next month more than 3,000 Jewish fugitives from national-socialism are expected to arrive in Shanghai alone.

They are to come in three steamers, all of which are making special trips to the Far East in order to bring their refugee cargoes to Shanghai. The Giulio Cesare, a Lloyd Triestino boat, is bringing 1,600 Jewish men, women and children to Shanghai from Central Europe. Two German steamers, carrying 1,500 emigres between them, are coming to Shanghai by way of Cape Town.

The German vessels have been chartered to take on German Jews expelled from the Reich by the Gestapo. Although the refugees paid 2,000 marks each for passage, the ships are rounding the Cape because they did not have the necessary foreign exchange with which it is necessary to pay the charge of crossing the Suez Canal.

May Swell To 10,000

The refugee total will thus swell to 10,000 in Shanghai by the end of the next month. Somehow, somewhere, the committee each month must obtain nearly $1,000,000 to ensure their sustenance.

Needless to say, such funds cannot be raised in Shanghai, whose residents, at best, can only contribute a fraction of the amount required.

"It is perhaps possible to raise a million or two," one official told us, "but when nearly $1,000,000 become a monthly demand, why, we just get lost. We don't know whom to turn to."

Just how the committee has managed to ensure board and lodging for every refugee in Shanghai in the past, and continues to do so at present, seems a miracle even to those men who succeeded in achieving it. Scraping here and there, borrowing elsewhere, and helped by last-minute donations, they have somehow managed to care for approximately 7,000 human beings whose only alternative would be to starve.

Last-Minute Donations

Funds were obtained methodically, of course, but only a small portion of the funds required was secured. The remainder has been collected by impromptu methods. Much-needed money was donated—without the slightest warning—just when the situation seemed desperate.

The arrivals next month by the three special refugee ships will not put an end to immigration into Shanghai for that month; they are merely special ships.

In addition, there will be the regular Lloyd Triestino ships, arriving bi-weekly, which will bring on an average of 300 to 500 refugees each. The Conte Biancamano, due here on Tuesday, April 25, is bringing approximately 600 men, women and children.

Faced with the prospect of raising twice as much money as it did before, committeemen are working overtime. Some seem to think that it is a hopeless task unless foreign governments can be induced to contribute donations for the maintenance of refugees in Shanghai, others, more optimistic, are working out plans for approaching the League of Nations.

Live In Camps

Meanwhile, refugees here live largely in camps, of which there are four. Bachelors and families are separated, and all live sparsely under conditions which most of them are completely unsuited for.

Wayside and Yangtszepoo districts are largely populated by these refugees, many of whom trudge across the Soochow Creek bridges daily in search of employment, temporary or permanent, which might provide an income and some, if only a fraction, of the comforts they had been accustomed to prior to the rise of Adolf Hitler.

This is the outline of the present refugee situation in Shanghai, the seriousness of which has frequently been underestimated because of the quiet, uncomplaining manner in which the committee has been operating.

But the committee itself is far from calm. There are no reserve funds whatsoever, and at any minute a turn for the worse will mean that hundreds of men, women and children will face a hungry tomorrow.

03306

CHINA PRESS.

APR 1 2 1939

International Aid For Refugees

ON several occasions in the past this journal has pointed out that Shanghai cannot be expected to shoulder alone the whole burden of relief for Jewish emigres now living in this city. The refugee question, which is international in nature, can only be solved by international co-operation.

Our contention, as outlined above, probably deserves more concerted attention of relief organizations here and abroad at this moment than ever before. In Shanghai today, there are already some 6,000 Jewish emigres who are registered with the organization in charge of relief work. In addition, there are another 1,000 refugees who are not registered with the committee in charge.

To provide relief and to secure employment for some 7,000 people is a task which alone will tax the resources of any city regardless of the size of its purse or the generosity of its heart. But this is not all. In addition to the refugees who are already here, some 3,000 more are expected next month. Thus Shanghai will shortly have on its hands some 10,000 Jewish refugees. The number alone will probably give some idea as to the size of the relief job which this city must tackle.

The problem of Jewish refugees in Shanghai is a thing which has probably come to stay. Consequently no plan can be truly adequate in meeting the situation unless it is formulated on a long-range basis. Shanghai today has no permanent organization which is able to raise some $350,000 monthly for the relief of Jewish refugees.

In the light of this situation, we urge that pressure be brought on foreign governments and foreign relief organizations to give Shanghai the cooperation it rightly and urgently needs. It has been a tragic fact that many countries and cities while glibly talking about humanitarian assistance to Jewish refugees at the same time bar the entrance of the emigres. Shanghai threw open its doors. It has extended a willing hand in helping the refugees. Will the rest of the world give this city the necessary assistance in order to continue its work?

CHINA PRESS.

APR 4 1939

03562
Date

Four Hundred European Refugees Arrive Here On Eve Of Passover

Conte Verdi Brings Modern "Exodus" Of Jews From Continent; Registration Of Newcomers Scheduled To Begin This Morning

On the eve of the Easter festival which marks the exodus of Jews from Egypt, more than 400 refugees from Europe landed in Shanghai yesterday morning, and their promised land was but a former school building, situated in Ward Road.

Not much—but there was gratitude, and a forlorn hope to be seen in the faces of those despairing people when they stepped ashore from the Italian liner Conte Verdi to face a strange new world, and found hospitality awaiting them.

From the youngest, a four months' old babe, to the oldest, a patriarch of 75 summers, arrangements to take care of all of them had been made in advance, and those who were not met by previously arrived relatives, were quickly whisked off by members of the reception committee to quarters in the Ward Road school or the Embankment Building.

Crowd Meets Steamer

A dismal, cold wind blustered up the river as the vessel drew alongside, but on the wharf was one of the largest crowds which has met a steamer in Shanghai for two years. As the great liner moved her bulk slowly to the berth, anxious, searching eyes altered with a swift glow of sudden recognition; joyful, tearful greetings were flung back and forth, and suddenly the fond embraces of re-united husbands and wives, parents and children.

There were many children among those exiles from a changing Germany and Austria, but they were less conscious of the tragedy of their grim situation than their parents and elders, whose silent apathy was all too apparent.

Among the huge crowd which thronged the wharf was Julius Weinberger, chief of the Ward Road Camp, there to welcome his wife and child with eager arms, but not forgetting also the fine work he has accomplished already in the establishment and organization of refugees.

Pass Through Storm

Most of the new arrivals appeared to be in good health, but, according to the stories they told, their woes were added to when the Conte Verdi ran into a heavy storm approaching Hongkong, incapacitating most of them.

THE CHINA PRESS learned last night that arrangement had been made for the free distribution of Matzoh, the unleavened bread used in celebrating the Feast of the Passover.

Official registration of the newcomers with the refugee relief body will begin this morning, it was stated yesterday.

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CHINA PRESS.

APR 4 1939

03559

Emigres For S.M.P.

Shanghai Municipal Police are finding material for their depleting ranks among the German-Jewish refugees flocking into Shanghai. Two emigres have already been taken on as foreign officers of the force. It is expected that more enlistments will follow.

It is not yet common knowledge, but the S.M.P. is having a hard time keeping its foreign officers, especially in the lower ranks. These hand in their resignations as soon as their terms end. Most of them, however, serve on the force long enough to merit home leave. Then, you see, the S.M.C. pays for the trip back home and for five to seven months besides.

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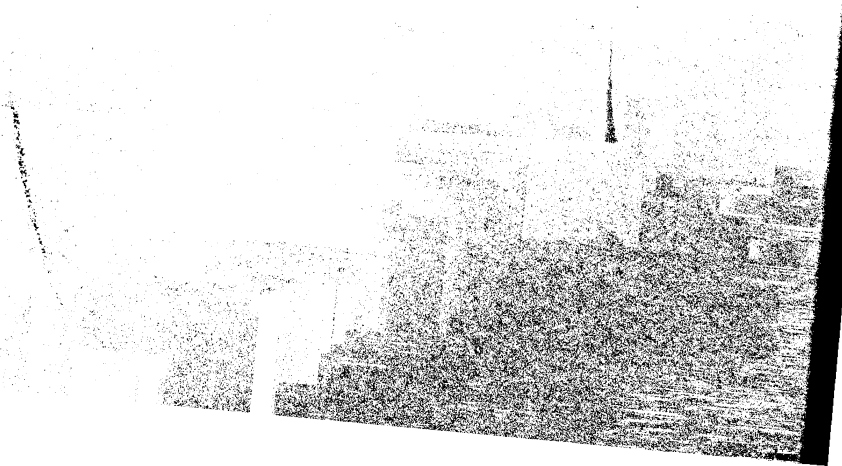
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CHINA PRESS.

MAR 24 1939

Off The Record

GERMAN Nazis in Shanghai seem to have a fairly efficient Gestapo branch right within this city, it seems. Not long ago a 100-per-cent Aryan was on friendly terms and often seen with a German-Jewish refugee. He received a notice from a local German organization stating that his meetings with the non-Aryan emigre were known and disapproved. It was suggested that they be stopped.

The note was neither in long-hand nor typewritten, but a printed circular with blank spaces to be filled in. Evidently, they are prepared by the hundreds.

D.S. Pitts notes: Information
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CHINA PRESS.

JAN 12 1939

A Jewish Settlement

A CHIUNGKING dispatch indicates that the National Government is seriously considering the possibility of creating settlement areas for the Jewish refugees who are victims of racial persecution in Germany. The news is indeed encouraging. At the time when the first batches of refugees arrived in Shanghai we ventured the suggestion that with the opening of China's vast interior the demand for technicians may be partly met by utilizing the trained refugees in our midst.

The suggestion was made for two reasons. Firstly, the refugees that have journeyed to this country have been concentrated mostly in Shanghai. Their presence, cannot but raise problems of relief which may prove overwhelming in the course of time. Local charity may be taxed to the breaking point while trained talent may be wasted for want of employment. If channels may be found elsewhere, a dual purpose may be usefully served.

Secondly, among the refugees are numerous medical doctors and other technical experts whose services will be found most useful to the National Government, not only in the conduct of war but also in the greater task of current and post-war reconstruction. It would be superfluous to point out, as President Roosevelt and the ex-Kaiser once did, that the Jewish race has contributed greatly to science and art and to human progress generally. If the refugees are offered an opportunity to make use of their training and experience for the advancement of this country, infinite benefit may be derived both by the Government and the refugees themselves.

China has prided herself as the land of racial and religious tolerance. Among her peoples are races that have lived and thrived together for centuries. The Jewish settlement in Honan has proved the ability of the Chinese to absorb and the Jews to be assimilated. What has been accomplished there on a small scale may be repeated with even more magnificent results elsewhere.

Moreover, the Jewish people are peace-loving like the Chinese. They are good traders. They make good citizens for any nation that is generous enough to open its doors to them.

Only one thing may disrupt the present proposal. It is reported that some refugees have already been seeking shelter in areas occupied by the Japanese. If this is true, the action of a few may prejudice the interest of the many. The committee in charge of relief may do well to counsel caution in this respect, for once the die is cast it would be difficult to beseech understanding with the lawful government of this country.

FILE

02880

CHINA PRESS.

MAR 1 2 1939

Jewish Appreciation

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—It comes in the light of a difficult task to say properly "thank you" to the Chinese Government, whose considerations toward rehabilitating European Jewish refugees in this country, according to the news reports contained in your columns yesterday, will win the best admiration and praise of Jews and all right-minded people in the world, especially in the present time when China is carrying out her most serious national duties.

Of Jewish parentage, I was born in this country. Toward China and her people and my race I have always shared a dual loyalty. Many more, I would like to state, are there Jews like myself, who carry a similar feeling and often have been able to carry out some small service for the benefit of this country in which we live, notably among these being the Kadoorie family who have built several schools for the education of Chinese children, while Dr. Frederick Reiss's aid in medical work in China over many years cannot be unmentioned.

In Shanghai the Jewish community, aided generously by the gentile residents, have taxed themselves almost to the limit to assist the unfortunate arrivals from Germany and Austria during the past six months. Things were black and beginning to look more hopeless until the arrival of the news that considerations were underway for assistance from the Chinese Government.

Even should the situation remain in a state of consideration, Jews here, and all over the world for that matter, will be deeply grateful for the fact that a kind understanding has been shown by a nation who wished to serve a favor while met with her problems of distress. That is what makes it so completely difficult to say "thank you."

I cannot claim the voice of the Jewish people, but I have phrased their sentiment.

APSHEE LADOO.

March 11, 1939.

CHINA PRESS

MAR 1 1 1939

32643

China Plans Special Area For Emigres

Settlement In Provinces Of Southwest Mooted By Government

SPEELMAN DENIES RECEIVING CABLE

Reports Are Confirmed, However, By Cable From Chungking

That a tentative suggestion be made to Chungking that the Chinese government should allocate certain areas of China's southwest or northwest for the settlement of Jewish refugees from Europe was the substance of a cable received by Mr. M. Speelman, chairman of the local German-Jewish refugee committee, according to the China Weekly Review of today's issue.

The telegram, it is stated, was sent to Mr. Speelman by Mr. Hollington K. Tong, vice-minister of propaganda, now in Chungking. He asked for an expression of opinion from Shanghai's Jewry on the subject, and whether such a proposal should be made. He also wished to know whether it would be advisable to set up a semi-official agency to find work for emigre technicians in China, the China Weekly Review claims.

But in spite of the fact that The China Weekly Review reports that the Refugee Committee has manifested interest in the proposals, and is studying them from all angles, Mr. Speelman categorically denied that he had received any cable of this kind.

Questioned by THE CHINA PRESS he evinced surprise and enthusiasm. "That's fine," he exclaimed, "where did you get this news from?"

Confirmed By Reuter.

But that a move is on foot to grant fugitives from Hitlerism a settlement in China's interior, is confirmed by a Reuter cable of yesterday's date from Chungking. The dispatch claims that the Chinese government is giving the proposal serious consideration, but that the question of locality is still undecided.

According to the cable, Hainan Island was first considered a likely site for such a Settlement, but with the military operations on the island, the plan was abandoned. Under consideration are the southwest provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow, Sikong and Szechwan, the dispatch claims.

02644

Chungking Moots Plan

CHUNGKING, March 10.—(Reuters).—The Chinese Government is reported to be giving serious attention to the proposal for an asylum in China for Jewish refugees. The question of locality has not yet been decided.

Dr. H. H. Kung, President of the Executive Yuan and, concurrently, Minister of Finance, originally proposed to establish a Jewish settlement on Hainan Island, but the proposal had to be abandoned in view of the present Japanese military operations on the island.

The southwest provinces of Yunnan, Kweichow, Sikong and Szechwan have been suggested.

CHINA PRESS.

FEB 26 1939

Rumor 12,000 Emigres Due Here Denied

Not More Than 3,000 Are Expected; Visas Now Being Required

Reports that 12,000 German-Jewish emigres would reach Shanghai before the end of September this year were discounted by well-informed local circles yesterday. These quarters admitted the possibility of another 3,000 refugees being added to the already large local contingent of 3,500, but discredited the larger figure.

In close touch with the Jewish situation in Germany, these circles stated that it was now much harder for an emigre to leave the Reich for Shanghai than it was previously.

Must Obtain Visas

It is now necessary for Jewish emigres first to show Chinese visas, and to prove that they are either coming to Shanghai to ready jobs or that they will be taken care of by friends or relatives here. It is stated that the Reich will not any longer permit to leave for Shanghai refugees who will become public charges.

However, those who have already booked their passage, and this involves some 3,000 will be allowed to depart.

The immediate refugee situation in Shanghai is not causing too much anxiety. Accommodation and funds for the emigres now in the city are adequate, but this state of affairs will change for the worse within a month unless further funds are forthcoming, it is stated.

Live In 3 Homes

Outside of those who are living in private homes or with friends, emigres are now being put up at the bachelors' home on Ward Road, the family home at Wayside, and the Embankment Building.

A few are residing at the new building placed at the disposal of the emigres on Whashing Road. Plans for this building are not yet complete, but it is proposed that it should be converted into a hospital and infirmary, staffed by refugee physicians and nurses.

Whether or not this proposal will be adopted will be decided tomorrow afternoon, when a committee will meet to discuss the question.

If the hospital is set up as now planned, it is believed that it will be open to Shanghailanders other than German-Jewish emigres.

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CHINA PRESS.

JAN 29 1939

Letters Asked From German Emigres Here

Experiences Will Be Published In Book Form Shortly

German emigres will be able to help themselves by putting to use the experiences they have undergone, if plans announced by a publishing group in Stockholm succeed.

According to a letter to THE CHINA PRESS from the group, Messrs. Bermann-Fischer Verlak, the publisher intends to publish a volume of "Letters of German Refugees" which, similar to the "Letters of students killed in action," after the war, "shall give a picture of the second decisive and fateful experience of this generation."

"Facts and experiences which led to emigration, the contact with the new surrounding world, plans and hopes, disappointments and successes, external and internal difficulties, the whole measure of suffering—all that shall find expression in this volume in order to assemble the picture of the great common fate," the letter continues.

"We beg all writers and receivers of letters of refugees to send to us copies of these letters which they think worth while publishing—whether they contain facts or ideas or sentiments.

"Whosoever wants to communicate his experiences or ideas in a letter to us may be sure of the most sympathetic reception. The letters which will be treated in strict confidence, will be selected by the publisher in cooperation with Thomas Mann, Franz Werfel, Carl Zuckmayer and Alfred Doblin.

"We regret that for technical reasons it will be impossible to return letters. We beg also to send us a short biography of the person who writes the letters.

"In lieu of the usual royalties 15 per cent of the selling price as well as all moneys arising out of published translations will be send to the "Central Help Committee for the Refugees, Stockholm," which will take care of the distribution in accord with the High Commissioner in London.

"This letter will be published in every country of the world where emigrants live. — Bermann-Fischer Verlag A. B., Stockholm, Sturegplan 19."

FILE

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CHINA PRESS.

JAN 24 1939

New Gift To EmigresMade By Sassoon

25 Bales Of Artificial Silk, Cotton Piece Goods Given

FIRST CONSIGNMENT REACHES SHANGHAI

Donation To Be Placed At Disposal Of Committee

A second large gift to Jewish emigres in Shanghai has been made by Sir Victor Sassoon, it was learned yesterday by THE CHINA PRESS.

Following closely on his contribution of $150,000 late last year, Sir Victor has now donated 25 bales of cotton and artificial silk goods, to be placed at the disposal of the local relief committee, either for realization on the open market, or for clothing purposes.

Six of the 25 bales arrived from the Bombay office of Sir Victor's Indian cotton mill interests yesterday morning by the P. and O. liner Ranchi, and arrangements were being made for their immediate clearance through the Shanghai Customs.

It is reported that the remaining part of the gift will reach Shanghai at an early date, and that it has already left Bombay.

A gift of $150,000, it will be recalled, was made by Sir Victor Sassoon late last year to the local relief committee for the purpose of establishing Jewish emigres to Shanghai in business.

It was learned yesterday that further gifts have been made by leading members of the Jewish community in Shanghai, but the committee is still in need of funds.

00236

CHINA PRESS.
JAN 1 1939

New Emigre Group Of 400 Arrives Here

Local Body, Expecting Only 300, Given Small Surprise

The European Refugee Relief Association was given a surprise yesterday morning when 400 German-Jewish emigres arrived on the Potsdam and Conte Rosso. Only 300 were expected.

However, yesterday's arrivals, which bring the total of German-Jewish emigres in Shanghai to nearly 1,500, were all accommodated, at least temporarily.

Seventy were expected to land from the Potsdam, but when the ship arrived, there were approximately 120. The Conte Rosso, instead of landing 240 as per schedule, brought 280 to the city.

Among the fresh batch of emigres who made port yesterday, there were 28 children.

Most of the arrivals were accommodated at the local emigre clearing house, the Embankment Building, the first floor of which has been placed at the disposal of the European Refugee Relief Association by the Sassoon interests. The remainder were directed to private lodgings.

The child situation still requires the aid of Shanghai's homes. More than 150 children are now in Shanghai, living under makeshift conditions. Only 25 have been placed at the homes of local families who have offered to take temporary charge of the youngsters.

While at first emigre parents were loathe to part with their children, more and more are finding it advisable to give their children a comfortable, warm home until they themselves can settle down.

Once again the emigres spent hours before they passed through the Customs yesterday. Although the ships arrived early in the morning, it was not until after the noon hour that the last of the arrivals was shown to his quarters.

FILE

CHINA PRESS.

JAN 3 1939

The HILFFOND FUER DEUTSCHE JUDEN has removed its offices from 267 Kiangse Road to 1 South Tiendong Road, Embankment Building, Ground Floor, (Tel. 41083).

The name of the former HILFSFOND FUER DEUTSCHE JUDEN has been changed into "RELIEF SOCIETY FOR GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN JEWS" as per 1st January, 1939.

The Secretary.

20956

CHINA PRESS. JAN 1 5 1939

250 Jewish Emigres Due Here Today

Accommodations Being Rushed In Hongkew, Wayside Districts

With the arrival here today of 250 additional Jewish emigres in two groups the problem of caring for these people is becoming acute, it was authoritatively stated yesterday.

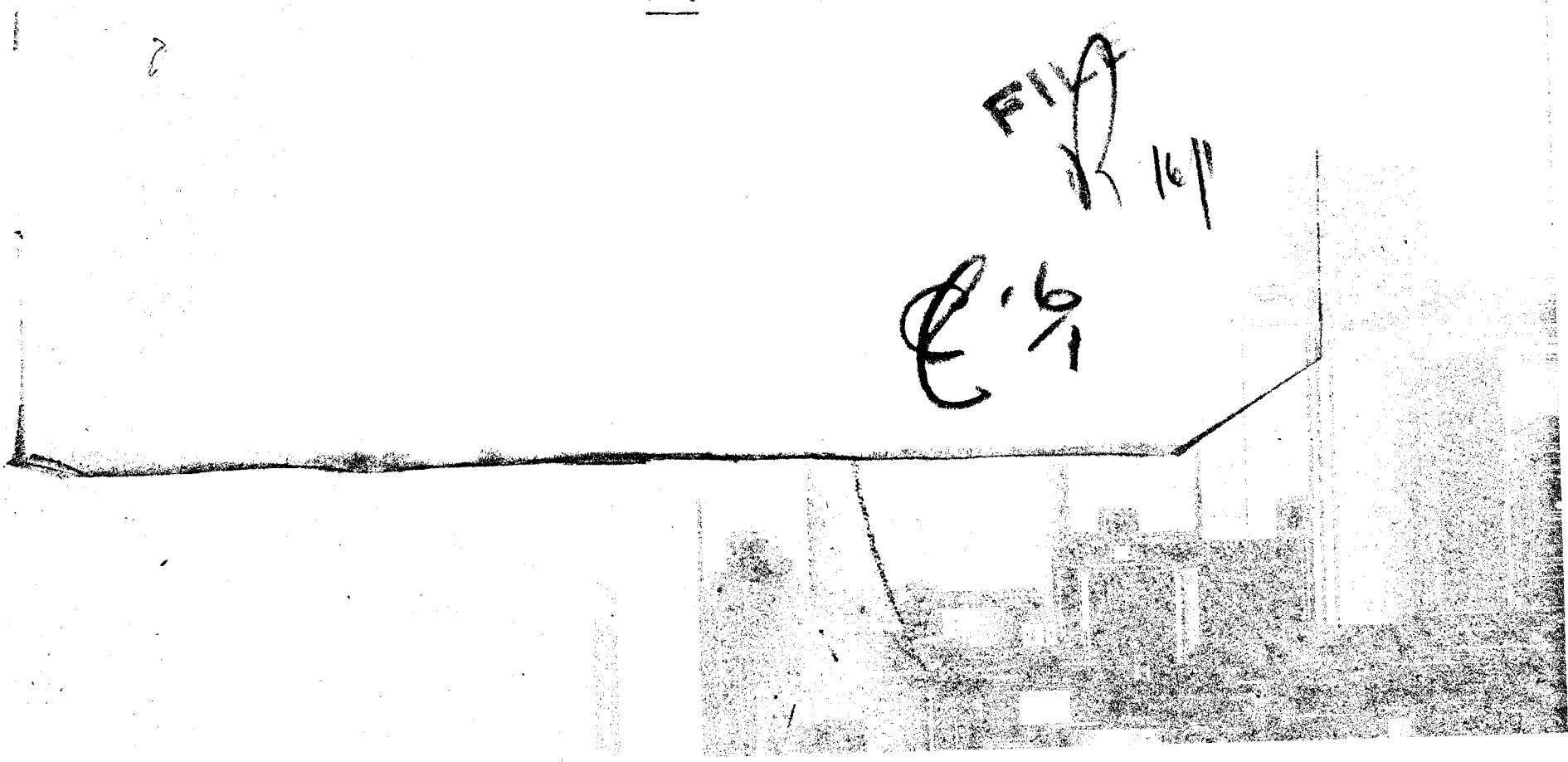
There are now approximately 1,500 of these refugees in Shanghai, it was pointed out, of whom only 20 per cent are able to care for themselves.

The $150,000 rehabilitation grant of Sir Victor Sassoon has relieved the distress somewhat and already new hope has entered the lives of many of these emigres. This grant, however, was made specifically to assist these people to enter business, which the committee believes is the best way of meeting the problem and avoiding employment difficulties in this city.

A sum of about $90,000 is required monthly, for the time being, it was stated, to maintain the emigres in living quarters and for the bare necessities of life. This sum has never been met, it was emphasized, and many of the new arrivals, have been living in almost deplorable conditions in consequence.

To alleviate this situation large buildings are being taken over and renovated in the Wayside and Hongkew district where it is expected all the refugees in need of assistance will be housed in the near future. A central food distribution system will then be inaugurated, committeemen declared, which will further decrease costs.

The former Customs Training School on Ward Road opposite the Ward Road jail, is the largest of these buildings and is expected to be ready for occupancy within two weeks. It is being renovated to accommodate 1,200 persons.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
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CHINA PRESS.

JAN 1 1 1939

Victoria Will Bring 200 German - Jewish Emigres Here Sunday

Soaring nearer the 2,000 mark with the arrival of each liner from Italy, the total of German-Jewish emigres in Shanghai will add up to more than 1,700 when the s.s. Victoria docks here Sunday with approximately 200 more fugitives from national-socialism.

The arrival of this new batch of emigres proves conclusively that nothing has yet been done to control emigration into this war-torn city.

CHINA PRESS
JAN 1 1 1939

Sassoon Makes Large Grant To Rehabilitation Fund For Jew Emigres

More Fugitives Here To Be Given Chance To Start Afresh

SPEELMAN HITS LOW PROPAGANDA

Dr. Baker To Co-operate In Plan To Economize Maintenance Costs

From his home in London Sir Victor Sassoon, local business magnate and the "richest foreigner in China," has remitted a large sum of money to the local committee in charge of the rehabilitation fund for German-Jewish emigres.

The rehabilitation fund, which was started not long ago by Sir Elly Kadoorie, Messrs. M. Speelman (chairman), Ellis Hayim, E. Kelen (former Austrian consul here), R. M. Joseph and E. M. Joseph, aimed at financing German-Jewish refugees here in various businesses.

The committee has already helped to establish doctors, tailors, and even a restaurant, among other things, but was running short of funds when Sir Victor cabled to announce a generous contribution. The amount of the contribution cannot be disclosed at present.

Tremendous Undertaking

"We try to help as many as we can," Mr. M. Speelman explained to a representative of THE CHINA PRESS yesterday, "but the size of the undertaking is clear enough when it is remembered that there are not less than 1,500 emigres in Shanghai today."

The rehabilitation fund, he pointed out, is distinct from the general fund, which provides for the maintenance of the emigres—for which $90,000 monthly is required at present.

"Once and for ever," Mr. Speelman declared yesterday, "I wish to dispel all malignant rumors that local employers are dismissing their workers to make place for the emigres. There is not an iota of truth in this statement, which if taken at its real value amounts to nothing short of propaganda fabricated by those who would like to see the Jewish emigres persecuted even here."

"Merely Fill Vacancies"

He admitted that quite a number of Jewish emigres have already found employment, but explained that in doing so they merely filled vacancies, and did not displace any other employee.

Citing examples, he told of a company which called him and asked if he could find one or two diesel motor specialists among the arrivals. He found two such specialists, and these were immediately hired. The company which hired them could not find such specialists in Shanghai despite constant advertising and inquiries.

"There is absolutely no discrimination among Jewish employers here," he stated, "and none that I know of has yet specified that any applicant for a vacancy must be of Jewish origin. This is more than I can say for other people who openly insert advertisements in the 'Wanted' columns insisting that applicants must be Aryans."

Cannot Continue Aid

He also pointed out that Shanghai cannot possibly continue to donate $90,000 monthly for the maintenance of these emigres. "The people here just cannot afford it," he pointed out.

Mr. Speelman revealed that the aid of the Shanghai International Red Cross has been solicited and promised in order that the maintenance of the emigres be put on a more economical basis. With its wealth of experience with Chinese refugees behind it, he explained, the Shanghai International Red Cross, if anybody, could help.

"Something will have to be done," admitted Dr. John Earl Baker, director of the Shanghai International Red Cross, when questioned yesterday by THE CHINA PRESS.

Thinks Economy Possible

Although he emphasized that the project was merely being discussed at present, he thought that his organization could evolve a diet whereby the emigres could be kept in nourishment, from the calory standpoint, for not more than $5 per head.

This would be a considerable saving, for at present food alone costs more than $30 per month per head.

"There is no use kidding anyone," Dr. Baker continued. "If the organization continues along its present lines, funds will run out in no time at all. There is not enough loose money in Shanghai to cover such expenditure."

Other officials were optimistic over the considerable boost given to the rehabilitation fund by Sir Victor Sassoon. The establishment of new businesses is not to be regarded as a burden, they felt. On the contrary, it meant that so much more money was being put into circulation here.

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 54
Date

CHINA PRESS.

JAN 8 1939

Reports S. M. C. Attempting To Bar Jewish Emigres From Landing Denied By Spokesman

No Request Made Of Japanese Consular Offices To Co-operate; Consular Body, However, Notified Of Situation's Serious Possibilities

Reports from Japan that the Shanghai Municipal Council has requested the Japanese Consular office here to adopt some measures whereby the influx of Jewish emigres into the Settlement be checked were denied by an S.M.C. spokesman yesterday.

The report in question was published in the Japan Times, a Tokyo English-language publication, on January 1 with the comment that "Japan, now in the midst of hostile operations in China, naturally does not desire to see political refugees flock into Japan, 'Manchukuo,' or North of Central China, much less desires to be made a tool of an anti-Jewish campaign of Britain in the Far East."

This report, THE CHINA PRESS was informed yesterday, is absolutely baseless.

It was indicated by the S.M.C. spokesman, however, that the Shanghai Municipal Council is taking a serious view of the present influx into the International Settlement of German emigres. But all that the Council has done has been to notify the consular body here of the possibilities of such a situation.

The report appearing in the Japan Times is not the first to hint at action by the S.M.C. to prevent continued arrival of the emigres here. There have been other reports which, however, likewise lacked foundation.

While the Shanghai Municipal Council is doubtlessly anxious that the local foreign emigre problem should not become too large to handle, there is nothing that can be done about it at present.

Two days ago THE CHINA PRESS revealed that not less than $90,000 were required monthly if the emigres are to be fed and sheltered here.

Already there are approximately 1,500 fugitives from national-socialism in Shanghai, of whom only 10 per cent are self-supporting. More are expected to arrive in Shanghai by the s.s. Victoria, which will dock here from Italy on January 15.

The spokesman of the Foreign Refugee Relief Association, in discussing the problem of caring for the emigres, informed THE CHINA PRESS that the problem of raising $90,000 is definitely not a local one. He declared that it is the responsibility of foreign governments to provide this sum, and revealed that efforts have already been made to obtain such financial assistance.

Meanwhile, THE CHINA PRESS learned that nothing can be done locally to prevent further groups of emigres from landing in Shanghai. There is no authority in Shanghai which can turn the emigres away from this city.

If there is to be any control at all over the movements of the German Jews who are escaping the current tide of intolerance in their country, it must come from that country in which these emigres embark from Shanghai—in most cases Italy, THE CHINA PRESS was informed.

If the Italian Government wishes to co-operate in this respect, it was pointed out, the home offices of the Lloyd Triestino and other shipping lines could refuse to sell tickets to these emigres who name Shanghai as their destination. And if other countries co-operate, they may exercise the same control.

It is not known here, however, whether attempts are being made to obtain such co-operation and control.

FILE

CHINA PRESS
JAN 6 1939

Jew Emigres Need $90,000 Monthly Here

Problem Of Raising Sum Said Not Local, But "For Governments"

ONLY 10 PERCENT SELF SUPPORTING

25 Refugee Children Still Live Away From Parents

No less than $90,000 is needed each month if the 1,500 German-Jewish emigres in Shanghai, only 10 per cent of whom are self-sustaining, are to have food and shelter.

These figures were revealed to THE CHINA PRESS yesterday by a member of the European Refugee Relief Association who added, "And all we have thus far, is sympathy."

He did not wish to create the wrong impression, and emphasized that Shanghai has done all it could. "But it is clear," he continued, "that the problem of raising $90,000 monthly is not a local problem to be settled by local residents. It is a problem for foreign governments!"

Efforts have already been made with several organizations which could aid in soliciting financial assistance from their respective governments, he disclosed, but added that he was not in a position to reveal the identity of these groups. So far, however, there has been no indication whatsoever that such aid was forthcoming. "It is too soon to expect anything, however," he concluded.

Because of the sudden arrival in Shanghai of hundreds of refugees at a time who had no other place in the world to go to, the situation here still resembled a scene at the Tower of Babie. A large group of highly-trained workers is necessary, but lack of funds does not permit ordinary comforts, and as a result the entire situation is in a muddle.

Consequently, only approximate figures are available. It is known that at the most only 10 per cent, or 150 emigres, are self-supporting. These have either found modest employment or receive funds from relatives or friends abroad. The remainder at present, has to be looked after.

Of the children who arrived, 25 are still residing apart from their parents, in the homes of local families which volunteered to take care of them temporarily.

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CHINA PRESS.

DEC 14 1938

652 Jewish Refugees Due Here Shortly

Further Influx To Make Total Of 1,062 By New Year's Day

COMMITTEE ASKS FINANCIAL AID

Majority Of Emigrants Reported Entirely Destitute

At least 1,062 German and Austrian refugees, the vast majority of them destitute, will spend the New Year in Shanghai.

In the face of this situation, the local International Committee for Austrian and German refugees has funds only to last until the end of this month. After that time it will be entirely without resources.

These facts, illustrating the critical situation which the refugees arriving in this city face, were revealed yesterday in an informal report made to the American Advisory Committee by a representative of the International Committee for Austrian and German refugees.

The report formed an appeal for financial support from the American Red Cross. A formal appeal is expected to be made within the next few days.

500 Here Now

At present there are 500 refugees in Shanghai, it was stated. Of these, 450 came by sea and 50 overland via Siberia.

Five hundred and sixty-two more are definitely known to be en route here, and will arrive by the beginning of the New Year. The majority of these are expected aboard the Conte Biancamano next Monday, it was reported.

Included in this group of 562 are 149 married couples, 109 children and 155 single men and women, the representative declared yesterday.

The International Committee for Austrian and German Refugees was said to have on hand only $3,600. This sum is expected to last until the end of the year. The American Red Cross is being asked to assist with monetary support when the present reserve is exhausted.

So far $42,000 have been raised locally; most of this was given by 20 individuals and the rest through popular contributions.

Support Given Abroad

The London Committee for Refugee Relief sent £500 to aid the emigrants. An urgent appeal to the Joint Distribution Committee of New York resulted in a grant of U.S.$2,500.

Every penny of this foreign money has already been spent, it was pointed out during the informal report yesterday. Only C.N.$3,600 remains available for relief.

The problem of housing the new arrivals is one of the major worries confronting the Committee, it was said. So far most of the refugees have been sheltered in three or four houses in Hongkew, where conditions were reported to be unsatisfactory.

This is not the first time the local American Red Cross has received an appeal for non-Chinese relief. A precedent was set in the case of Russian refugees 20 years ago.

It is, however, the first case of its type to be presented to the American Advisory Committee.

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CHINA PRESS.

NOV 26 1938

Reich Emigres In Shanghai Placed At 500

Only 5% Are Employed; Others In Need Of Financial Aid

BACHELOR HOME SHELTERS 64

Ignorance Of English Major Difficulty In Obtaining Work

With the arrival in Shanghai on Thursday of 187 German-Jewish emigres, the total number of refugees from the Nazi terror in this city has nearly reached 500.

Of these who have come to this port to start their lives afresh, approximately 20 men, constituting about five per cent of the total, have found employment and are earning their own living. The remainder, of whom perhaps another five per cent have sufficient funds to tide them over for a month or two—but not more—are dependent upon such financial assistance as may be forthcoming.

If one bears in mind how much the Shanghai public has been asked to contribute towards the alleviation of misery of hundreds of thousands of homeless people during the last 15 months it is no exaggeration to state that much has been done already for the German-Jewish emigres.

The first batch arrived in Shanghai more than four months ago, and since their arrival, their numbers have increased considerably.

Bachelors Accommodated

Sixty-four bachelors are now crowded into a small home at 708 Hwashing Road in the eastern district, but it is impossible to squeeze another man in. Most of the 187 emigres who arrived Thursday by the Conte Verde have been temporarily put up in vacant homes rented in Hongkew. Others have been housed in the International Settlement and the French Concession.

This arrangement can only be temporary for an acute lack of funds demands better organization and infinitely greater economy.

The bachelors are comparatively an easy problem, for it is evident that they can live under conditions which would be impossible for the many women and children who have accompanied their husbands in their departure from Germany and Nazified Austria.

The question of employment for these emigres is also a difficult one. Not more than two per cent of the 500 in Shanghai are electricians, mechanics or others who may find it easy to obtain work. Most of the men were merchants and shopowners before it became impossible and even an offense to the state to carry on their businesses. Others are professional men, physicians, lawyers, engineers, etc.

Know No English

Their major difficulty, however, is not that their specialty is unmarketable here, but that their knowledge of the English language is so slight that only a few can more than count up to 10.

For some time now classes in English have been conducted in the premises of the Shanghai Jewish School on Seymour Road by tutors who have volunteered for the task of acquainting an adult group with an entirely strange language. But neither the location nor the facilities are adequate, and it is generally acknowledged that the entire situation and system needs extensive planning and organization.

Even these efforts will not allow all the emigres to follow the professions to which some had given the greater portion of their lives. Take the case of the German-Jewish journalists, for example. There is, of course, an outside chance that one of them may come to be a correspondent for a non-Nazi German organ published outside the Reich. The chance is a remote one, however. Others will have to study the English language for years before they can qualify to do the work of a journalist.

Tragedy Apparent

Everywhere the tragedy of people torn out of their familiar setting and removed to a remote, strange country thousands of miles away is apparent.

The proprietor of a large bakery in Berlin, normally a well-to-do, even wealthy man, found employment in a Russian bakery in Frenchtown for $70 a month. The young son of an owner of a string of hotels and night clubs in Austria was given a position by a local hotel at $100 per month.

The first German-Jewish emigres to flee the pogroms of nationalsocialism arrived in Shanghai in the spring of 1934. There were approximately 80 of them, all physicians, chirurgeons and dentists.

CHINA PRESS.

NOV 26 1938

In those days of comparative prosperity, they found it easier to earn a living. Those who established themselves in Shanghai are conducting profitable practices. Others left for the interior, and others still were employed by missions.

First Came In 1934

Since 1934, there have been fewer emigres. They trickled in occasionally, but these were isolated cases. Then last August, the influx started. In four months, nearly 500 emigres have arrived, determined to make China their home.

A few still thought that China was only partly civilized. One man brought with him his office desk and swivel-chair under the impression that these things were not to be had here.

If a Reuter report from Trieste to the effect that Italian steamers for the Far East are booked months ahead by Jews wishing to make Shanghai their home is to be credited, then this port will see the greatest influx of foreign political refugees since the Russian Revolution.

It is not impossible that by next summer there will be not less than 1,500 German-Jewish refugees residing in this city.

Two committees are feverishly working to evolve some plan whereby these people can be aided and employment found for them. The problem, especially at this time, is a knotty one, and it is easy to imagine that nothing can be done unless the Shanghai public agrees to treat the problem as its own and shows willingness to try to solve it.

CHINA PRESS.

NOV 1 8 1938

Nippon Now Refuses To Admit Jews

Ban On Israelites Said Linked With Proposed Reich-Japan Pact

Following the steps of her newly-found ideological ally, Japan is now refusing visas to Jews, THE CHINA PRESS learned yesterday.

While this decision was put into effect prior to the agreement between Japan and Germany for the conclusion of a pact for the promotion of cultural relations, which was only announced on Wednesday, it is believed that the ban on Jews is not unconnected with this new treaty.

According to the terms of the proposed pact, Japan will recognize the racial principle peculiar to Germany, among other things.

However, THE CHINA PRESS was informed that the refusal to grant visas to Jews, which started in Shanghai approximately a month ago, does not include Jews of larger countries. Only Russian Jews without passports are at present hit by this ban.

Foreign observers pointed out that Japan could not possibly refuse visas to foreign Jews, since not even the Reich cared to risk international complications which were sure to follow the promulgation of such discrimination.

Little credit is given reports that this ban was decided upon after it was discovered that most of the foreigners arrested in Japan for illegal profit-making on the exchange were Jews. It was pointed out that this could not possibly be the reason, for there were as many foreigners of non-Jewish origin as Jews implicated in exchange transactions.

CHINA PRESS.

SEP 1 2 1938

Another Group Of Jews From Europe Arrives

Another contingent of Jewish refugees from Europe, six in number, arrived in Shanghai at noon yesterday aboard the Victoria, Lloyd-Triestino liner.

One of the refugees is a doctor from Germany. The remaining five persons, four men and one woman, are all from Vienna.

Three of the Viennese are commercial people while the fourth man is described as being an engineer. The woman is the wife of the one of the commercial men.

The new additions to the local Jewish community were met at the Customs Jetty by 18 other refugees from Europe who had arrived in the city previously.

24661

SHANGHAI TIMES.

SEP 7 1939

EUROPEAN REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

Further Meeting Held Of French, S.M.C. And Japanese

A further meeting of representatives of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the French Authorities and the Japanese Consulate took place yesterday at the Japanese Consulate, to study the possibility of framing regulations under which the ban imposed on the entry into Shanghai of further European refugees might be relaxed in certain special cases.

It was affirmed that the prohibition which has been imposed by the three Authorities (which, however, allowed for a number of refugees arriving by certain vessels already en route) must, for the time being, be rigidly enforced without any individual exceptions being permitted.

Further study was made of the proposals which had been submitted by the Council's representative. A further meeting will be convened by the representative of the Japanese Consulate when his proposals have been drafted.

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

AUG 15 1939

2336

Municipal Council Will Act To Prevent Entry Of More Jew Refugees

All Consulates And Chief Shipping Companies Formally Notified Of Decision; No Further Entry After Arrival Of Those Now En Route

SHANGHAI CANNOT ABSORB ANY MORE; HOSPITALITY HAS REACHED LIMIT

Maintaining that the limit of Shanghai's hospitality towards the Jewish refugees from Europe has been reached and that this city can absorb no more of this type of resident, the Shanghai Municipal Council has decided to prevent the entry of any more Jewish immigrants from Europe.

This decision was formally conveyed to all Consulates yesterday and also to the shipping companies through which Jewish immigrants usually reach this port. The various Jewish committees recently established to care for the interests of the thousands of European refugees now quartered here have also been notified of the decision.

It was declared through a Council spokesman yesterday that the S.M.C. realized the far-reaching effect of the decision which had been taken with considerable reluctance, but actualities had to be faced and the Council felt that the time had come to take steps to prevent the further entry of European refugees. Just what measures would be adopted to enforce this decision were not disclosed by the spokesman who declined to discuss details, merely stating that the Council had not reached its decision without full consideration of all its aspects and the methods which could be used to prevent a further influx of Jewish immigrants.

Two Reasons

The spokesman declared that the Council had two reasons for making the decision, the first being the belief that Shanghai had done more than its share in giving hospitality to the thousands of refugees from Europe. Already there were far too many refugees resident here for the city to accommodate under existing economic conditions. Many more were reported to be due and Shanghai could not absorb these.

There was also another reason. Although the Council had received no official communication or notification, it had been learned that the Japanese authorities north of Soochow Creek had imposed certain restrictions on the residence of Jewish refugees in that area. In view of the fact that the northern areas form the only suitable localities in which these newcomers might find residence and a means of living, and that these areas were likely to be restricted in the near future, there appeared to be no district where they might settle except south of the Creek. It was generally known that residential accommodation in areas south of the Creek was taxed to the utmost and that these areas would be unable to absorb several thousand incoming Jewish refugees. It was, therefore, considered imperative that a ban on the entry of any more European immigrants be imposed and the Council was determined to carry this out.

Many En Route

The Council hoped that the various Jewish committees would realize the Council's position and endeavour to co-operate in carrying out the decision. The Council was aware that a large number of Jewish immigrants were already en route to Shanghai on various vessels, and it was not the desire of the S.M.C. to impose any additional hardship upon these who, providing suitable arrangements were made by the local committees, would be permitted to land. It was hoped that the committees would make the necessary arrangements with the Japanese authorities to enable these newcomers to take up residence north of the Creek.

But under no circumstances would refugees other than those at present on the high seas be permitted to enter this port.

It was ascertained from the French Concession authorities that similar action had been decided upon in that area and that Frenchtown officials were collaborating with those in the Settlement in this respect.

Japanese Not Informed

When questioned at the press conference last evening what comment the military and naval spokesmen had to make regarding the decision of the Shanghai Municipal Council to restrict the further entrance of Jewish emigres into the city, the spokesman stated that he could in no way comment on this action since it was, in fact, the first he had actually heard of it. When informed that newspapers were carrying the story of the ban on the further influx of the Jewish refugees, the spokesman replied that when they were officially informed he would be able to say what the Japanese thought of the matter.

"To the best of my knowledge," the spokesman continued, "no official notice of this has been given to the Japanese. When the Japanese took steps to prohibit further immigration into Hongkew, this decision was passed out through the Consular Body."

"Will refugees be prohibited from landing in Hongkew from the ships?" a correspondent asked, pointing out that it was customary for ships to dock in Hongkew.

Not Prohibited From Landing

"The Japanese regulation does not prohibit refugees from getting off a ship docking in Hongkew," the spokesman answered. "The new regulation provides that no further immigration into Hongkew after the deadline registration date, August 21, will be permitted, by which date all refugees now residing or conducting business in Hongkew must register. The Japanese did not say that they could not land and pass through."

"What action are the Japanese likely to take with reference to the new measures taken by the S.M.C. to restrict immigration into Shanghai?" asked a correspondent.

"I have no idea," replied the spokesman. "After the Japanese have been officially informed and have had time to consider the matter, some new regulation may be made. But, at the present time, that is the way the situation stands."

23385

SHANGHAI TIMES.

AUG 15 1939

More Jews Banned In Frenchtown

French Consul-General Follows Action Of Settlement

Following quickly after the news of the Shanghai Municipal Council's decision to call a halt to further Jewish immigration into the International Settlement, the French Consul-General, M. Marcel Baudez, signed an order yesterday afternoon forbidding any more Jewish emigres to enter and live in the French Concession. According to information received from the French Police, this order came into effect immediately after it was signed.

The Japanese authorities were the first to take action. They announced that they would not allow any Jewish refugees to reside or engage in business in Hongkew after August 21, unless they have been registered with the Refugee Relief Committee before that date. The S.M.C. made its decision yesterday morning and the French authorities followed in the afternoon. The French Consul-General, according to the French authorities, has taken this step in order to have a uniform policy with those of the Settlement and the Japanese authorities and a similar situation regarding Jewish immigration throughout Shanghai.

The shipping companies are all being informed of this ban on Jewish immigration, and, whereas the Japanese have stated that refugees will be allowed to make their homes in Hongkew up to August 21, the French order came into effect yesterday and thus the gates of the French Concession are already closed to any new Jewish arrivals. According to a report, the S.M.C. has decided to allow Jewish emigres already embarked on ships in Europe, to land and settle here.

Asked if a registration would be taken of the Jewish refugees already residing in the French Concession, an official of the F.M.C. replied that, as far as he knew no plans for such action had yet been made, but he thought it quite possible that such a list might be compiled. With these decisions made by the three paramount authorities in Shanghai to-day, it appears that the influx of more European Jews into this city will be effectively curbed, and that the total number of emigres in town will remain in the neighbourhood of 15,000 and not rise to 20,000 or 25,000 by the end of the year as had been previously calculated.

23374

SHANGHAI TIMES.

AUG 15 1939

LIMITING INFLUX OF JEWISH REFUGEES

The decision of the Shanghai Municipal Council, as officially announced yesterday, to put a stop to the further influx of Jewish refugees into the International Settlement is one with which there can be nothing but full agreement. That Shanghai has done more than its fair share in the matter of providing a home for those who have unfortunately been compelled to leave their European places of domicile will be readily admitted, while the necessity for some limit to be imposed is, in Shanghai's present circumstances, obvious to all who give the matter a moment's thought. It has, apparently, been found possible for certain steps to be taken in conjunction with the Consular authorities and the various shipping companies whereby passages in ships coming to Shanghai will be denied to Jewish refugees, while as regards those refugees who are now on the high seas destined for this port the Jewish Refugee Committee here will seek to make arrangements with the Japanese authorities whereby the new arrivals will be allowed to enter the Hongkew and Yangtzepoo areas now under Japanese control and in variation of the decision recently made to allow no further influx into those areas. As was pointed out in this column yesterday, the Japanese authorities have shown considerable and commendable regard for the position of the refugees, but the imposition of a ban on further entry had to come at some time and at some point. That that point has been more than reached is obvious to all conversant with the facts, for there is a serious enough problem to face regarding the support and care of the thousands of refugees already here without adding to it by allowing further unrestricted entry into a field where scope for self-support is so definitely limited. Shanghai has been the world's only "free port" for Jewish immigration—a state of affairs which would undoubtedly have brought restrictive action from the Chinese Government had that authority continued to exercise control over the port. It is only due to the fortuitous circumstance of the present temporary situation that the immigration of so many Jewish refugees has been possible. The local authorities have, clearly, the right to protect themselves as far as they can against the consequences of further unrestricted entry, and if the S.M.C. has been able to make dispositions whereby that unrestricted entry will be curtailed it is all to the good of this already impoverished city. Wonderful work has been done as regards caring for those already here, but the prospect of thousands more arriving was one which rightly gave rise to grave concern.

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

AUG 14 1939

JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI AREAS

Among the serious problems which are causing anxiety in Shanghai must be included that of accommodating the constantly increasing numbers of Jewish refugees arriving in the port. Most of these refugees have hitherto been accommodated in Hongkew and areas north of the Creek; the Japanese have in no way discriminated against these unfortunate people but have, on the other hand, been distinctly sympathetic and allowed them the utmost freedom in settling in the eastern districts. Now, however, it has become a case of something having to be done in the way of restriction, especially as the Japanese community itself is a growing one while the influx of Chinese into the Japanese defence sector is reaching, we understand, to a figure approaching 40,000 per month. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Japanese Naval Landing Party authorities have announced that all Jewish emigrés residing in the Japanese Defence Sector or engaged in business there or intending to reside there or transfer their domicile to that area must register with the Jewish Immigrants Relief Committee by August 21. Anyone failing to register by that date and all new arrivals will not be permitted to reside or do business in Hongkew, Wayside, Yangtzepoo and Chapei, it is announced. At the moment, it is reported that the number of Jewish refugees in Hongkew amounts to about 4,500 in refugee camps and 4,500 living in their own homes, but it is reported that a further 9,000 refugees are expected in the port before the end of the year. It need hardly be emphasized that there is no desire on the part of anyone, either Japanese or others, to do anything else but give what help is possible to the refugees but it is quite obvious that the problem is becoming very serious owing to the numbers of the immigrants and the shortage of housing space. Undoubtedly, there is a need for wider action in the interests of all concerned, including those of the Jewish refugees who are already here, and that action should be in the way of preventing, if possible, further arrivals. For this purpose, however, no machinery seems to exist at present and the Powers interested in the International Settlement have displayed no apparent desire to make a move in the matter. It is possible that the action of the Japanese authorities may now prompt them to do so for they must realize that it is going to be a serious tax upon the Jewish Immigrants Relief Committee to find accommodation for a further 9,000 more Jewish refugees in the International Settlement south of the Creek and the French Concession before the end of the year.

D. S. Pitt
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23350

While the growth in numbers of the Jewish immigration is giving cause for anxiety, a word of praise must be given the newcomers for the energy and enterprise shown by them in endeavouring to adjust themselves to the new circumstances of life in this city. As already indicated, a great many of the immigrants now have their own homes, and the number of shops, cafés, restaurants opened up for business is surprising. More and more such places are opening up almost daily and it is obvious that a good deal of money and labour has been spent in repairing and reconditioning damaged premises and rendering them suitable for business purposes. It is an open secret, of course, that a number of the refugees managed to bring a good deal more money, or the equivalent of money, than was at first thought possible. The question which arises, of course, in the mind of the interested observer is how many of these new businesses will in the long run pay. And the answer would seem to be—without undue pessimism or any attempt to be discouraging—that a good number of them will not. Most of the shops of the refugees are at present doing business with their own people—that is to say, with other refugees. Prices are naturally cut to the uttermost and profits must be in most cases extremely small. A question which has already been asked is whether, after it once reaches its maximum size, the tendency for the German Jewish refugee community will be to decline fairly rapidly. Quite a large number of the more recent arrivals are elderly people, and the number of young married couples has been small. Moreover, as Shanghai cannot in any way be regarded as an ideal place for the permanent settlement of a large Jewish population, there is every likelihood of the younger and more energetic immigrants moving elsewhere as soon as the opportunity affords. Indeed, everybody is hoping that opportunities will be afforded ere long not only for a better opening for some of the Jews who have sought refuge in Shanghai but also for those who are in distressed circumstances in various other parts of the world. With these matters in view, therefore, it is not easy to hazard any kind of guess as to what the eventual size of the Jewish refugee community here will be.

If temporarily the community is to be swollen to about 20,000, as sometime ago Sir Victor Sassoon predicted, it is obvious that a most formidable task lies ahead of the Jewish Immigrants Relief Committee in the way of providing shelter for further arrivals. If special refugee camps have to be erected, with adequate sanitary facilities, the expense must be great, and we fear there is very little suitable land available. It might be possible, with the co-operation of the Japanese authorities, to establish a large camp in a healthy spot some way out of the town but it is obvious that if they are placed in more or less isolation in a countryside camp the opportunities for establishing themselves in any kind of business will be made much fewer for the immigrants. In any case, the arrival of some thousands more refugees must exacerbate a problem already bristling with difficulties. The most serious factor in the background is that the standard of living of the masses in China is so much lower than any European is accustomed, or can accustom himself, to, that economic equalization is unthinkable. Therefore, the immigrants require to live on a standard above that of the generality of the people of the country and obviously only a limited number can do that for any length of time. Looked at academically the problem is an interesting one; unfortunately, it is no academic matter here in Shanghai but rather a tragic one.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

AUG 13 1939

23312

Problem Of Where To Put New Jewish Arrivals

Housing Question Faces Committee Following The Japanese Ban On Further Settling Of Hongkew By Jewish Refugees

The Jewish Immigrants Relief Committee is faced with a serious problem of where to house new Jewish arrivals, following the announcement made by the Japanese authorities on Friday that it had been decided to limit the influx of Jewish refugees into the areas north of the Soochow Creek. The Japanese stated at the press conference that all Jewish emigres residing in the Japanese Defence Sector, engaged in business there or intending to reside in that area, had to register with the Committee by August 21.

After that date no new arrivals will be permitted to settle or do business in Hongkew, Wayside, Yangtzepoo and Chapei, and therefore the Committee must endeavour to find accommodation in the Settlement and French Concession for them. Yesterday, when questioned by "The Sunday Shanghai Times" on their plans for housing the additional 9,000 refugees expected in Shanghai before the end of the year, prominent members of the Committee replied that they had no constructive ideas at present and no new camps or possible camps in mind for these immigrants.

However, important members of the Refugee Relief Committee stated that they would be able to carry out the registration of all the Jewish emigres living and doing business in Hongkew before August 21, fairly easily. They were prepared to work "night and day," as one member put it, to register the nine or ten thousand Jews concerned during the next nine days. The registration will take place in the refugee camps, offices and centres, where Jews will fill in two forms which will be returned to the Refugee Committee.

9,000 In Hongkew

At the moment the number of Jewish refugees in Hongkew amounts to about 4,500 in refugee camps and 4,500 living in their own homes, according to the Relief Committee. All these will have to be registered during the next eight days and the totals found for the benefit of the Japanese authorities, but the members of the Committee seemed to feel no doubt that this task could be completed within the specified time.

After the registration has been completed, the forms will be presented to the Japanese Resident Naval Officer in Shanghai for authorization, and then identification cards will be issued to those registered. Only those in possession of the identification cards will be allowed to do business or reside north of the Soochow Creek.

One reason for this action was given by the Japanese Navy spokesman on Friday when he stated that in the northern and eastern districts of the Settlement there were already between 4,000 and 5,000 Jewish refugees in residence and engaged in business, apart from those in refugee camps. The total number of Jewish refugees in the Japanese Defence Sector, he declared, was therefore equal to about one-tenth of the Japanese population of Shanghai, and the Japanese authorities had decided to limit the Jewish population for fear of friction between the two communities.

D.S.P.M.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

JUL 1 9 1939

Daring Escape By Refugee Youths From Germany

Willie Lederer And Sam Holzer Of Kinchow Road Refugee Camp Relate Story Of Adventures; Stowed Away Aboard s.s. Conte Rosso

Sam Holzer, 18, and Willie Lederer, 20, are now in the Kinchow Road Refugee Camp in Hongkew. They arrived here aboard the s.s. Conte Rosso, on her recent visit to this port, when she deposited over 600 additional refugees to swell the number in Shanghai.

Both these youths are in good health and appreciate the refugee camps here very much. They relate the following experiences in getting to Shanghai.

Decides To Escape

Lederer, who was born on August 16, 1919, in Gablenz, Bohemia, had just finished school at the time of the occupation of his country and was working as a window decorator. He lived with his parents, and his father owned a glass factory.

During the brief uncertainty in the change of government of Prague, Lederer was advised by others that his best bet would be to try and get out of the country since he was a young man and had life before him. He finally concluded that he would take the chance, regardless of the outcome.

The first difficulty he encountered was attempting to cross the Czecho-Slovakian frontier. He had no documents which permitted him to do this and knew it might mean death or a concentration camp. On the night March 17, 1939, equipped only with a map, a pair of military field glasses and a compass, but with very little funds, clothing or papers, he set out on his journey for Shanghai. On the night of March 20, he reached the frontier. Since it was impossible to keep to the road, Lederer make his way along the outskirts by keeping low. There was much snow on the ground at this time and he experienced great difficulties in his manoeuvring. A storm on this night made things even worse and although he carried food with him, he was in dire need of water. While making his way through a meadow, he suddenly heard a frontier soldier in the distance yell "halt." Halt, Lederer did, but he remained in a prone position and did not advance toward the soldier. Fearing that the sentry had seen him and would be making his way toward him, Lederer suddenly jumped up, ran about 50 feet, and dropped again. A shot rang out, landing in the snow near Lederer.

Easy Target

Aware that he was a target for the soldier, Lederer, fearing to remain in one position too long, got up and made another rush. A rifle bullet pierced his hat this time, and down he went to cover. Loud commands to "halt" were now made by the soldier who also blew his whistle to summon aid. Recovering himself after a few minutes lying in the snow, he rose again and ran with all the speed he could made in the snow and storm when he was forced to a prone position again by many rifle shots which landed near him. Fortunately, Lederer landed in a shallow water hole on his last dash, which gave him an opportunity to take cover and hide.

Caught In Marburg

Arriving at a place called Marburg the next morning. Lederer, in efforts to obtain food and drink, was caught by a military patrol and held in prison for two days. He was then sent back to the German frontier where he was questioned and examined. The examining officer at this outpost was unusually kind and after having satisfied himself that the youth had no foreign money and was playing no tricks against the Nazi regime, lent him assistance in crossing the border again, warning him to be careful, that if he was caught again he might be shot or imprisoned. Thus, after recuperation from his trying experience, he crossed the border safely.

Because it was absolutely impossible to go overseas, due to lack of funds, he purchased a 2nd class ticket to Abbazia, and thus deceived other frontier soldiers. From the seaport of Abbazia he went to Trieste where he remained for two months. Here he met his new travelling companion, Sam Holzer.

Meets Sam Holzer

Holzer was born in May, 1921, in Austria, and was separted from his parents during the occupation and compelled to construct fortifications. He also escaped by crossing the frontier in darkness, but was not fired at and did not encounter such disheartening experiences as Lederer. He received a little support from committees and was given instructions where to apply for aid when he got to Trieste.

After meeting in Trieste. the two youths became friends and decided they would stowaway on a ship leaving Trieste. They wanted to take a ship going to the United States, but were informed by an old seaman they would encounter no end of difficulties and would most likely end up back in Germany. They then decided on Shanghai. In Trieste they lived off relief agencies.

On July 13, the pair went to a police station and inquired what the consequences would be if they were caught as stowaways. They were informed that it was no crime, but that the Captain would demand three times the ordinary fare.

The next day the Conte Rosso was sailing for Shanghai and the lads arranged a method they would use to board this liner, and fortunately enough it worked.

Board Conte Rosso

Mingling with the crowds they deceived inspecting officers and got aboard the liner after many narrow escapes. Holzer hid in the third class washroom while Lederer hid in a wardrobe in a first class cabin. Just as the liner was sailing, with the crowds on the decks waving good-bye, he went below decks and joined his companion in the third class washroom. The liner cleared port and was soon at sea.

Other refugees in the third class sections obtained food for them from the mess room and brought it to them in the washrooms where they slept, and although it was very uncomfortable with the boys a little seasick, they were nevertheless content.

Caught In Port Said

Upon arrival in Port Said, Holzer was approached by a steward who questioned him. They had been betrayed by some passenger. Led to the Captain, the boys were questioned and told their story. The Captain was at a loss to understand how the boys boarded the liner without tickets or visas. Representatives of the relief committee on board agreed to take up a collection to pay the passage demanded by the Captain which amounted to about 700 lire. This amount however, was not collected, the commander receiving only 400 lire, all that could be obtained from the passengers.

Upon arrival in Shanghai the two stowaways joined other refugees and were assigned to the Kinchow Road refugee camp.

They are now endeavouring to obtain employment. Holzer is a lightweight boxer having fought in three ring engagements in Vienna and hopes to be able to train and fight in Shanghai. Lederer hopes to be able to secure employment as a window decorator.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

JUL 2 193

CIVIC CENTRE CAMP FOR JEWISH KIDS

Col. Utsonomiya Finds A Suitable Building; Hungjao Not Used

With the Japanese Garrison Commander not being able to grant permission for the creation of an Open Air Camp for Jewish Refugee children at Hungjao, in the premises of the Blind School, a building suitable for a camp for 400 children has been found in the Civic Centre by Colonel Utsonomiya, Japanese Liason Officer, it was announced by the Japanese Army spokesman yesterday.

The premises for the summer camp for the emigre children was inspected yesterday and an application made for the use of the building. Permission is expected to be granted to-morrow, the Army spokesman announced.

The spokesman pointed out that the gesture was being made on humanitarian grounds, as the heat in Yangtzepoo was not good for the children.

17933

SHANGHAI TIMES.

JUN 24 1939

Refugee Settlement Plan Premature

CHUNGKING, June 23.—Commenting on a report from Shanghai of a proposed large scale settlement of Jewish refugees from Germany, informed quarters in the Chinese capital state that it is highly premature to discuss the matter. It is believed by neutral observers that Yunnan province can absorb, at the highest, 10,000 in future. More urgent needs for the present are for doctors and professors for hospitals and schools as well as for about 500 mechanics Details are, however, not discussed since the project is considered premature.—Transocean.

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

JUN 6 1939

Continuous Increase Of More Refugees Adds To Problems

Bitter Struggle To Open Business Against The Demands For Advance Money For Rent And Goods; Many Working For No Salary

In spite of the fact that the recent addition of 450 German and Austrian Jewish refugees which came last Sunday have increased the total number of refugees in this city to over 10,500, the majority of this number are not by any means content to live off local charity or monthly allotments. Investigations reveal that numbers are endeavouring to enter commercial, industrial and manufacturing enterprises, while others have opened scores of restaurants and small shops.

In reviewing the difficulties encountered by the new immigration into this city, the most difficult and depressing situation confronting them is the so-called "key money" demanded to take over the lease of a shop or business. This also applies to boarding houses or an apartment.

Added to this "key money" situation is the demand for advance rents for possession of the property, normally required to be paid three months in advance. Such demands as these make it extremely difficult for the average hopeful Jew trying to enter business with a small capital. Some, however, have overcome these difficulties, while others have failed.

Receive No Salaries

Many of these Jewish refugees are employed in different activities associated with the headquarters at 190 Kiukiang Road, but receive little or no salary at all. Some of the men acting as supervisors, accountants, clerks, etc., are really capable and deserving men, worth a good salary, but receive only food and their room. This also applies to ladies who work at the headquarters, in the camps and hospitals. The constant increase of arrivals is making the situation for those already here much more difficult, to say nothing of adding much more grief on the Refugee Committees.

Immigrants' Thrift Shop

Under the direction of the International Refugee Committee with Mr. Paul Komor in charge, this organization has established an Immigrants' Thrift Shop, at 55 Nanking Road. It is operated on a non-profit basis. A slight charge is made in cases to cover incidental expenses, but otherwise there is absolutely no profit derived from this store. Here the refugee may sell items or their own personal belongings which are charged to their accounts and those having things to dispose of that others want, use this place as an exchange shop.

The premises were given to the committee by Sir Victor Sassoon without charges for rental, and clerks receive no monthly salary. The thrift shop is reported to be shaping into a success and in the future is expected to prove a needy and worthy institution.

Few In Business

On the average, the refugees are maintaining high hopes and are trying to look on the bright side of life in the face of constant problems. A few cannot get over the act of being expelled into an alien land and have failed to engage in any fruitful pursuit. A few are reported to be making successes in soap-making and manufacturing of bags, etc., but the measure of their success is yet limited.

Praise is, of course, due to those who formed the Refugee Committees and have made a wise approach to solving many problems for the Jewish arrivals without whose support conditions here would indeed be very serious. Encouragement to the Jewish people is the main idea of the Refugee Committees and they have done remarkable work in determining ways and means of comforting the homeless exiles in establishing homes, camps, hospitals, and relief aid. The recent departure of Mr. Speelman for the United States and France in an appeal for external aid, shot hopes high among these people. Funds and donations from abroad would assist in the struggle for existence of the refugees here.

14103

SHANGHAI TIMES.

JUN 5 1939

Singapore Concerned Over Shanghai Jews' Plight

Not Anxious To Have Refugees In Their City But Assist Those Passing Through; Contributions To Special Fund; Jobs Are Scarce In Malaya

An appeal to world Jewry organizations for help for the 12,000 refugees in Shanghai has been made, Mr. David Frankel, chairman of the Singapore Jewish Refugee Relief Committee, reveals in a report issued recently.

Mr. Frankel deals with the assistance that his committee has been able to give to some of the thousands of refugees from Germany and Italy who have passed through Singapore, and pays a warm tribute to the support given by the Jewish and other local committees.

Mr. Frankel points out that from time to time the Singapore committee has made such remissions to Shanghai as he considered could be spared.

The Singapore committee was formed in October, 1938, for the purpose of helping Jewish refugees passing through Singapore. Maximum monthly subscriptions of $10 were called for and in addition donations were solicited.

"On the whole the response from the Jewish community has been very gratifying, and the general public of Singapore have also been very generous.

He refers to the successful showing at the Capitol Theatre of the film "The House of Rothschild," which was under the patronage of the Governor, Sir Shenton Thomas and The General Officer Commanding, Malaya, Major General W. G. S. Dobbie.

Position In Bangkok

"Quite a number of the unfortunate people have, not through choice, found their way to Bangkok, but from all accounts there is little or no possibility of employment there, and rather than risk what might develop into a second camp in the East the Committee in Bangkok urged us to request refugees to proceed to Shanghai.

"This necessitated quite a considerable amount of work for the local committee to arrange for transhipment and in several instances positions were found for a number of the refugees.

Quite a number of refugees were going to Australia and the local committee is lending a hand in every possible way.

The balance on the current account in the hands of the committee is running low and the committee appeals for the maintenance of regular monthly subscriptions and for outright donations in order to carry on their work.

The committee, Mr. Frankel stresses, has undertaken the work of helping as far as possible all refugees passing through Singapore without discrimination.

"Positions are becoming very difficult to secure. The committee is using every possible precaution to ensure that only the right type of person, fulfilling the requirements of the Immigration authorities settles in this country," he says.

"The problem with which we have to cope is a great and tragic one and the committee would welcome any constructive suggestion for the continuance and greater effectiveness of the work.

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

JUN 4 1939

14077

Economic Shanghai And The Jewish Immigrant

What Role Are Newcomers Going To Play In Life Of Metropolis?—Interview With Sir Victor Sassoon; Stupendous Work Of Relief

By Arthur and Theodore Sopher

Less than two years ago, outgoing vessels from Shanghai were filled with evacuees seeking refuge at a safe distance from aerial bombing and the enveloping conflict. Who could then have dreamt that, within a short space of time, this very port was to become the haven for a far greater number, who are now filling every available berth to come here? The city-to-flee-from has become the locale-to-rush-to. It would seem intemperate that, in so short a period, aversion for Shanghai should change to a feeling of such fondness. Yet, those that belong here have been accustomed to this peculiar recuperating vitality, evinced again and again by the great metropolis.

Throughout this port's extraordinary and eventful history, causes and effects, all told, have resulted in a trend upward of civic and economic development. Without offering an explanation as to the nature and cause of our favoured situation, it is to be observed that the internal set-up of Shanghai, by its very complexity, appears somehow to ward off imminent dangers and turn trouble into benefit.

Up to the present, several nationalities, as component parts, have been welded into a union which has constituted our Shanghai. A number of people of Jewish faith (say 3,500), composing some five per cent of the total non-Chinese population (say 70,000) here, were distributed amongst the various nations, the bulk of the Jews having come with the large influx, from 20 years ago, of White Russian refugees. Thus, of the said five per cent., only three-quarter per cent., or 500 persons, were Jews of British and other nationality derived from families which came with the city's early settlers.

A Haven Of Refuge

By the sheer force of political circumstance, a proportionately big number of German and Austrian Jews are now compelled to seek these shores as a haven of refuge. But for political accident, they would never be here. The commercial nature of this part of the world did not count as a factor to bring these people to our city, as they had been comfortably rooted where they were. Shanghai attracted them simply on the grounds that there was no other place that could give necessary ingress.

Of some 250,000 Jewish persons that had emigrated from Greater Germany, or had died off, 150,000 went overseas, the rest to European countries, about 45,000 to Palestine, considerable numbers going to the different countries of the American Continent. The British Dominions and Colonies also absorbed a certain amount, and since the end of last year, England became the principal country of immediate refuge. There, a most influential relief organization has arisen for the purpose of offering constructive help in the matter of emigration, and the distribution thence of emigrants overseas. Between 1933 and 1939, over £2 million had been raised in England.

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Why Shanghai Was Chosen

From the foregoing facts it is obvious that Shanghai is not being singled out as a dumping-ground, and that these unfortunate emigrants from Greater Germany have come, by the logic of circumstance, along this path. On account of the liberal principles in this regard exercised by several powerful nations in Shanghai as one body —British, French, American and Japanese—it is possible for them to arrive here. The Chinese people have always been the most tolerant in the matter of race and creed. And in such respect, it is to be called to mind that Jewish merchants as far back as 200 B.C. were using the overland route via Turkestan to Kaifengfu—then the capital of China. They were largely traffickers in silk, which was in great demand for the adornment of wealthy Roman women. The open-mindedness of Ancient Cathay was shown in the fact that a large colony of Jews settled there, founded Synagogues and spread all over the length and breath of the land. By the time Marco Polo arrived (*circa* 1200 A.D.) he found them in official positions and in the Mandarinate at Peking, Chingkiang, and the-then glorious queen-city of Hangchow. It is worthy of particular note that the peoples of China were the greatest exercisers of the spirit of religious toleration, for these ancient Jewish colonists here were treated with such admirable equality that the Jews became completely absorbed into the population. It is true that to-day they are remnants at Kaifengfu, but they are indistinguishable in appearance from the Chinese themselves.

Two Schools Of Thought

The authorities in Japan are now making a special study of the Jewish question, and two schools of thought have arisen—one for and one against. Professor T. Shibata has written an important book on the subject strongly in favour of Jews and was recently visiting places in China and Shanghai to collect data to report to Premier Hiranuma. It is of great importance that the Japanese are taking such an extraordinary interest in the subject, and much shrewdness is being revealed by them in trying to come to the right conclusions. Moreover, leading Japanese visiting Shanghai are taking particular pains to make inquiries on the matter to report to the Home Government, and they are treating it as a subject of paramount interest to them.

This is not without good reason. And here some of the findings will prove useful as a guide to Shanghai.

Wherever the Jews settled, the bald record shows that they were an asset in every way. The Jews, being a people of a religion, not of a particular land or territory, are naturally internationally-minded, and there is no difficulty for them whatever to give of their utmost in loyalty and allegiance to whichever land there is that extends hospitality and protection to them. This fact has been proved and attested in an untold number of instances, over periods of time measured not by short years but by long centuries. In war, their patriotism, to the different countries of their adoption, proved equal to their fellow-nationals, and they made the supreme sacrifice in no less a proportion to the general population.

14079

Jews As Trade Pioneers

The original core of Shanghai Jews came out with the expansion of British trading interests from India to China, a 100 years ago. Among the pioneer British firms was that of Sassoon—a name synonymous in the East with the world-famed banking house of Rothschild, in Europe and England. The Sassoons originated from that once-great city of culture and commerce—Baghdad—the resplendent jewel of the Moslem world. The family, with many others, had been settled in the Mesopotamian centre for several centuries, having, it is said, come there via Italy and Constantinople from the fierce persecutions in Spain in the time of the notorious Torquemada.

For ages, this distinguished family of Sassoon took a leading part in general business and Jewish communal interests. They were like a river of life for their co-religionists, and the family's principal characteristic has been devotion to the public good. This is the main secret of their greatness. The public record, alongside their commercial development, has been one long story of philanthropic endeavour. The business benefit that they had gotten for themselves is only a mere fraction of the abundance that they brought to others through their services.

The House Of Sassoon

To-day, the House of Sassoon in China, is represented in the person of Sir Victor Sassoon, Baronet, who during the Great War volunteered as an aviator, having then sustained permanent physical injury. Soon after the War was over, and becoming the principal inheritor from his uncle, Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bt., and later from his father, Sir Edward Sassoon, he took an active part himself in the commercial world of India, Hongkong, and China. His enterprise was to a certain extent concentrated at Shanghai, and it is to his spirit of progress that Shanghai owes some of its most luxurious and beautiful buildings together with numerous business organizations in different fields here.

At the present moment, Sir Victor Sassoon has rallied in a royal spirit to the dire cause of the Jewish immigrants of Shanghai. His personal enthusiasm for them, his energy, and his example is attracting many volunteers. And in this direction, several Jewish families, and some of distinction, have come forward in astounding manner from the very outset of the misfortune that befell their co-religionists and those partly of Jewish faith (inclusive of persons married to Jews and so-called "non-Aryans," Christians, and others who have one Jewish grandparent.) Noteworthy is it that Dr. Kurt Marx, who is greatly responsible for the refugee organization in Shanghai, originated its remarkably efficient regimental-like character for handling the problem in a practical way. Though he has been in indifferent health, this worthy gentleman (of Rudyard Kipling appearance, a four-year war-veteran and himself an early refugee from Germany arriving here some years back) has exerted superhuman dynamic energy, inspired as much by the urgent cause itself as by the responsiveness of his own indomitable nature.

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Strength Of Immigrants

Up to the time of writing, the total of immigrants has reached some 10,000 odd souls, and according to a speech reported in the Press of May 12, 1939, Sir Victor estimates that the aggregate of refugees, by the end of the year, would be about 25,000, swelling the total non-Chinese inhabitants of Shanghai to over 100,000. Analyzing the latter figure, we have some 40,000 Japanese, 25,000 'White' Russians, and an estimated 20,000 British, American, French and others, plus now the European immigrants. With the 3½ or 4 million Chinese population, the Settlement and Concession and Greater Shanghai, have now reached a new peak in population growth. Despite the sudden influx of non-Chinese arrivals, the ratio of foreigners to Chinese remains peculiarly unchanged at about 2½ per cent.

Now, the usefulness of our city of Shanghai is in a miscellany of services, comprised mainly of the following:—Commerce, shipping, storage, industry, banking, insurance and hostelry. The emphasis is now shifting towards industrial development and housing for all purposes. At the present moment, the great city's industry is yielding in some cases the greatest profits ever made, and real estate requirements, on account of past mistakes in finance and politico-legal disabilities, cannot cope with an utterly unprecedented demand for space.

Pertinent Question

The question is what part can these new Jewish immigrants play in the present and future growth of the city. It is, of course, well-known that generally speaking—supported by overwhelming evidence—Jewish settlers have always been producers. They are givers, not takers. Even in the case of these Jewish refugees, most of the funds have come from abroad and from the Jews here. They have been no charge whatever on the general community.

The problem is how are they going to fit in fast enough. In the first place, a good number are looking upon Shanghai as only a landing-ground of temporary residence, from where they hope to find their way to other parts of the world, more suitable to their absorption. However, a certain nucleus will always remain here, composed of those elements that can be constructive, such as industrialists, chemists, physicians, teachers, artisans, and technicians of all kinds. The great difficulty will be to bridge them over to such time as they will fit in with the city's scheme of things and to do that gradually.

Whilst it cannot be denied that life will become a little bit more under pressure and more competitive, still there is a variety of activity being opened by the immigrants, enterprises, new to Shanghai, in certain technical and trading articles, lines which are not at conflict with existing ones. In any event, the city has such potentialities that the future will see them in appropriate vocations.

A Note Of Hope

The most hopeful feature of all is that when people come together in a large body, and harmonize, they can pool skills, and resources, and create something. In the case of these refugees, though deprived of means, their union and co-ordination, spurred on by the sharp pinch of necessity, is bound to be productive and beneficial to the city, provided that their co-religionists, friends and sympathisers, here and all over the world, can first preserve their existence, so that they can be tided over to the better period that is sure to come.

SHANGHAI TIMES, MAY 24 1939

Jewish Influx Being Studied By Japanese

Emigrants May Conflict With Japanese Or Aid In Local Prosperity

MANCHOUKUO DOES NOT WELCOME INFLUX

Immigration Can Only Be Regulated At Source, Says Spokesman

Japanese authorities in Shanghai were studying the problems arising out of the growing influx here of Jewish refugees from Europe, a Japanese Embassy spokesman told foreign newspaper correspondents last evening when asked to comment on a Japanese press report alleging that the local Japanese community was aroused over the activities of the refugees.

"It is difficult to generalize regarding this question," the spokesman said. Jewish commercial activities in Shanghai could possibly come into conflict with Japanese interests, on the hand, while, on the other, Jewish enterprise, by increasing the prosperity of Shanghai, could benefit the Japanese.

He emphasized that the Jewish immigration question was also being discussed by various national communities in Shanghai other than Japanese, with the question of competition between existing firms and newly-established enterprises attracting widespread attention.

The influx of European refugees, he said, could only be regulated at its source, principally by restricting the number of tickets sold to persons bound for Shanghai.

The Japanese authorities, the spokesman said, were not taking the initiative in efforts to restrict Jewish immigration to Shanghai inasmuch as they considered the question to be more within the province of the Consular Body than any individual Power.

Manchoukuo View

Manchoukuo, the spokesman continued, "does not welcome Jewish mass immigration" but was not discriminating against Jews because of their race or creed.

"In keeping with its fundamental policy of concord among the five races which comprise Manchoukuo," the spokesman stated, the Hsinking authorities were dealing with any foreigner in the same manner.

Influx Feared

Jewish emigrants flocking into the areas north of Soochow Creek are becoming a serious problem for the Japanese community, the Shanghai "Mainichi" said on Monday night.

Jewish "kingdoms" are being formed near the Astor Hotel, in the Hongkew sub-agency building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and in Yangtzepoo districts, the paper said.

It was possible, the journal stated, that these emigrants from Europe may encroach upon the rights and interests of Japanese residents in Hongkew because of their "peculiar commercial ingenuity."

Their number already is 9,000 and it was expected that it will increase to 20,000 within this year, the daily said.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

MAY 9 1939

09971

Flow Of Refugees Into City Creating Many Problems

1,500 More Expected Within Two Weeks; 450 Arrived On Sunday; Four Camps Now In Existence; More Funds Are Needed

Not since the gloom following the Great War when Russian immigrants crowded the routes to China, has this country, especially Shanghai, experienced problems of immigration such as it is experiencing at the present time. The number of Jewish refugees that have arrived in Shanghai now total 8,800 and it appears that each boat arriving from Europe will increase this figure. On Sunday 450 came to Shanghai aboard the Lloyd Triestino's vessel Conte Rosso and three Italian ships expected to arrive within the next two weeks will deposit 1,500 more in Shanghai, bringing the total up to 10,300, while the end is not yet in sight.

Efforts To Help

Refugee Committees, which have done incomparable work since the start of the influx into Shanghai, are making feverish preparations to accommodate those already here and those due to arrive. No one is taking a pleasant view of the establishment of a European refugee centre in Shanghai, but it remains the only possible port which immigrants can enter since the majority cannot comply or fulfil the immigration requirements of other countries. The influx of such a friendly Jewish population into the city has already greatly loosened the purse-strings of Jewish and other financiers in aid of a worthy cause.

The majority of the German refugees from Berlin, Vienna, and Hamburg are men, mostly because they were sent away from the concentration camps and were forced to leave Germany. Many have their wives and children here, but many have not. Some were permitted to take money from the country and only a few have enough money on their person for the immediate necessities of life. When the deportation from Germany commenced, the refugees were allowed to take clothes and baggage with them but recent arrivals came with merely handbags, stating they were not permitted to bring their other property.

Four Camps Now

The International and Jewish Committees have now established four camps and a hospital in the city. No. 1 camp is located on Ward Road, No. 2 at Wayside, No. 3 in the Embankment Building and the recently created one on Chaoufoong Road. Most of the buildings were badly damaged but the refugees have repaired them and each day are making the camps more comfortable to live in. Bathrooms, sitting rooms and the like are being installed, while magazines, books, etc., are being donated to make life in the camps more pleasant. The refugees are all hoping to be able to leave the camps soon and already they are renting rooms in houses in which four to six people live.

Scarlet Fever Epidemic

As is always the case when numbers of people live close together in camps, diseases are quick to spread. There is a slight scarlet fever epidemic in the camps at the present time and all camps are closed under quarantine. Since the camps are under strict medical supervision, it is not believed that the fever actually started in the camps, but was brought in by outside persons. The number of scarlet fever cases is approximately 105, but all cases are being treated. The maintenance of health is the primary task of the committees. The Public Health Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council is co-operating with those in charge of camps and the situation is under control.

The Jewish refugees how have their own hospital on Whashing Road, which has about 40 beds. The doctors are all refugees and many of them were formerly among the finest in Germany, being chiefly surgeons of Berlin and Vienna hospitals. It is full at present, with 13 scarlet fever cases and the rest of the inmates suffering with various other diseases. Doctors, specialists and the medicine supply are sufficient.

Jewish School Suspended

To improve the situation for the refugees, the committee contemplated opening a Jewish school this week but the prevalence of the scarlet fever epidemic forced those in charge to abandon this project. Due to the fact that the summer will soon be here and revenue to operate the school being hardly sufficient, the school may not open until the autumn season.

The registration centre of the refugees is located at 190 Kiukiang Road, 2nd floor. Here each incoming refugee registers the most important particulars concerning himself and supplies a picture. He is required to have this registration card on his person while another card is kept on file in this office. This measure was instituted to assist in controlling and governing the refugees as also to assist the police.

In spite of the fact that the majority of the Jewish refugees are somewhat despondent and have no definite outlook for the future, the morale is high and their conduct has been very good. They are smartly dressed and clean, in spite of limited private facilities for many of them.

Additional funds are now needed by the committee to further maintain and improve local refugee institutions. Without definite sources of revenue it is extremely difficult for the committees to plan or materialize any project.

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

MAY 4 1939

JEWS IN CHINA

In forwarding to this office a copy of the first number of the "Gelbe Post," the publisher and editor, Mr. A. J. Storfer, asked our opinion on the subject of the settlement of Central European Jews in South-West China. In his letter he propounded the following questions: (1) is it desirable that Jews, emigrated from Central Europe, should settle in South-West China; (2) are there only certain categories ineligible for emigration to South-West China and which are they; (3) what ought to happen if the Chinese Government is moved to follow up this plan and to realize it; (4) should not the assistance of one or the other of the leading corporations abroad and locally be solicited for the furtherance of this project; and (5) should emigrants be brought first to Shanghai and then sent to South-West China or should steps be taken to send them direct to South-West China? In reply to these questions, we fear that we must declare that in our opinion the settlement of any large number of European Jews in South-West China is an impracticable proposition. The province of Yunnan, which has been particularly mentioned in this connection, still exhibits primitive conditions and obviously could not support any large number of foreigners whose standard of living is so far superior to that of the Chinese. While individual Jews or other foreigners might be able to secure posts of some sort in the interior it is only in large Treaty ports like Shanghai and Tientsin that anything like a foreign colony can permanently sustain itself. We fear that any foreign colony established in the interior of China must soon become an economic failure and that those of its members who survived would be absorbed by the surrounding Chinese masses. For the Jews, there is the warning of Kaifeng, where the ancient Jewish community gradually died out or became absorbed in the Chinese population.

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SHANGHAI TIMES.

APR 5 1939

"Code Of Conduct" For Jewish Refugees In England

A "code of conduct" for Jewish refugees in England has been drawn up by the Board of Deputies of British Jews. In return for British hospitality, the code requests the refugees to "carry out to your utmost the following lines of conduct. Regard them as duties to which you are in honour bound." The code instructs them to:

1.—Spend your spare time immediately in learning the English language and its correct pronunciation.

2.—Refrain from speaking German in the streets and public places. Do not read German newspapers in public.

3.—Do not join any political organization or take part in any political activities.

4.—Do not criticize Government regulations or the way things are done over here.

5.—Do not make yourself conspicuous by speaking loudly, nor by your manner of dress. The Englishmen greatly dislike ostentation.

6.—Try to observe and follow the manners and customs and habits of this country in social and business relations.

7.—Above all, realize that the Jewish community is relying on you to uphold in this country the highest Jewish qualities, to maintain dignity and to help and serve others.

"It must not be said that the refugees are taking work away from British workers," the code continues. You must not accept any employment, paid or unpaid, or engage in any business or profession without written permission from the aliens department of the Home Office—nor may you take permitted work at a wage less than the customary wage.

"The Home Office will always give consideration to the cases of business and professional men who can bring to this country special knowledge and skill not already here."

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI TIMES.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. P. REGISTRY
No. S. R. D. 5422

FEB 12 1939

Jewish Refugees May Be Given An Island Off Singapore

There is a possibility that at some future date, permission may be sought to use an island off Singapore as a haven for Jewish refugees from Germany should they ever be caught between Malaya and Shanghai.

This is envisaged in the event of Shanghai being suddenly closed to refugees owing to the huge numbers which are now pouring in.

This experiment has already been tried at Manila, and the Malaya "Tribune" has it on good authority that it is a success.

The question of such colonisation is fraught with difficulty, and in the choice of people who would be the pioneers of such a colony there must be careful discrimination.

Engineers, doctors and electricians would have to be among those who first set foot on land destined to be the future home of a new colony and only people capable of organization and development would be selected.

It is not likely that colonization of islands about Singapore will take place in the near future because at the present moment there is no necessity for such a step.

There are many Jewish refugees in Singapore who are being assisted by the Jewish Relief Committee, and among them are skilled doctors, engineers, mechanics and caterers.

The suggestion that doctors would be of use in Singapore as practitioners is affected by the fact that any doctors practising in Singapore must have British certificates.

The Jewish Refugee doctors do not possess these, but the Relief Committee holds out hopes of getting these doctors placed in institutes of research on a temporary basis. If this is possible it will help to deal with the problem.

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SHANGHAI TIMES,

FEB 1 1 1939

...RIAL POLICE
...REGISTRY
No. S. P. D.
Date

Consuls' View On Influx Of Refugees Here

Letter Sent To Council Recognizing Serious Problem

REPRESENTATIONS TO HOME GOVERNMENTS

The Publicity Office of the Shanghai Municipal Council released for publication yesterday afternoon the following letter received by the Chairman of the Council from Comm. L. Neyrone, Consul-General for Italy and Senior Consul, on behalf of the Consular Body :

"I have the honour to refer to your letters of December 23, 1938 and January 16, 1939, on the subject of the heavy influx of Jewish refugees into Shanghai, and the serious social problem created thereby, and requesting that the various Consulates take suitable steps to prevent further incursions of those refugees.

"This matter has engaged the earnest attention of my colleagues, who have agreed to make representations to their respective governments, stressing the unfavourable conditions prevailing in Shanghai, and the virtual impossibility therefore of these refugees gaining a livelihood here. It is being pointed out to these governments that unemployment in Shanghai was already acute before the arrival of these refugees and that their advent has seriously aggravated the situation in this regard. Also that the funds in the hands of the Relief Committee are practically exhausted with little prospect of replenishment. The Governments are being urged to do everything possible to discourage persons of little or no means from emigrating to Shanghai, by means of publicity in the press and through the medium of posters in the various ports and railway stations and in shipping offices.

"I may add that my colleagues are fully alive to the gravity of the situation and to the necessity for ameliorative measures."

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SHANGHAI TIMES

FEB 5 1939

Consular Body Unable To Halt Refugee Flow From Europe To S'hai

Reply To Request From S.M.C. To Be Sent In A Day Or Two; Home Governments To Be Asked To Dissuade Emigres From Coming Here

RESOURCES OF LOCAL COMMITTEES ON VERGE OF BEING EXHAUSTED

Special to "The Shanghai Sunday Times"

Towards the end of December, the Shanghai Municipal Council addressed a letter to the Consular Body on the question of the possibilities of limiting the number of European refugees now coming to this city. A reply to this suggestion has been drafted and will be sent to the Council in a day or so, "The Shanghai Sunday Times" learnt from an extremely reliable source yesterday.

The reply, it is learnt, offers no remedy for the problem nor is it able to accede to the Council's request beyond promising that members of the Consular Body will inform their governments of the position in Shanghai to-day and ask them to try and dissuade the Jewish and other refugees from coming here.

Although so far it has not done much in this regard, the Shanghai Municipal Council is reported to be willing to do what it can to assist the refugees who have already arrived here. But at the same time, the Council feels that the position is such that Shanghai cannot absorb any more refugees without serious consequences in the future and, hence, just before Christmas the Council sent an urgent letter to the Consular Body.

In this letter, "The Shanghai Sunday Times" learnt, the Consular Body was asked to go into the matter fully with a view to seeing what steps could be taken to limit, or even check, any further migration of refugees from Europe to Shanghai.

A number of meetings have since been held by the Consular Body in connection with the problem, and the answer which is to be officially transmitted to the Shanghai Municipal Council during the next day or so is the result of those discussions.

The Consular Body, it is understood, took into consideration all the factors concerned—from the point of view of the Council and the city of Shanghai; from the point of view of the refugees themselves; and from the point of view of those countries most concerned with the present migration.

Decision Reached

It was finally decided that the various members of the Consular Body should communicate im-

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mediately with their home governments in the matter, pointing out that the labour and employment problem in Shanghai is already sufficiently acute and that matters will not be helped by the arrival of several hundred more foreign unemployed (in certain cases, this has already been done).

It is suggested that the home governments draw the attention of the emigres to the undesirability of Shanghai as a place of refuge and that the governments endeavour to persuade them not to come here, with the help of such mediums as posters and circulars to travel and shipping agencies.

Beyond this, however, the Consular Body cannot see what else it is in a position to do, it is learnt. Solution of the problem is not a simple one, for it bristles with all sorts of minor yet none the less grave difficulties.

Various Problems

For instance, in the case of Jewish refugees from Germany, these seldom board a vessel in a German port for Shanghai. They go on board in, say, a French or Italian port. The German Government is glad to see them cross the frontier and leave the country, there its responsibility for them ends.

On the other hand, the French and Italian governments have not evinced any desire to house the refugees and are, therefore, equally glad to see them board a steamer and leave for other parts of the world—which for many for them, those without passports, can only mean Shanghai.

There is also the point of view of the shipping companies concerned. Looking at the problem objectively, it is not for them to inquire into the financial history of intending passengers; providing the latter pay the fare (and, what is more, are being encouraged to leave the country) the shipping company is fully entitled to accept them as ordinary, *bona fide* passengers, which is what they are. Their reasons for wishing to leave Europe are not the concern of the shipping company.

On the other hand, should pressure be brought to bear upon the shipping companies by certain governments as a result of the pleas of the Consular Body and the Shanghai Municipal Council, there is nothing to prevent the emigres from combining and chartering one or more ships for their exclusive use from any one of hundreds of companies all over the world.

Visas Granted

Chinese consulates in Europe are granting visas to all those applying with their passports for permission to come to Shanghai; this, it was pointed out to "The Shanghai Sunday Times" yesterday, was fully in accordance with the terms of the agreements between China and the various Powers whereby Shanghai became a treaty port.

No request is being addressed to the Chinese Government by the Council or the Consular Body, it is understood, asking it to instruct its consulates not to issue such visas, a step which could be taken if the Consular Body and the Council could persuade the Government that, in view of prevailing conditions here, the refugees could be classed as "undesirables," without any reflections on their characters.

The reason why no such request is being made is obvious. There is no Chinese passport bureau in Shanghai now, due to the hostilities, and entrance into Shanghai can be secured without visa and without passport. It might seem ironic to some that the ill wind of war which has hit Shanghai should prove to be the good wind of refuge to hundreds who otherwise would be faced with the problem of being practically forced to leave their own country, only to find the doors of every other country closed against all but a handful.

At present, as revealed in "The Shanghai Times" at the end of last month, the situation is a grave one. By the end of March, Jewish refugees here are expected to number over 4,000; a very large proportion will be practically destitute and will have to be looked after, and all will be unemployed.

In about a fortnight, if not sooner, the local Jewish relief organizations which have been handling the matter will find themselves without funds and with nearly 3,000 unfortunate people on their hands. At the moment, they have absolutely no prospects of raising the necessary money, the response from home bodies to appeals for help having been practically negligible. Shanghai itself will have to do something for these people.

Suggested Remedy

A suggestion was made in one quarter yesterday that the best solution out of the present difficulty might be the establishment of a fully-contained camp somewhat on the lines of the new camp for 10,000 Chinese refugees, which has just been opened off Tunsin Road.

A great deal of the present expenditure caused by having the refugees living in various parts of the city would be done away with in such camp owing to the centralization of kitchens, dormitories, laundries, clinics, offices and so on.

Such a camp would also solve the question of finding work for the people and would also calm the fears of those who are scared lest the emigres desperately accept positions at starvation rates and thus undercut the present market for employment.

Work Provided

The refugees would be given work to do in the camp, as is done in the Chinese camps, such work ranging all the way from weaving cloth and making up suits of clothing for members of the community to "taking in each other's washing."

Occasionally, where an opportunity offered, Sir Victor Sassoon's rehabilitation fund could be used to assist refugees in setting up for themselves, enabling them to leave the camp and take their places as fully supporting and self-respecting members of the international community of Shanghai.

Some attempt along these lines is already being made by the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Emigres, but the lack of funds and other resources is making the task an almost insurmountable one.

The Tunsin Road camp cost about $90,000 to put into working order, a sum which, curiously enough, is almost the same as the present monthly cost of supporting the Jewish emigres. Of this sum, $25,000 was donated by the Shanghai Municipal Council: $25,000 by the Shanghai Refugee Relief Association; and the remaining $40,000 was received in the shape of donations.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

JAN 29 1939

Jewish Refugees From Europe To Number Some 4,000 By End Of March

Conte Biancamano Sails From Naples With About 1,000 Emigres On Board; Conte Verde Due In Port To-day With Another 400

RESOURCES OF LOCAL COMMITTEES BEING STRAINED TO UTMOST

By the end of March, Jewish refugees from Europe living in Shanghai are expected to number over 4,000. The Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Verde is arriving in Shanghai to-day with some 400 Jewish emigrés on board, while word was received from Rome yesterday to the effect that 1,000 Jews, mostly of German origin, sailed from Naples in the s.s. Conte Biancamano on Friday, bound for Shanghai. They are due to arrive here about February 22.

In addition to these two shiploads, two Hamburg-America Line vessels are reported to have been specially chartered at Hamburg to transport groups of Jewish refugees from Germany to Shanghai. While most of these refugees will probably remain in Shanghai to swell the present emigre colony of 2,000, a few will sail for Dairen, as about 300 have already obtained permission from the port authorities to settle there.

A group of 10 emigres were landed last Friday from the Messageries Maritimes motor liner Felix Roussel, while another 100, comprising mostly refugees from Germany, arrived yesterday in the Norddeutscher Lloyd's Gneisenau. These two groups have already been given temporary places to live in by the relief committees.

Committee Meets

At Mr. M. Speelman's home last evening, members of the refugee relief committee held another meeting to discuss their problems. Local assistance, it was reported, has been slightly more favourable during the past week, and several small contributions which have been received, besides furniture and articles used for general purposes, have made relief conditions take on a more hopeful aspect.

As reported in "The Shanghai Times", about a week ago, the Shanghai Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Emigres has already started to face an extremely serious situation owing to a lack of sufficient funds to maintain the present community. The arrival of another 2,000 will make it even harder, as so far only about 20 per cent. of the refugees arriving here have been in a position to provide for themselves, owing to the stringent regulations in Germany governing the export of personal monies and property.

A few donations have been received, a sum of $6,000 from Singapore and another $3,000 from Hongkong, while Sir Victor Sassoon, who is at present in London, has contributed $150,000 to a special rehabilitation fund which aims at providing refugees with assistance

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in their professional capacities in various businesses in Shanghai.

So far, only a bare handful of the 80 per cent., on the local refugees' committees' hands have been able to start contributing towards their own upkeep.

Positions Found

A few doctors have been placed with missionaries; several dentists have gone into partnership and opened a mutual office which they share in two-hour periods during the day; some newspapermen have combined to bring out the "Ossiatischer Rundschau," which might best be translated as the "Far Eastern Weekly Mirror," and which is specially designed to cater to the news needs of the refugees here; while another party of about 20 are combining to form a trucking company. Several tailors and a restaurateur have found positions, also a night club manager and several musicians, the latter including Mr. E. Winkler, who made his Shanghai debut with municipal orchestra a few weeks back.

In view of the refugee committee's policy in its Employment Bureau of "hastening slowly," however, a large majority are still unable to even partially fend for themselves. The Employment Bureau, from the start, was alive to the possibility that rumours would soon be flying around to the effect that the refugees would undermine local employment resources by offering cheap labour.

The Bureau, as pointed out by "The Shanghai Times" before, has done all it can to prevent more refugees from coming out to Shanghai, as it recognizes the fact that Shanghai is in no position to absorb these refugees at the moment. Care has been taken to see that capital will only be advanced to enable businesses to be started where a definite opening exists and also to see that where refugees are given employment they are merely filling vacancies and are not displacing any other employees.

Shanghai's Reaction

Shanghai's reaction to the mass arrival of these refugees has been somewhat mixed. This international city's reputation of being a place of refuge is a matter of pride to those who have grown up with it, who have seen the Russian colony —refugees and emigrés from a country in the turmoil of revolution —gradually become a part of the life of Shanghai and a hard-working section of its community which has contributed more than its fair share to the artistic life of the city as a whole; and who have seen the hundreds of thousands of Chinese who, on many occasions in the past two decades, have clamoured at the gates for sanctuary.

But, as is pointed out, Shanghai at the moment, with part of its territory still beyond its control, and with its internal population still tremendously swelled by refugees from the Sino-Japanese hostilities, is in no position to handle another large body of refugees.

According to the three committees in charge of the problem—the Relief Society for German-Austrian Jews, the International Committee for Granting Relief to European Refugees, and the co-ordinating organization headed by Mr. M. Speelman, the Committee for the Assistance of Jewish Refugees—a sum of $90,000 is required each month to support the present European refugee community of 2,000 or so, which seems to imply that at the end of March no less than $180,000 will have to be found.

These committees fully realise that Shanghai is not able to bear such a burden at the present time and are carrying on as best they can in the hope that charitable organizations in the United States and in England will be able to come to their assistance in the near future.

Another Point Of View

On the other hand, in view of the fact that immigration of Jewish and part-Jewish populations from the Reich is more than encouraged, there is a great deal of sympathy shown in Shanghai towards these unfortunate people.

"You might say it was a case of jumping out of the fire into the frying-pan!" one local resident of many years standing commented to a representative of "The Shanghai Sunday Times." Most of these refugees, he pointed out, were

in business or professions and it must have been very hard for them to give home and everything up and travel across the world to a strange city, whose language most of them could not speak, and where they knew they would prove a burden on a community already carrying more than its fair share of such humanitarian work.

Indeed, most of them would probably prefer to go anywhere but to Shanghai. But most of the countries of the world had closed their doors to all but an infinitesmal number of refugees and Shanghai might almost take pride in the fact that, through a strange quirk, it was now practically the only place in the world where these refugees could seek sanctuary.

He himself felt that since the majority of the refugees would, in better times, be a definite asset to Shanghai that, over-taxed as its resources were, Shanghai's foreign population could, if it tried, meet the demand.

"Most of us, I am sure, could afford to devote $5 a month to this humanitarian work," he said, "and that should be enough to help the committees until more appropriate assistance comes from organizations abroad."

In conclusion, he compared the present plight of the European refugees with that of the foreign refugees from Shanghai who in August and September, 1937, poured into Hongkong and Manila, strongly taxing the efforts of the authorities there to meet the demand. No suggestion that no more refugees could be taken was made at that time by either port, he said.

"Centres" Formed

Meanwhile, the local committees are carrying on as best they can. Newcomers are rapidly found shelter, either in private houses or in rooms in private houses rented by the committees, or else in "centres" such as the Embankment Building or the former premises of the old Customs training school in Ward Road, opposite the gaol, where 1,200 are to be accommodated when the building will be ready for occupation early next week.

The monetary assistance required of Shanghai is a temporary measure, as a big proportion of the money goes to the upkeep of refugees temporarily housed in various boarding houses. In the near future, it is hoped, fairly large blocks of buildings in the Hongkew and Wayside areas will be taken over, with arrangements for a centralized system of distributing food. This will lower present costs considerably.

In the interim, however, the task of the refugee committees is a difficult one and is not being made any easier by fresh influxes of emigres. The Consular Body, at the request of the Shanghai Municipal Council, is looking into the question with a view to seeing what can be done to, temporarily at least, stop further refugees from coming to Shanghai. So far, however, it has not been able to arrive at any definite conclusions in the matter.

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SHANGHAI TIMES,

JAN 18 1939

FORMER Jewish merchant, expelled from Austria without money, in desperate distress. Appeals to the good-hearted people for immediate financial aid. Gratefully, M. Brandris, 24/9 Ward Road, Room 13, or Box 2542, The Shanghai Times.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

JAN 15 1939

Committee Giving Aid To European Emigres Needs Help Urgently

Funds Available In Hands Of Relief Groups At Present Time Are Almost Negligible; Arrival Of 250 Persons To-day Adds To Worry

INFORMED CIRCLES STATE DIFFICULTY IS ONE OF TEMPORARY NATURE

That the local Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Emigres were facing an extremely serious situation at the present time, owing to a lack of sufficient funds to carry on with their task of the maintenance of over 1,500 refugees from Germany and Austria, was authoritatively revealed to a representative of "The Shanghai Sunday Times" yesterday.

To this anxiety is added that of the arrival of two more groups in Shanghai to-day, who comprise a total of nearly 250 persons. It is understood that about 80 per cent. of this total are unable to provide for themselves and will have to depend on what help they can obtain from the local relief bodies.

While this city's European emigre relief problem took on a more cheerful aspect following the confirmed report of Sir Victor Sassoon's rehabilitation grant of $150,000, it was expressed that a clear note should be taken regarding the large allocation.

Sir Victor's contribution was made solely to aid a particular fund which assists emigres coming here to establish themselves in businesses. This fund, it has been emphasized, was formed with a single view toward avoiding any further economic or unemployment problems in Shanghai.

Separate Fund

On the other hand, there is a separate general fund which attempts to provide maintenance for the emigres. Under this category of the welfare work about 1,500 refugees receive either small sums of money to attend to their necessities, or are supplied with living quarters and other small wants.

As already made known, the sum of money which is required to continue this assistance amounts to $90,000 monthly. So far this mark has never been reached and the welfare bodies have been forced to struggle along as best they could.

While realizing that relief problems in Shanghai at the present time are large and chaotic, the members serving in the European emigre welfare bodies have made urgent appeals for speedy assistance.

Informed circles point out that the large monetary assistance which is being asked for at present is of a temporary nature, as a big proportion of the money is distributed to emigres who live separately in various boarding houses.

New Housing Plans

This factor would be appreciably overcome in the near future when fairly large buildings in the Hongkew and Wayside areas will be taken over and given to the accommodation of the refugees.

As soon as this can be accomplished, it was stated, due arrangements will be completed for "centralized" food distribution. The system will serve to remove present expenses of the committee in housing emigres independently and will considerably lower costs for food and general maintenance.

It has been revealed that the former Customs training school on Ward Road, opposite the Ward Road Gaol, is being renovated at the present time and is expected to be ready for occupation within a fortnight. It was estimated that the building would be able to accommodate nearly 1,200 persons.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

JAN 1 4 1939

Sassoon Aids Emigres With $150,000 Sum

Money Earmarked For Rehabilitation Of Refugees Here

GENERAL FUND IS IN SORRY WAY

Expected Arrival Here To-morrow Of 300 More Persons

From a report received In Shanghai yesterday, it was established that Sir Victor Sassoon, local utilities magnate who is at present staying in London, has contributed the sum of $150,000 to the Committee in charge here of the rehabilitation fund for European-Jewish emigres.

According to its designation, the large sum of money has been earmarked for the special rehabilitation fund which was created a short while ago by Sir Elly Kadoorie, K.B.E., and Messrs. M. Speelman (the Chairman of this special group), Ellis Hayim, E. Kelen (former Austrian consul here), R. M. Joseph and K. M. Joseph, and aiming at providing assistance in their professional capacities to the European-Jewish refugees in various businesses here.

Already, it may be noted, the committee has helped to establish doctors, tailors, and, in one instance, even a restaurateur. The money in this fund, however, was running short, and the special grant by Sir Victor Sassoon, which was urgently cabled here, has brought timely aid to the group's aim.

It was earlier explained by the committee that rumours prevailing locally regarding dismissal of workers to make place for the emigres were totally unfounded. The committee plans only to give positions to emigres where vacancies occur, it was emphasized.

The general fund which provides for the maintenance of nearly 1,500 emigres, and for which a monthly sum of nearly $90,000 is required at present, is in a sorry position owing to a lack of sufficient funds for relief distribution.

While it has been pointed out that the people in Shanghai cannot at the present time afford to donate $90,000 monthly, hope was asserted that aid would be forthcoming in this direction from charitable organizations in the United States and in England, within the near future.

According to an informed report made here yesterday, the s.s. Sansho, a Japanese coastal freighter, sailed from Hongkong yesterday morning and is expected to arrive in Shanghai to-morrow afternoon, bringing about 50 emigres who trans-shipped at the colony from a European vessel.

In addition to this group about 200 more refugees are expected to land here to-morrow in the Lloyd Triestino liner Victoria, when she docks at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf.

An interesting feature of the batch coming here on the Italian liner, are 20 persons in the same group who are proceeding to Dairen. It is understood that a total of nearly 300 emigres have obtained permission from the port authorities at Dairen to settle there.

FILE

SHANGHAI TIMES

JAN 1 2 1939

Further 2,000 Emigres Coming To Far East By Middle Of Next March

Small Numbers Allowed To Stay In Manila And Singapore; Over 300 Proceeding To Dairen; New Procedure Adopted Before Embarking

CONSULAR BODY WATCHING SITUATION; SIR VICTOR SASSOON MAKES GRANT

At the present time reports indicate that a total of more than 2,000 emigres from Austria and Germany are coming out to the Far East before the middle of next March. This is in addition to the figure of 2,500 persons who have already arrived in this part of the world.

The majority of the future arrivals from Europe will, as in previous cases, make Shanghai their destination, although small numbers have managed to obtain official permission to settle in Singapore and Manila.

In addition to this a provisional arrangement is understood to have been made for about 300 emigres to be rehabilitated within the Port of Dairen.

The first of those to proceed to Dairen under this arrangement will be a group of about 20 emigres out of the total of 230 who are expected to arrive here on Sunday morning in the Lloyd Triestino's m.v. Victoria from Italy.

Vessels Chartered

Among shipping reports received in Shanghai yesterday, it was established that two vessels of the Hamburg-Amerika Linie, sailing from Hamburg, have been specially chartered to transport groups of refugees from Germany to Shanghai.

Of general significance, it was made known here yesterday that European refugees leaving Germany and Austria, will henceforward be required to remain at their port of embarkation for a minimum period of two weeks, in order to allow their names to be forwarded to the port authorities and shipping offices of the vessels they travel on to their destinations.

This procedure, it is firmly believed here, will give considerable aid to local relief bodies in their duties, as in previous cases only short notice was obtained of the number or professions of those expected to arrive.

Local Action

Meanwhile, although no official reply from the Consular Body to the Shanghai Municipal Council's letter of a fortnight ago in connection with the influx of European refugees has yet been received, it was reported that certain members of the Consular Body here have decided to take individual action, pending the return here of Commander L. Neyrone, Consul-General for Italy and Senior Consul in Shanghai, who is at present on holiday in Japan.

It may be pointed out, however, that the independent tasks of those members of the Consular Body now checking the refugee problem, will merely be in the nature of a preliminary study of the refugee situation prevailing in the International Settlement and French Concession, until the return here of the Senior Consul, when it is understood a thorough investigation will be made and a general consular discussion held on the matter.

In so far as passport regulations are concerned, these do not affect immigrants or visitors to Shanghai and, in this particular regard, the Municipal Council has already exercised what powers it can by notifying the Consular Body and Jewish organizations in Shanghai and abroad of the serious problem confronting this city, already burdened as it is with numerous Chinese refugees.

Sir Victor's Grant

The local committee aiding emigres from Europe received a special grant of money from Sir Victor, local utilities magnate, who is at the present time staying in London.

While the sum sent here by Sir Victor was not disclosed, it was revealed that it had come at a time when the committee's funds were running very low and therefore was particularly welcome toward the rehabilitation fund for German and Austrian Jewish emigres.

The rehabilitation fund, it may be recalled, was started recently by Sir Elly Kadoorie, K.B.E., Messrs. M. Speelman (Chairman), Ellis Hayim, E. Kelen (former Austrian Consul here), R. M. Joseph and K. M. Joseph, and aimed at financing refugees here in various businesses.

The rehabilitation fund is separate from the maintenance fund which now provides necessities for the emigres. A monthly total of $90,000, it was disclosed, was necessary to continue the latter-mentioned fund.

Regarding malignant rumours which persist here that local employers are dismissing members of their present staff to make place for emigres, this was strongly denied in a report by Mr. M. Speelmon, head of the emigre committee, who explained that while quite a number of the emigres have already found employment, they merely filled vacancies and did not displace any other employees.

MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. E. REGISTRY
Ex. S. B. D.
Date

SHANGHAI TIMES.

JAN 10 1939

S.M.C. LETTER STILL BEING DEBATED

Question Of Limiting Number Of European Jewish Refugees

No official answer from the Consular Body to the Shanghai Municipal Council's letter of a fortnight ago in connection with the influx of European Jewish refugees has yet been received, "The Shanghai Times" learnt on good authority yesterday. A reply is expected in the near future.

The Council, while only too willing to do what it can in the matter, has felt its duty to notify both the Consular body and Jewish organizations both in Shanghai and abroad of the problems that might arise with the arrival of an unlimited number of refugees. The International Settlement and French Concession are already overcrowded with Chinese refugees, it is pointed out.

Whether any concrete suggestions have been made by the Council in the matter could not be ascertained yesterday. As Shanghai is not a "country" nor its people "a nation," the S.M.C. in itself has practically no powers to prevent the influx of a huge crowd of people from abroad.

That is a matter which is in the hands of the Consulates representing the countries whose ships are bringing refugees here. The Consular Body is, as far as can be determined, the sole body which can adequately and properly deal with the matter.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

JAN 8 1939

How Jewish Refugees In Shanghai Are Being Fed, Housed And Looked After

'Co-ordinated Activities Of Three Bodies, With Long-Term Problems And Desirabilities Being Kept In Sight; Dangers Fully Recognized

LOCAL JEWISH COMMUNITY HAS RISEN MAGNIFICENTLY TO OCCASION

Special to "The Shanghai Sunday Times"

During the past few months 1500 Jewish refugees have arrived in Shanghai, and all have been taken care of. They have been housed, fed, and provided with pocket-money; there are doctors and dentists to see to their health, and teachers to teach them English. The local Jewish community has risen magnificently to the occasion.

The work is in the hands of three bodies. The Committee for the Assistance of Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, presided over by Mr. M. Speelman, is a co-ordinating committee and handles most of the finance, while most of the actual work of relief is done either by the Relief Society for German Austrian Jews or by the International Committee for Granting Relief to European Refugees. The former body, already five years old, under the very efficient and able direction of Dr. Kurt Marx, deals only with Jews, interpreting the word Jew in as wide a sense as possible, namely any person who irrespective of religion can claim a Jewish father. The second body deals with any refugee from European dictatorships.

The first of these two latter bodies is the one that is doing by far the greater proportion of the present relief work. Strictly speaking its work begins in Europe, for it is in almost daily communication with relief bodies there, but for practical purposes it is at Singapore that the refugee first comes into contact with it. A Singapore society, acting on advice from here, meets all ships carrying refugees and distributes leaflets giving instructions and forms on which necessary details are to be filled in, at the same time cabling Shanghai the approximate number of those en route to this port. At the next stopping place, usually Manila, the forms are collected and definite statistics cabled to Dr. Marx, who then arranges for three commissioners to meet the incoming boat, one to see to bachelors, one to childless married couples, and one to married couples with children, arrangements having already been made for the accommodation and feeding of the newcomers.

Problem Of Housing

At the moment two methods are being resorted to for coping with the situation. Some of the newcomers are being housed in individual quarters, either in private houses or rooms in private houses, which are rented by the Society for this purpose. They are, in addition, allowed a certain amount of money with which to feed themselves, This method, however, is exceedingly costly, and the Society prefers the system of mass quarters and mass catering, such as in operation in Embankment Building at the moment. Here several hundred refugees are established, in barracks as it were, and go to the Chinese Y.M.C.A., in Szechuen Road, for

FILE

SHANGHAI TIMES.

JAN 8 1939

their meals, though eventually the Society hopes to establish its own catering system. This method is obviously much more economical, and, in view of the months of expenditure ahead—expenditure that will increase as the numbers of refugees now en route arrive here—one that would have to be adopted, even if the Society did not, as in fact it does, prefer to give relief as much in kind as possible, and to distribute the minimum of actual cash.

The refugees include in their numbers persons of all ranks in life, of all trades, professions and occupations, but the great majority come from the middle class, and are people who have never travelled and never expected to travel. They are essentially parochially minded, to whom everything is new and strange, who feel completely lost amid their new surroundings. Such people are bound to make mistakes. The vast majority, however, have come with the determination to make the best of things and speedily learn to accommodate themselves. The great drawback is the language difficulty; few speak English, and one of the first things to be done, once they have settled in, is to put them in the way of learning that essential language. This has been seen to by the Shanghai Jewish Youths Association, which is organizing and financing training in English for all newcomers.

Employment Office

An Employment Office is a very important part of the Society's organization. Careful statistics are being compiled of the qualifications and capabilities of all immigrants, and contact has been established with all the big commercial centres in the Far East. So far however, few of the newcomers have been placed in employment. The missionary societies have found use for a few doctors, and a few have been set up in business, but, at the outside, barely 100 have been placed up till now.

In this matter of finding employment the Society's officials are fully alive to the necessity of hastening slowly. Only where it is assured that a definite opening exists will it advance capital to enable businesses to be opened, nor does it seek to find work for its charges by offering cheap labour. They are fully alive to the danger of depressing wages and the standard of living. They recognize, in fact, that they have a double responsibility, one to the refugees and one to Shanghai. That Shanghai is in no state to absorb these newcomers at the present time they know, and when their advice is asked it is always against coming here. They understand and sympathize with the attitude of the Shanghai Municipal Council in seeking to restrict the number of immigrants. On the other hand once people decide to come here and are on their way they do their very best for them, and in doing their best for the refugee they are also doing their best for Shanghai. Without the work being done by these Relief Societies we should be faced with a problem of foreign destitution which would be disastrous in its repercussions on the whole foreign community.

Hope For Future

It is the view of the Societies' officials that, with the cessation of hostilities, a place should be found ultimately for the newcomers in Shanghai's economy, or rather in the economy of the Far East, Shanghai being, it is hoped, merely a temporary resting place for many. Meanwhile, in providing for the care of the newcomers and in taking the long view that their assimilation into the local labour market is not to be rushed and must only take place as circumstances permit, the local Jewish community is helping not only its own people but also the whole of foreign Shanghai, and in their work deserve Foreign Shanghai's wholehearted assistance and support.

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SHANGHAI TIMES.
DEC 31 1938

Huge Camp For Jewish Immigrants

Building To Take Care Of 2,000 Is Planned In Hongkew Area

CONSULAR BODY TOLD OF SITUATION

Refugees Already Have German Newspaper In Shanghai

The Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai and its allied associations here are making arrangements for the accommodation of more than 1,500 immigrants in a centralized camp in the Hongkew area, it was learnt here yesterday. This camp will be on the premises of the school at 138 Ward Road, which has been loaned by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

This move is being made principally as an economy measure as it will be far cheaper to house and provide food for the refugees if they are brought together in one place. At the present time most of the refugees are provided for in boarding houses in the Hongkew area, the majority of these being operated by Russians.

It will take about one month to put the Ward Road school into shape and certain alterations will be made in order to provide the best possible accommodation under the circumstances. Some of the members of the committees in charge feel that as many as 2,000 refugees could be taken care of in the school, but for the time being it is hardly likely that the number will exceed 1,500.

Final arrangements were being made yesterday for the reception of about 330 more refugees due to arrive here this morning on board the s.s. Conte Rosso and s.s. Potsdam. The former vessel is bringing 270 refugees and the latter is understood to have about 60 on board.

Newspaper Established

The situation with regard to the future is still extremely doubtful and the members of the various committees working on the problem are still at a loss to know how many more refugees will arrive in Shanghai during the next few weeks.

It is apparent that those refugees who have been in Shanghai for some time are becoming a little more settled and many are already beginning to familiarize themselves with the city. One interesting announcement made here yesterday was to the effect that a newspaper to serve the refugees has already been established in Shanghai. This is, of course, published in the German language and is the newest addition to Shanghai's large group of international publications.

Only a very few of the refugees speak English and this languarge difficulty is naturally a great disadvantage to them in finding employment and otherwise establishing themselves here. Immediately after their arrival many of the refugees were very reluctant to stray far from the camps or boarding houses where they were living, but now they are frequently seen on the streets and sometimes in the shops and banks. A few are said to have small sums of money to assist them over the first difficult period which they must undergo in Shanghai.

Considering the size of the problem and the suddeness with which it came to a head a few weeks ago, the committees in charge has performed remarkable work in taking care of so many immigrants. Mr. M. Speelman, who is in full charge of the financing side of the work, has defoted a fery great deal of his time to the problem and has never been too busy to assist others who are working upon it.

Others who have been closely connected with the work include Messrs. D. E. J. Abraham, Mr. Ellis Hayim and Mr. J. Hollzer. The allied committees taking care of the refugees are made up of "The Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai," the "Hilfsfond fuer Deutsche Juden" and "The International Committee for Granting Relief to European Refugees."

As was stated in an article in "The Shanghai Times" last week, the Shanghai Municipal Council has taken the Jewish refugees problem under consideration and, in fairness to the organizations granting relief and residents in Shanghai in general, believes there should be a limit set on the number of immigrants arriving here. It was learnt here yesterday that a letter to this effect has been sent to the various members of the Consular Body and that action will be taken in the matter in the near future.

FILE

00827

SHANGHAI TIMES.

DEC 24 1938

Limitation Of European Jewish Refugees May Be Instituted By Council

Willingness To Assist Immigrants Should Be Combined With Due Regard To Welfare Of People Already Residing In Shanghai

CITY CAN ONLY ABSORB VERY LIMITED NUMBER OF REFUGEES AT PRESENT

Special to "The Shanghai Times"

It was learnt here yesterday that the Shanghai Municipal Council may have to take steps to limit the arrival of European Jewish immigrants in this port in order to keep the situation from getting out of control. "The Shanghai Times" ascertained on good authority that informal discussions regarding the matter have been carried out among the various Council members.

The Council is only too willing to do what it can to assist the refugees who have already arrived in Shanghai and is desirous of assuming its share of the responsibility, it is stated. Emphasis is laid on the fact that the local Jewish community in Shanghai is doing its best to assist the refugees and that it has already shown itself exceedingly generous in this respect.

It is pointed out, on the other hand, that the assistance which the local Jewish community can render is limited at best. In addition, the various international charitable organizations in Shanghai have been so pressed for funds since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities that it is unlikely that they will be able to extend their fields of endeavour in the near future.

Economic Absorption

A representative of "The Shanghai Times" was further informed yesterday, through the most reliable sources, that the members of the Shanghai Municipal Council feel that this city is one of the last in the world which should be expected to assume a large share of the burden of the present European emigration problem.

The recent hostilities have badly affected the powers of economic absorption of Shanghai and it is inconceivable that several thousand foreign immigrants could be provided with employment within the predictable future. Taking this factor into consideration, the Council feels that many immigrants must by necessity remain unemployed or else, perhaps, usurp the positions held by others working in Shanghai.

These considerations and various other aspects of the question have led the Council to take cognizance of what steps lie within its power to limit the arrival of more refugees. Attention is called to the fact that the International Settlement has a right to protect itself, although for the time being any measures which might be applied must be the subject of the most careful study.

Consular Body Approached

In view of the pressing nature of the problem, the Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday requested the members of the Consular Body to give it due consideration. The haste in which this emergency has come to a head has made it impossible to carry out full consultations with the authorities of the French Concession, but as the French Consul-General is a member of the Consular Body he will automatically be familiarized with the situation through that organ.

One thing which makes things unduly perplexing is the fact that at the present time it is impossible to ascertain how many more refugees are actually on their way to Shanghai. It will also be remembered that the earlier influx of refugees was minor in nature and did not give rise to anything approaching an emergency. During the past week, however, over 500 European Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai and 200 more are expected in the latter part of next week. This will bring the total number of refugees in Shanghai to over 1,200, and charitable organizations estimate that at least 90 per cent. of these people must be maintained on relief.

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00826

SHANGHAI TIMES,

DEC 24 1938

Jewish Relief Scheme

Committees Organized With Finance Group Centralized

An announcement was made here yesterday of the new system of organization which has been created in Shanghai to handle the problem presented by the arrival of a large number of Jewish European refugees. The three committees which have been put in charge are known as "The Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai," the "Hilsfond fuer Duetsche Juden" and "The International Committee for Granting Relief to European Refugees."

In view of the magnitude of the problem confronting these organizations, it has been decided to nominate a special Public Relations Committee which will handle all problems connected with the refugees. This committee is composed of Mr. M. Speelman, (Chairman), Mr. D. E. J. Abraham, Mr. Ellis Hayim, and Mr. J. Holzer.

All matters relating to the housing, catering and caring for the refugees will continue to be handled by two offices, one under the direction of Mr. Paul Komor and the other under the direction of Dr. Kurt Marx. These gentlemen will also be in charge of the distribution of funds to the refugees.

Mr. Speelman is taking full charge of the financial side of the question such as the collection of funds, and monthly subscribers as well as intending contributors are requested to send their cheques or donations direct to him at No. 7 Avenue Edward VII.

FILE

SHANGHAI TIMES.

DEC 21 1938

Extremely Serious View Being Taken Of Jewish Refugee Situation Here

Members Of Committee Worked Night And Day To Fintl Accommodation For Latest Arrivals But More Are Expected Here Late Next Week

FEEDING OF CAMP INMATES DESTINED TO INVOLVE BIG MONTHLY OUTLAY

Special to "The Shanghai Times"

Leading foreign relief workers interviewed here yesterday by "The Shanghai Times" indicated that a very real emergency has been created by the arrival of hundreds of European immigrants. It is believed that unless outside assistance is forthcoming in the very near future the matter may get beyond the control of local organizations dealing with the situation.

This question has already been given due consideration by the International Red Cross, and during the last few days members of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai have been working day and night. It was only at the last minute yesterday that accommodation was found for the 560 immigrants arriving on the Conte Biancamano in the afternoon.

A thorough investigation had been made of all available housing in Hongkew and this resulted in the locating of enough houses to take care of only about 150 of the new arrivals. Consequently an appeal was made to certain property owners on the south side of Soochow Creek and space enough to take care of a very large number of people was made available on the ground floor of the Embankment Building.

If the matter of housing constitutes a very serious aspect of the problem, the question of feeding the refugees is expected to become a far more difficult thing to solve. One member of the relief committee, who is in close touch with this, stated yesterday that if the number of destitute refugees here grows as rapidly as in the past it may cost as much as $100,000 a month to feed them.

Council Lends Building

At first thought this might appear to be a very high figure, but it is based on an estimated expenditure of $20 per head a month. The creation of special soup kitchens to provide at least one hot meal a day at the lowest possible cost is foreshadowed, and, in addition, it may be necessary to set up matshed camps in which to house and feed the refugees during the summer months.

One encouraging note in connection with the latter is an expression of willingness to help on the part of the Shanghai Municipal Council yesterday afternoon. In a special announcement the Council stated that a building at 138 Ward Road, leased as a primary school, had been placed at the disposal of the committee. It was understood that this building would accommodate about 350 foreign refugees.

The need for an almost unlimited amount of housing is evidenced by the fact that 260 more refugees are expected on board the Conte Rosso, which is due to arrive in Shanghai on December 31. There are also reports to the effect that large numbers of refugees are coming on German boats during the early part of the year, but at the present time no figures have been available in this connection.

Refugees From Manchuria

Additional information has reached Shanghai from Manchuria, where it is believed that large numbers of refugees are making their way to the Far East, via Siberia. If these people are unable to find employment in such places as Harbin, Mukden and Dairen it is more than likely that they will proceed to Shanghai, as has been the case in the past with so many White Russian emigres.

In any event it is expected that there will be in the neighbourhood of 1,200 Jewish immigrants in Shanghai by January 1, and, taking current statistics as a fair indication, about 95 per cent. of these people will be wholly destitute.

The question is often raised as to why these people are being sent to Shanghai when of all cities in the world it is perhaps least capable of coping with the additional burden which their care will involve. Those who are familiar with the situation state that the influx is by no means due to any belief on the part of the refugees that Shanghai is a place where they can come and find the means whereby to begin life anew.

Actually the reason for their coming to Shanghai lies in the fact

SHANGHAI TIMES.

DEC 21 1938

that no other city in the world is open to them as this is the only port where they can land without a visa. As is generally known, the shipping companies are unable to take passengers unless they are sure that they may be landed at some definite port. Since the outbreak of the hostilities the landing restrictions in Shanghai have become very lax and for this reason this port has become the focal point in the Jewish exodus from Europe.

International Red Cross

At the present moment it is quite impossible to look too far into the future, but one relief expert interviewed here yesterday expressed the opinion that under the very best of circumstances Shanghai would never be able to absorb several thousand Jewish emigrants and provide the means whereby they could become self-supporting.

This raises the question as to whether or not the majority of the refugees who have arrived here in months gone by can be sent on to more auspicious localities eventually. Various places for settlement, including the Virgin Islands and Madagascar have been suggested, and it is hoped that international organizations working on the problem will give the situation at Shanghai their fullest consideration.

The International Red Cross here has been approached by the American Advisory Committee on Civilian Relief and asked to bring the matter to the attention of officials of the organization in the United States. As a result of this request a report has been prepared and handed to the United States Consulate-General to the forwarded to the United States.

According to information obtained here yesterday, consideration is being taken of the fact that the Red Cross in America has a number of Jewish supporters who would probably like to see some assistance given to the refugees in Shanghai. In the meantime, the International Red Cross at Shanghai is giving whatever assistance it can to the Jewish relief committees here, although most of its funds have of course been earmarked for Chinese relief. One way in which the International Red Cross has been able to help out was through the sending a number of refugee doctors to the interior to carry on relief work.

In the meantime most of the emergency relief funds are coming from the various Jewish communities in Shanghai and from contributions made by the general public. The Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai is anxious to have any sort of aid it can get and welcomes the contribution of beds, clothing, bedding, furniture and other household goods from local residents.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

DEC 21 1938

500 Jewish Refugees Land Here

Accommodation Prepared For Groups Taken In Trucks From Jetty

Over 500 Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria, few of them speaking English and a large proportion of them women and children, arrived here yesterday afternoon abcard the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Biancamano, as an advance guard of about 3,000 or 4,000 more European immigrants, who are expected here shortly.

Members of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, as well as numerous European Jews, who had arrived in Shanghai during the last few months, gathered at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf to meet the new arrivals and to give them the glad tidings that accommodation, at least temporarily, had been found for them.

The new arrivals were holding a meeting in the third class dining room of the Italian liner, deciding on what their next move would be, when representatives of the local committees came to them with glad tidings and commenced the registration of the new arrivals and the allocation of housing facilities.

Prolonged Formalities

Although the vessel docked at about 2.30 p.m. it was not until after 6 p.m. that the refugees finally got through with various arrangements and were brought to the Customs Jetty, where again a long procedure of passing through Customs examination commenced.

Finally outside, the refugees—men, women and children—were put into trucks together with their light baggage and routed to various parts of the town—Yangtzepoo, Hongkew, the Western area and the French Concession—where, through untiring efforts, the local committee had obtained housing facilities for them.

Well Dressed, But Penniless

Although mostly well-dressed, most of the refugees are understood to be completely penniless and they will be dependent on the community until such time as they find some sort of work.

Aboard the ship they sat mostly huddled together, with the exception of several women with babies in arms and in baby carriages, who sat apart to give the children a chance to sleep. A few young girls and boys ran about the third-class accommodation playing. The others wore serious expressions, not knowing what awaited them in Shanghai.

24623

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

SEP 5 - 1939

War Situation Causes Jewish Emigre Decline

The likelihood that a meeting of the special refugee emigration committee will be held within a week for further discussion of regulations and measures by the Japanese, French, local Jewish and SMC authorities against German Jewish immigration into Shanghai, was expressed this morning by Mr. S. Ishiguro, Japanese Consul and member of the committee of four serving on the special board.

The Japanese consular official declared that some delay in holding a meeting had been caused by the changed situation in Europe, saying that further immigration from Germany would be largely minimized owing to the lack of shipping.

Meanwhile, numbers of European Jewish refugees at present in Shanghai continued to call at the British Consulate this morning, making enquiries and expressing their wish to serve in the British military services.

For the time being, it was officially learned, no Jewish refugees have been accepted, although in several cases the men were permitted to leave application forms for future reference.

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SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY, AUG 14 1939

23372

Consuls, Shipping Men Informed Of Decision By S'hai City Fathers

Town Held Unable To Accommodate Further Increase; Strain On Municipal Services Grows Steadily

Refugees En Route Allowed Entrance

No more European Jewish refugees are to be allowed to enter Shanghai.

This, with the possible exception of refugees already embarked, is the decision unanimously reached by the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Letters have already been sent by the SMC to all Consulates, shipping offices and to Mr. Ellis Hayim (for transmission to all Jewish organizations in Shanghai) giving the Council's decision.

Done Encugh

"Shanghai has already done enough for the European refugees" an SMC spokesman told the Shanghai Evening Post today. "Do not think, however, that the SMC is unsympathetic towards the refugees. Very far from it But the point has been reached where Shanghai cannot absorb any more without a serious strain upon municipal services.

"And, if the unofficial report to the effect that the Japanese authorities are not allowing any more emigres to settle north of the Soochow Creek be true, there is certain no room for them south of the Creek.

Jewish Societies

"The Council has not done a large amount financially towards helping the refugees. The local Jewish societies have been very good in their aid to the emigres while the Council has helped by granting the use of unoccupied buildings and land.

"But the sudden arrival of a large number of refugees has caused extra work for the Police, who already have plenty to do. And an unlimited arrival in a short period will cause additional strain on all services. For one instance, hospitillization is bound to be needed in increasing magnitude. Shanghai has done more than its share already, and it is time for others to help."

Bad For Emigres

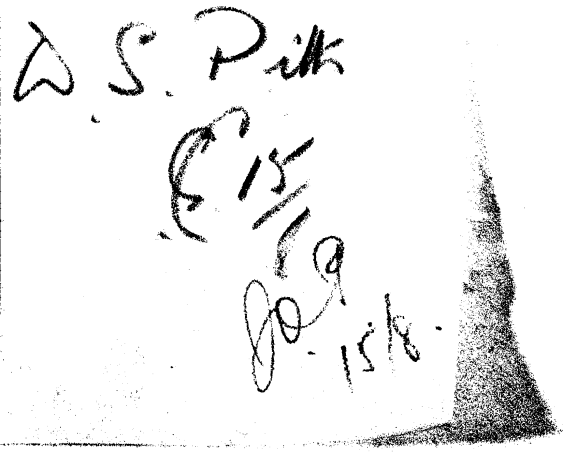
The spokesman also referred to the fact that their crowding into a town not prepared for them would also have a detrimental effect upon the refugees themselves, although the Council realized that the emigres' attitude was probably that anything would be better than the conditions which they had left.

Emigres who had already embarked for Shanghai would not be turned away, the Council spokesman added. On humanitarian grounds they would be allowed to enter.

Fifteen Thousand

Jewish refugees from the terror in Germany and Austria who have arrived in Shanghai total some 15,000. Another 5000 had been anticipated before the end of the year, before the SMC had taken its decision.

Those who are already on the way to Shanghai were this morning estimated at 500. They will be the last to be permitted in the International Settlement.



23475

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY

AUG 12 1939

Hongkew Jewish Emigres Curbing Planned

All Jewish refugees arriving in Shanghai after August 21, will not be permitted to reside in Hongkew, according to an official note sent by the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters yesterday, to the committee in charge of Jewish refugees here. The note pointed out that even the return of former Japanese residents is restricted, apart from the fact that Chinese are only permitted to return in small numbers. At the same time, the note added, a dearth of houses exists in Hongkew following the destruction during the 1927 hostilities. These matters, it was stated, necessitated of additional settlement of Jewish emigres, who at present total almost one-tenth of the Japanese community which, a Japanese spokesman stated, "has led to a growing fear of friction arising between the two communities." Questioned at the Japanese press conference last evening by what right the Japanese had adopted their policy of limiting residence in areas north of Soochow Creek, the spokesman replied that portion of the International Settlement was controlled by the Japanese, who could legislate as they pleased, by reason of military conquest.

* * *

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SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

AUG 7 1939

Wayside "Jewish Town" Plan Said Nearly Completed

Plans for the establishment of a "Jewish town" in the Ward and Pingliang Road area, with Wayside Park as its center, are nearing realization following approval of the scheme by "interested quarters," according to Japanese reports.

The sum of $30,000,000 has been raised for the purpose, according to the newspaper.

The Jewish emgire population in Wayside is estimated, at 10,000.

D. S. Pitt
CC/8
to Tuttle
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8/8

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

JUL 3 1939

Emigres Refused Hungjao Entry

British Arrest Japanese At Perimeter Barrier

Reports of tension on the Great Western Road barrier Saturday afternoon, when passers-by noticed a certain amount of walla-walla and a little more congestion than usual, were finally traced to the arrest by the British military of a Japanese gendarme in plain-clothes, and the prevention of a party of Jewish emigre children from going to the fresh-air camp arranged for them. Both affairs have now been settled.

Misunderstanding is the reason given for both affairs. As regards the 50 emigre children, collected with a great amount of work and running around, it transpired that their Japanese consular pass had not been countersigned by the military in control of the Hungjao Area, and that they had to have the same authority for residing there as do normal residents.

In Plain Clothes

The gardarme episode took place after the man and a confrere had arrived at the barrier, going in the direction of Hungjao. Their ricshas halted on the British side, out of the way, and one of the gendarmes walked along to go to the Lincoln Avenue military headquarters. The other, in plain clothes, stayed and chatted with the Japanese sentries.

When the gendarme saw his confrere returning, he walked into the middle of the road in front of the British sentry and called the ricshas. As he was in the way of traffic, the sentry asked and motioned to him to move. When the latter did not do this, a British sergeant came up and spoke to him. The Japanese paid absolutely no attention to the British sergeant, who then tapped the gendarme on the shoulder.

Japanese Released

Losing his temper, the gendarme swung around and tapped the British sergeant on the chest, whereupon the British guard immediately arrested the gendarme. Half an hour later, with the gendarme's identity established, he was released.

The emigre children, greatly disappointed, had to be taken home again. The military authorisation, however, has now been obtained, and the camps will be able to function as arranged.

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

JUN 30 1939

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Cable Address:
.....President
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European Emigre Cafe Provides Unusual Note In Shanghai Of Today

Continental Open-Air Layout Shows Touches Of Homeland To Jewish Refugees; Handy Meeting Places Prove Popular

Walls Adorned By Advertising Cards

By T. A. BUTLER

UPROOTED from their foundations in the heart of their native land by a cyclone of political strife, thousands of German and Austrian refugees have been tossed along by the storm over half the distance of the globe, coming to earth in of all places, a tiny patch of territory in Shanghai north of Soochow Creek.

The Broadway-Wayside district presents an unusual appearance these days. It is as if a portion of Europe had been transplanted intact to the shores of the muddy Whangpoo. Mingled with the war-torn ruins of earlier days in the vicinity, a new community has been born, timidly, but ever-increasingly, spreading out among the demolished buildings and scrubby vacant lots of wayside.

Cafes Spring Up

Those delightful little German cafes and beer taverns have sprung up like mushrooms in the district, lending to it an air of mild gaiety that was not evident, even in the palmier days of the district. The old blood and thunder bars and cabarets of earlier and more rousing days have given way to the quiet cafes and beer halls which are more in keeping with the present inhabitants of the place.

Everywhere there is a wide stretch of sidewalk available outside a cafe, that stretch has been converted into a sidewalk garden where the good people may take their ease on a warm summer's night amid the potted plants and flowers which lend a pastoral air to the scene. Hard as their lot may be, these refugees manage to entertain themselves by pleasant discours and a few glasses of beer in the company of bosom companions

* * *

Beginning to Smile

YES, these emigres are beginning to smile again. Althougl talk is still somewhat guarded, and the old dread is hard to shake off, the people are gradually beginning t come out of their shells and breathe the air of freedom again. They are certainly unmolested across the creek an appear to be on very friendly terms with the Japanese.

Take a glance inside one of these little beer taverns. Walk in and order a glass of beer and then just sit there and take in what goes on around you. You'll probably notice, in fact yo can't help but notice, the walls plastered with home-made sign which the proprietor of the place has allowed to be put u there by fellow emigres.

Various Services

These signs announce to all and sundry that, for the mer asking, there is to be had the services of a dentist, carpente manicurist, pedicurist or what have you. Another sign state that one family wishes to share its modest lodgings with compatriot for the sake of economy. It's good advertizing, an it costs nothing.

In the rear of the tavern you can hear the incessant tink ling of an old piano. Where's it coming from? It's just anothe refugee playing the piano for his food and lodging, just enoug to keep him going until he finds something to do. Quite a fe of the emigres are musicians and they have brought with then all the exquisite melodies of the continent.

* * *

19349

Beer Garden

FINISHED your beer? Well, just saunter across the street and take in that quaint beer garden. It's not really a garden it's just a wide place in the street, but with the addition of a few large umbrellas to protect patrons from the scorching rays of the sun, and a few potted plants and shrubs, it takes on the appearance of a real honest-to-goodness garden. Here, seated in the wicker chairs, the troubled "chosen people sit for hours and discuss their future, always the future, the past is buried and is brought to light only in dark nightmares.

If it's a roof garden you're looking for, you won't have to go far. Stroll along the quiet street until you come to a theatre. Walk up to the roof of the building—there is no elevator—and you'll find a delightful garden with a polished slab in the center for dancing and lined with tables and chairs. Here again potted plants and shrubs are very much in evidence, and up here the breeze has a wonderful cooling effect.

Few Dancers

Although there is a small, and very good, orchestra in the place, few of the customers indulge in dancing. The majority of them having been walking around Shanghai all day, ever in the hope of some good prospect, are content to take it easy with a cold one or two, listening to the music and enjoying the gentle, cooling breeze.

The waitresses are all nice clean-looking German girls, speaking but little English, and serving customers with a shy attitude. Most of them, however, are rapidly picking up English expressions. Anyway, just ask for "beer" and you'll get it.

* * *

Interesting Panorama

A VIEW from this roof garden of the surrounding streets below reveals an interesting panorama of life. Most of the people sit out-doors on stools or door-steps chatting in the quiet summer evening. A friend strolls by and he is invited into the circle with much hailing of delight and good fellowship. Kiddies run around playing on the streets or scamper over vacant lots, cluttered with the ravages of war.

Dogs are by no means in the minority in the new colony. Even though it is pretty tough sledding, well you can always find enough to feed faithful Fido.

Unlike Orient

All in all, the neighborhood is strangely unlike any other part of Shanghai. It seems to be remotely apart from the Orient, it is as it were a part of Europe that had been established for hundreds of years.

These people have just moved in, and with quiet courage and hard work, set about building themselves a home in the new land, asking only peace and to be allowed to live their own lives.

18049

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

JUN 26 1939

A New Homeland In China

A SPECTACULAR plan for settling foreign emigrants in interior China, chiefly Yunnan province, has been announced here. It is known that the National Government has for some time been exploring the possibilities of such a scheme, though the precise number of emigrants has not been previously mentioned, and endorsement of the idea has been forthcoming from a number of quarters including this newspaper. The scheme would provide for 100,000 emigrees but it should be noted that Chungking holds this to be too great a number, and sets the total more cautiously at 10,000.

J. Berglas, described as a German industrialist, has announced that the plan provides for the settling in China of emigrants from any part of the world irrespective of nationality, creed or political affiliations—though it seems obvious that Central European Jews are the most logical class to respond to this offer and Shanghai is affording more or less precarious shelter to more than 10,000 of these already. It would be provided that these must furnish finances sufficient to cover their food and shelter over a period of about a year. They would be granted the same rights of residence, work and governmental protection as the Chinese, while accepting correspondingly the same responsibilities as Chinese.

Communal in nature, the scheme includes provision for a co-operative banking institution. A committee of all presidents of emigration committees throughout the world would supervise the working of the plan and they would be held responsible for the intellectual advancement of the emigrants and their preparation for a new life in China.

Funds, it is felt, should be forthcoming from many friends of refugees who are at present under relatively small but continuing charges and who might be willing to provide a lump sum if this brought assurance of self-respecting and self-sustaining place in the world for those whom they seek to help. It is locally reported that the German Government views the plan favorably, while the Chinese Government is anxious to acquire trained foreigners, particularly, to develop rich western territories not previously exploited.

The plan does not impress us as impossibly Utopian and we hope there may be in it some fresh opportunity for unfortunate people deserving far better from the world than they are getting at present.

00216

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

MAY 17 1939

Jewish Visitors Caught In Nippon "Spy" Trap

Victims of the Japanese spy craze, which has extended even to schoolboys in Japan, two German-Jewish refugees were nabbed by the Yokohama water police, when two Japanese secondary-school students accused them of being international spies, according to reports received here.

The couple, Mr. and Mrs. Max Schoeffer, were third class passengers on the Tatuta Maru and were taking pictures of the Yokosuka fortified zone from the deck of the ship when they were observed by the schoolboys. The youths, Yukio Sukeharu and Isamu Saito, were returning from a holiday in the Kwansai. When they came upon the couple snapping the forbidden pictures in Yokohama harbor, they made known to the refugees that they would like to have their pictures taken also.

To oblige the lads the couple took their pictures and thought no more of the matter. Upon arrival at Yokohama, the two boys scooted off the ship and informed the water police that there were a couple of spies aboard the liner who had been snapping pictures, saying that the roll of film could be identified because it contained their pictures also.

The zealous police lost no time in taking the bewildered couple into custody and commence to question them. Upon finding out that they were unable to understand the signs prohibiting the practice of photography in Yokonama harbor, the police released the refugees, at the same time cautioning them against any further attempts at picture snapping.

The youths were warmly recommended for their alertness, and the Japanese authorities are happy that their public is on guard against alien activities, the report concludes.

03214

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

MAY 17 1939

Jewish Refugee Children Hungjao Camp Schemed

Plans to establish a summer fresh-air camp at Hungjao for Jewish refugee children living north of the Soochow Creek are being considered. All those who are interested are asked to attend a meeting, regarding this matter, to be held at 5.15 p.m. tomorrow at the Royal Air Force Association headquarters, in the Dome of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank building.

D. S. Pill
C 15/
Jo. 8.
18/5.

02973

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

MAY 1 1 1939

Fever Situation Improves

Marked improvement was noted yesterday in the scarlet fever epidemic among local Jewish refugees, with no new cases being brought into the Chaufoong Road isolation hospital. The total number of patients remains at 113. Clothing and bedding are needed for the refugees. These articles should be sent to Dr. Carl E. Mosse, 779 Bubbling Well Road.

* * *

06835

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

MAY 8 1939

More Refugees Arrive

Another 440 German-Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai from Germany yesterday on the Italian liner Conte Rosso, bringing the total of European refugees here to about 8000. Accommodation for about 100 of the newcomers was found in the Embankment Building while others were cared for by the relief body in the temple on Museum Road.

* * *

D. S. Pitts
File
9/-

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

APR 17 1939

ECONOMIC THREAT CAUSED BY JEWISH REFUGEES

Emigres From Europe Soon To Form Fourth Of Foreign Population

Shanghai Faces Serious Problem In Attempt To Absorb Large Numbers Suddenly; Influx Of Russians Took Period Of 15 Years

Small Proportion Finds Jobs In City

By JOHN AHLERS

THE economic problem of the Jewish refugees from Germany in Shanghai has been frequently reviewed from the standpoint of the refugees. There is, however, yet another angle of the question which remains to be considered from the point of view of Shanghai as confronted with the influx of the refugees.

Since last fall, more than 6000 German Jews have arrived in Shanghai. About 3000 more are due here next month. In less than six weeks, the Jewish refugees here will total about 10,000, and many more plan to come to Shanghai.

For regular German, Italian, and Japanese steamers to Shanghai passages, which on ships of these nations may be paid in German currency, have been booked for many months ahead to full capacity of the vessels. German Jews desirous of emigration to Shanghai at present find it difficult to secure passages even as far ahead as September. The demand or passages is so strong that a sort of passage racket appears to have developed in Germany, with enterprising persons fixing numerous passage tickets ahead and selling these tickets to emigrants at substantial premiums.

Serious Problem

Shanghai is one of the big cities of the world with a population of several million souls. Seen from afar, it does not appear to matter much whether the huge figure of Shanghai's inhabitants is increased by 1000, 10,000 or even more refugees from Germany. In fact, however the immigration into Shanghai of 10,000 German Jews constitutes, for the Whangpoo City, a much more serious problem than it would do for cities like Paris, London, or New York, all of which make desperate efforts to keep these refugees away.

The German refugees cannot be, and do not intend to be, added to the average of the millions of Shanghai's inhabitants who are Chinese. The refugees form an addition to the Shanghai communities of the white nations, and as far as these Shanghai residents are concerned, this addition is a substantial one creating a series of new and grave problems.

Foreign Community

In Shanghai, there are at present less than 50,000 citizens of western nations, not counting the new arrivals. There have never been more. The immigration of 6000 Jews from Germany within a few months suddenly increased the number of white men living in Shanghai by more than 10 per cent and, within a short time, this increase is likely to amount to 20 percent, or even more. Every fourth western face encountered in Shanghai soon will be that of a Jewish refugee from Germany.

Before the arrival in masses of the German Jews, nobody was of opinion that Shanghai could offer living for a larger number of white men than was already here. The living possibility of westerners in Shanghai, on the contrary, appeared to have been substantially reduced since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war. Shanghai suffered tremendous damages from the war, and though there has been a certain revival in business since the end of the hostilities in the vicinity of the city, business remains far below the pre-war level. The renewed building and industrial activities in Settlement and Concession are chiefly due not to the enterprises of occidentals, but to the influx of Chinese from the interior and of Chinese capital.

File

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

1791

War Losses

While a series of large enterprises as well as of individuals managed to secure extraordinary war profits, the bulk of the western residents here sustained losses during the war. It appears to be not known in Europe that the outlook for western business in Shanghai has deteriorated so much that there is a definite trend towards emigration from Shanghai. A considerable number of small and medium western firms which prior to the war did a thriving business in Shanghai, have since closed down and transferred their activities to Hongkong, Singapore, Manila, and to a minor extent to Dairen.

In most of the remaining western firms and enterprises, there is no tendency to enlarge the staff and to expand, but a continuous trend toward restriction to save overhead expenses.

It is in this situation, that the German Jewish refugees arrive here by the thousands. They are well-known as active, industrious and thrifty people, but there is no indication that their business capacity is remarkably surpassing that of the average white businessmen in Shanghai, let alone the Chinese. In these circumstances, it is difficult to see how the bulk of the Jewish emigrants will be able to establish and maintain themselves here.

Quite a number of the Jewish refugees did not arrive here penniless, but carried with them some capital which they managed to export in various ways and forms from Germany, or to mobilize with the assistance of relatives or friends in other European countries. In some individual cases, these capital funds seem to be considerable, and among the newcomers are a few really rich Jews.

Foreign Capital

This import of capital, however important in individual cases it may be, is not likely to matter as regards the supply of Shanghai with western capital. There are over $200,000,000 of foreign money invested in Shanghai, while the aggregate capital funds of the rich among the newly arrived refugees are certainly far below a petty $1,000,000. This import of capital is of importance only to those concerned.

The few wealthy Jews coming to Shanghai will find here possibilities of investment. Shanghai, it is true, has an over-supply of banks and commercial firms, but there is still an open field for a series of new industrial enterprises, producing modern commodities which thus far have been imported but which could be manufactured locally.

Professional Men

In such enterprises, another number of refugees without capital but with specialized professional knowledge and experience, such as engineers, technicians, etc. could certainly find a lasting position. Also a series of existing industrial plants in Shanghai probably would like to engage, and occasionally have engaged, such specialists from among the refugees. There still appears, moreover, to be room in Shanghai for the establishment of a certain number of professional men from the German refugees such as medical doctors, lawyers, and educators, provided these men are of a really high professional standing and dispose of valuable experience and knowledge which, here and there, may be still lacking in Shanghai. There are yet some other occasional opportunities out of which refugees may make a living by availing themselves of exceptionally good experience, connections and ingenuity.

But 10,000 refugees will need, discounting married women and children, about 5000 jobs. It would be preposterous to allege that there are in Shanghai, fit and open for white men, about 5000 jobs which had not been discovered before the arrival of the refugees. A determined effort may disclose a few hundreds of such new jobs, but by no means 5000.

Lucky Ones

Up to the present, efforts of the committees looking after the refugees, and of those German Jews who take care of themselves, have resulted in the employment or establishment in business of little more than 1000 refugees here, taking into account the women and children of the individuals concerned. More than 5000 refugees, however, have not yet found anything to make their living, and more than 3000 of these are entirely penniless and depend for food and shelter on charity.

In the sight of the 5000 needy refugees the achievement of providing a living for the 1000 others may not look a great accomplishment. It may look still less so because many of the jobs hastily found or arranged for the newcomers are obviously temporary and transitional jobs. But hats have to be taken off to the refugee committees when we think of the limited capacity of Shanghai to digest newcomers, and in particular refugees. In past years, times of boom and of depression taken together, Shanghai allowed for an annual new establishment of western newcomers here to the average amount of about 2000. At this rate, the former Russian refugees have been digested in Shanghai.

Russian Arrival

Naturally, confronted with the problem of the German refugees, Shanghailanders first think of the Russian refugees. There are, it is true, substantial differences in character and circumstances of the present Jewish immigration from Germany as compared with the coming of the White Russians, but there are many more similarities between these two immigrations than between the case of the German Jews and the settlement here of the other westerners. Shanghai has digested more than 20,000 Russians. These Russians, however, arrived here gradually and the process of their digestion lasted over 15 years.

A great many of these Russians have established themselves in good and comfortable positions, or have founded prosperous enterprises. Nevertheless, there is still a great deal of appalling poverty in the local Russian community. Many Russians continue to be living just on the edge of the so-called existence minimum, lucky when they can earn in exchange for heavy work those $70 monthly, which, in the beginning of the Jewish immigration from Germany, many German refugees got here gratuitously out of charity funds. The average standard of income in the local Russian community is lower than in either the American, British, German, or French communities, and the arrival of tens of thousands of Russians has definitely lowered the general average living standard of westerners here.

Chances Diminish

In these circumstances, it will obviously take several years for Shanghai to digest those 5000 Jewish emigrants who have already arrived here and who, thus far, have looked in vain for a job. The further influx, in the near future, of thousands more of German Jews is not justified by the actual possibilities for such emigrants to make a living here. Their arrival is likely to diminish the chances of the more recent newcomers, and to delay their digestion by Shanghai. A great many of the prospective further Jewish emigrants do not possess any funds, and the committees taking care of them recently announced that they will be out of funds within three weeks. It is starvation, and not establishment, which is lying ahead of the bulk of future emigrants from Germany in Shanghai.

The Jewish mass emigration doubtless constitutes a serious menace to part of the established western communities as well as to certain classes of the Chinese in Shanghai. Shop-keeping, restaurant and coffee-house business, tailoring and dress-making, and beauty-parloring are attracting many of the emigrants. Many others are on the outlook for ordinary clerkships in all sorts of offices, or for occupation as salesmen, tutors, musicians, physical instructors, etc. In all these branches of business activities, Shanghai appears to have had, even before the arrival of the German emigrants, a definite oversupply. Although there may be many exceptions allowing a newcomer to establish himself without depriving an older Shanghailander of his business or position, it cannot be doubted that the chief effort of the refugees is, and is destined to remain, a competitive one as regards many established interests in Shanghai.

Community Structure

The very structure of the British, American, French, Italian and German communities in Shanghai is such that the large majority of their members have little reason to feel anxiety over economic competition on the part of the German Jewish emigrants. The same may be said of most of the local residents who are citizens of the minor European states. It is chiefly the medium and lower strata of the Russian community, and the modernized Chinese middle class in Shanghai who will have to cope with the economic competition of the newcomers from Germany. Shanghai has always been, and still is, a broad-minded city inspired with a far-going liberalism which will allow for all sorts of normal competition in business. There can be no objection against a Jewish emigrant opening a shop which may damage or ruin an older established business, or against a Jewish office-worker endeavoring to obtain employment here. Efficiency must rank first.

As a matter of course, however, it has to be insisted that the economic competition of the German Jews with older Shanghailanders be a normal one, and abide by the rules. While there is no anti-Jewish discrimination in Shanghai, there ought not to develop anything like a pro-Jewish discrimination. It would be an appalling injustice if established Shanghailanders were forced out of business and employment merely to make place for the new emigrants from Germany. It appears that in certain, fortunately still limited, instances definitely objectionable practices have been developed in favor of or by the new emigrants. It seems that in some cases, Russians and Chinese have been, or are going to be, deprived of jobs which were or will be turned over to some of the newcomers. It is also strictly objectionable that new emigrants offer to work, for a certain time, without payment in offices where they hope to oust sooner or later, one or the other of the established employees. It is in the interest of the Jewish emigrants themselves that such practices should be discontinued immediately in order not to create anti-Jewish feeling in Shanghai.

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

MAR 14 1939

What Do You Think?

The Refugee Problem

(Israel's Messenger)

THE RANKS of the Shanghai Jewish Community continue to swell as every month new batches of refugees continue to arrive in Shanghai. Reuter's report that 1000 additional Jewish refugees are already on the way to Shanghai on the *Conte Biancamano* has cause alarm mong a section of the international community, and the *Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury* has advocated in a leading article the complete stoppage of further immigration on account of what it terms the "alarmingly growing problem." This same journal has appealed to the local Consular Body to convene an extraordinary meeting in order to cope wiht the danger which has become "almost terrifying." There are many angles from which to view the Refugee problem and taking all in all, we fail to appreciate the *Evening Post's* warning that a severe crisis will ensue unless something is done to shut tight the doors of Shanghai to further batches of people coming in.

On humanitarian grounds alone, the cries of suffering and pain must not go unanswered. The local Refugee Committees and Shanghai Jewry have nobly risen to the occasion by extending a helping hand to everyone in need of aid. It is within our power to help mend the broken lives of our co-religionists, and in order to do so, no efforts must be spared in the right direction. Therein lies the crux of the refugee problem.

Homer Martin says it is true that Reds bore into labor unions. Their number is overemphasized, he reports, but not their ability as bores.

Five years repeal in America finds drinking definitely on the decline. Americans may yet become a sober people if prohibitionists and prosperity will stay away from their door.

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

01759

FEB 16 1939

The Jews

To the Editor:

A party of German Jews who arrived in Shanghai recently in an Italian liner told a pitiful tale of persecution at the hands of the Nazis and expressed unbounded joy at being in one of the few countries which do not discriminate against their race. This is very flattering; but why are the Jews persecuted? There is hardly a country in the world nowadays which likes them. There must be some reason for it.

This is not to say that Jews haven't very admirable qualities. Everyone can name able Jews; most of us are acquainted with charitable Jews. The vitality of their race impresses everyone who goes to one of their meeting about them which makes it difficult for people to like them.

They should look into themselves and not go about the world exhibiting their self-pity and asking for sympathy. As the "sage" said "The world is for those who know how to live in it." If nobody sympathizes with them, it is no use their demanding sympathy. If a fellow does not like me, it is no use my running to the policeman and asking him to have the fellow arrested. John Bull whom so many people expect to be the world's policeman with the best intentions in the world tried to get the Jews liked in their own ancestral land. He has failed completely.

In what does everybody agree about Jews, even Jews themselves? That they tend to put a higher valuation on moneymaking than most other races. The typical cultured Jew is not the artist who makes art, but the connoisseur who makes money out of art. The musical Jew may attain to a high degree of virtuosity in playing the piano or violin but he never fails to make money out of it. A world famous Jew violinist makes a lot of money out of playing the compositions of Gentiles. Would a Jew respect him as much if he made as little out of music as Beethoven did but wrote his own sonatas?

The son of a Jewish friend of mine who was very wealthy, told me one day that if he could write one little poem he would get more satisfaction out of it than out of all the moneymaking of his father. But when his father died he succeeded to the business and devoted himself to making money with just the same, if not more, passion than his father had done. His racial tradition was too strong for him. Jew hates his isolation, but nobody has isolated him. He has isolated himself. Americans, French, Germans, Italians, British, etc., are not isolated anywhere in the world; if they find they are not liked, they work to makes themselves likeable or leave the countries wherever they may be.

Every civilized person hates the way Hitler and Mussolini are treating the Jews because it only serves to confirm them in their belief that they are an unfortunate and persecuted people. But what use does it do to give them harborage in some other country? They merely take their prejudices with them. The expression; "Come on don't be a Jew" from boyhood upwards; I wonder who invented it?

"ONLOOKER"

Shanghai, Feb. 15, 1939.

* * *

While the foregoing letter impresses us of sufficient moderation and interest to warrant publication, we must express strong exception to the suggestion that it is of no use to give persecuted people a refuge. Such a thought must run counter to the attitude of humanitarians of whatever race or creed.—EDITOR.

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY;

FEB 6 1939

The Jewish Refugees

A BITTER outburst against a Jewish refugee editorial appearing in this paper a week ago today is published in the latest issue of the *China Weekly Review* under the heading "Jewish Refugees Should Be Welcomed And Assisted Here!"

We are charged with having "distinguished" ourselves "ignobly" for "raising a cry for the closure of Shanghai to future would-be Jewish emigrants" and the editorial is said to have ranged The Post "alongside all those who express humanitarian sentiments where the Jews are concerned, but balk at giving practical aid—if that aid shows signs of costing them something." We are informed that in a radio broaticast the previous evening, the *Review's* weekly commentator singled the editor of this paper out for personal mention as lacking in humanitarian instincts.

"Protesting too much" is always a very useless business. Likewise for the editor to embark on personal defense would be misuse of these columns. We feel it is not out of order, however, to say that our sentiments were animated by no lack of full sympathy with the plight of the refugees but represented a possibly mistaken attitude of practicality which is shared not by those who balk at giving practical aid—we know very few who are not willing to give such aid and we know few, as a matter of fact, who have not already contributed in one way or another—but by those upon whom lies the primary burden of dealing with this whole problem. These people we know to be concerned lest the ever-enlarging "Shanghai quota" swamp them completely. They are working as the rest of us are not, in day by day practical efforts and we feel they are completely right in their feeling that the position of those already here is being jeopardized by this unlimited flow. On Saturday we received by mail from one of the Jewish relief committee officials a report that 12,500 are now booked for Shanghai. If true, this bears thinking over.

FILE

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

FEB 6 1939

It is quite false to portray Shanghai as the only place on earth for refugees. Other doors are closed but there can and will be provided some more constructive means of settling these people in places with a chance for better than necessarily limited charity if Shanghai says that its capacity for immediate relief has been reached. When we speak of capacity for relief we are talking in terms of the actual possibilities. The committee in charge might take quite a different attitude if it could commandeer all of Shanghai's privately owned wealth. This does not seem in prospect, to put the matter mildly. The prospects are inevitably for a dimunition of the flow of help and a corresponding increase in the misery of poor people who in many cases come here as a stop-off point and then find they cannot either move on or make a living.

It is quite true that Shanghai has a remarkable record in assimilating refugees. Many thousands of White Russians have found means of at least subsistence here and are respected members of the community today, having arrived with nothing. Even more thousands of Chinese refugees have been cared for as result of the war. The Jews who have already arrived have been treated rather well, certainly as well as limited resources permitted. But Shanghai's economic position today is that of an "isolated island" and it is clear that there is quite a problem as to whether existing job opportunities are not due to dwindle farther, and professional openings be still more restricted, rather than the converse in any immediate future.

Both municipalities and particularly the Pivot-supporting International Settlement should contribute generously to aid for the Jewish refugees. There are "voluntary" amusement taxes for Chinese refugees and there is every reason for extending this help to the European arrivals. At the same time charity cannot solve the whole problem and it is strongly to be hoped that some fundamental plan may be worked out in Europe or the United States for settling the refugees in a place or places where they will have a chance to engage in self-supporting activity.

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

FEB 4 1939

Jewish Visitors Expect To Move To Real Homes

Opportunities Offering In City For Few Refugees Only

LOCAL PROBLEM GETTING WORSE

"THE greater part of Jewish refugees realize that they can never find new homes in Shanghai." This was the statement of one of the refugees who arrived several weeks ago from Germany. "We came here as emigrants with nothing to lose, for everything was lost before departure from Germany."

These former residents of Germany and Austria are convinced they will have the opportunity to travel to other lands where work may be obtained more easily than in Shanghai. They await a helping hand from the United States, from England, from South America, from any place.

In the last three months two and a half thousand European Jews have arrived in Shanghai from Germany. To further complicate the local situation is the news of embarkation of 1000 more Jews at Naples, on January 27, destined for Shanghai. Most of the emigrants are said to be members of the middle classes, merchants, lawyers, physicians, engineers; all of whom left behind them profitable positions.

Step of Distress

As the refugee steps ashore in Shanghai a fatal step is taken. In Germany and Austria the greater part of these people enjoyed all the comforts of the well-to-do middle class. Under financial export restrictions the refugee could buy his passage and depart with 30 marks, the equivalent of US$12. Strengthening this control the Government has decreed within the last four weeks that the emigre can take only 10 marks from his country.

The passage from Europe to the Far East is, physically a pleasant voyage. The four weeks of the trip pass swiftly, all too rapidly, for little hope awaits these Jews at their destination. On board the steamer they are people of distinction, but the step from the ship's tender to the Customs jetty is a step of distress.

FILE R

Transformation

TRANSFORMED are these emigrants—without food, without money, without prospects—when they land in the new and strange city of Shanghai. True, the relief committee will do what it can. Committee directors and assistants wait for the emigrants at the wharf, but what can be done? After baggage is cleared the men, women and children are loaded into motor lorries and driven to several different places in the city. One group is to live at the Synagogue Beth Aharon on Museum Road, another group goes to the Embankment Building; a few are billetted in private homes.

Campbeds, crowded into large rooms, are places of rest for the refugees at the Synagogue and at the Embankment Building. Families are separated in the attempt to provide for all; a modest meal is served. Rigorous discipline becomes the order of the day as everything is organized on an emergency scale. The first move towards a new life has been taken.

Distinquished Emigres

Capital for this new life consists of 30 German marks, only 10 for some; jewelry valued at 150 marks has been brought by a few. Furniture, prized belongings, family treasures collected through years are gone. Among the Jews are distinguished persons, physicians, lawyers and former owners of large industrial plants. The best is made of a bad situation.

Doctors Have Chance

Physicians have a chance of success. No restrictions are placed on this profession in Shanghai and it is only necessary that the doctor notify the Shanghai Municipal Council that he desires to practice medicine. This solves the problem as far as the authorities are concerned, but will there be patients? Perhaps a few will succeed.

Attorneys are not so fortunate. Few of these professional men speak English, and none of them speaks Chinese. Before a law office can be opened it is necessary that the language difficulty be overcome.

Artistic Ability

Musicians, painters, architects and artists are numbered among the refugees. Probably the most fortunate of the group in Shanghai are the musicians for many of these Jews have found work with night club and theatre orchestras. An actor has become a stage manager of a large theatre, another arranges amateur performances, an opera singer gives voice lessons. A famous German newspaper editor is teaching the German language in a private home.

To most of these refugees Shanghai is only a stopping place in their wanderings, searching for a new Fatherland. As there are no immigration restrictions here, no passport visas required, passage here was bought in desperation. What they will do here, how they will arrange life, how and where they will go from Shanghai to answered.

...PAL POLICE
...HISTORY
No. S. B. D. 5422
Date...

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY

FEB 3 1939

Shame!

To the Editor:

"The spirit of the new Germany commands admiration."

Who is speaking? Herr Hitler, Goebbels, Goering, Oswald Mosely, South American demagogues, or other reactionaries? By no means. The quotation, though taken from context, stands by itself and is from —of all places—the editorial columns of the Shanghai Evening Post.

Well, Mr. Editor, the spirit of the new Germany may command *your* admiration, or the admiration of your solicitors seeking advertisements from local German firms. If commands the admiration of few others, you may be certain.

This spirit of "new Germany" which apparently commands your admiration has persecuted thousands of people, it has made a travesty of culture and science, it has expelled from Germany her finest writers, thinkers, scientists, it has officially claimed women to be put breeding machines, it has propagated phoney racial theories, it proclaims war to be the most commendable manifestation of mankind, it has burned books, it has indulged in a state campaign of bestiality and terror that makes even semi-civilized people shudder. It has muzzled all but official expression and has expelled, jailed, tortured, or executed not a few journalists and I wonder, Mr. Editor, how you would fare in your art in the "new Germany?" From the quotation above, it would appear you would fare well indeed.

For shame, Mr. Editor! Shame on you, also, for suggesting that no more refugees be allowed to land at Shanghai. Shame on you for not having the courage to call spades, for negating American sentiment on the "new Germany" as expressed by a realist you admire, President Roosevelt, and thousands of others! For shame for your blundering?

AMERICAN.

Shanghai, February 2, 1939.

* * *

While shame is being so liberally awarded—shame on our reader for his partial quotation of a paragraph continuing: "But the courses of new Germany's leaders inspire fear and aversion in the hearts of many who want nothing more than friendship of all people."

We repeat that we admire the essential spirit of the new Germany that has struggled out of the post-War despond. That there have been perversions of that spirit is quite another matter. —EDITOR.

FILE R / 3/v

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SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

FEB 3 1939

Jewish Plight

To the Editor:

I hope you will excuse if I answer your article in the Jewish refugee question, even so I was not asked to do it and also without being worried with all of them.

If there arrived in any place in the wide world some thousands of refugees, there would not be much excitement about it. If there are coming a few thousands of Jews we always hear: there will be much worries.

These few thousands are desperate, all those men, women and children. They do not come here out of love for Shanghai and their situation is bad enough, a few excepted.

This situation should be compelling to unite all the forces for this problem, firstly neutralization of assistance for Shanghai. But it is no solution at all to bar the open door for people in desperate situation.

They cannot go to other places and they cannot stay in Germany. The solution of medical problems should never result in the death of the patient.

Just why should Shanghai not save the world? It does not make any difference at all who starts with the saving. In one point I agree with you, that not all these people should stay here for good. With the aid of the whole world should the problem be solved.

It is not a matter of humanity only but of policy, and if England and France had not left Austria in the lurch, at least the Viennese Jewish people would not be here.

A TULVERMASTER

Shanghai, Feb. 2, 1939.

* * *

The question is not whether Shanghai "should" save the world. It is simply that, beyond a certain point Shanghai resources do not reach.—ED.

FILE

£4/2

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

JAN 30 1939

1000 More Refugees

THERE IS SOMETHING almost terrifying in word that a thousand more Jewish refugees have sailed from Naples for Shanghai aboard the Conte Biancamano.

What is going to happen to them?

Local relief has been barely adequate thus far. It cannot stretch much farther, even for the people already here. Shanghai is, after all, a hard-hit city having troubles of its own. With all due sympathy (and we know there is great warmth of heart among all classes and nationalities in this matter) it is injustice to the refugees already seeking some sort of foothold here to let further refugees come. And a thousand on one ship! It's appalling.

Somehow it is going to be necessary to stop this influx. If no other course presents itself we recommend an immediate session of the Consular Body to deal with this alarmingly growing problem. Shanghai can't save the world, worse luck.

S I

D. S. Pik

31/1

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

JAN 10 1939

Consuls Studying Refugee Problem

SMC Not Empowered To Curb Immigrants For Shanghai

Certain members of the Consular Body in Shanghai have decided to take individual action to stem the influx of European political refugees into the International Settlement and French Concession pending a thorough study of the local refugee situation by the entire Consular Body. At present, Commander L. Neyrone, Consul General for Italy and Senior Consul in Shanghai, is on holiday in Japan. It is understood the Jewish refugee problem will be discussed at the first meeting of the Consular Body on his return to Shanghai.

It is pointed out that no passport regulations are in effect on immigrants or visitors to Shanghai today and that the SMC has gone as far as it can in the matter by notifying the Consular Body and Jewish organizations in Shanghai and abroad of the problems confronting indigent refugees in Shanghai. Action therefore on the SMC's letter to the Consular Body on the Jewish refugee problem will be withheld until the return of the senior consul and a general consular discussion, it is understood.

FILE

00818

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

NOV 29 1938

Japanese Deny Anti-Jew Move

German Cultural Pact Said Not Linked To Race Issue

(Reuter's Agency)

TOKYO, Nov. 27.—Emphatic disavowals of suggestions that the Agreement on Cultural Cooperation between Japan and Germany was the forerunner of anti-Jewish measures in Japan were given by the spokesman of the Foreign Office in reply to a barrage of questions from foreign correspondents at a press conference.

"Japan," he said, "will respect the characteristic features of German culture, but I say clearly that the agreement has no connection with the treatment of Jews."

Asked if German professors of Jewish extraction would be dismissed from their jobs in Japan, the spokesman replied: "We shall not discriminate against them."

"Only Natural"

In reply to another question, the spokesman admitted that it was "only natural" that Germany could not be expected to recommen teachers of Jewish extraction.

Japan, he said, was willing to conclude cultural agreements with all Powers with whom she was in good relations.

The spokesman, in handing correspondents copies of the text of the Japan-German cultural agreement, also gave them two written statements.

The text of the agreement was:

True Foundations

The Imperial Japanese Government and the German Government, deeply concious of the fact that the Japanese and German cultures have their true foundations in the intrinsic Japanese spirit on one side and in the German national life on the other side, and that the cultural relations of both countries are to be based thereupon, and being desirous of strengthening more and more the bonds of friendship and mutual confidence so happily connecting both countries already, by deepening their manifold cultural relations and by promoting the mutual knowledge and understanding of both nations, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I

The high contracting States shall strive to put their cultural relations on a firm foundation and shall most closely collaborate with each other in these regards.

Article II

In order to attain the aim set forth in the preceding article the High Contracting States shall systematically promote their cultural relations in the domains of science and fine arts, music and literature, film and radio, youth-movements and sports etc.

Article III

The competent authorities of the high contracting States shall decide by mutual agreement the detailed measures necessary for the execution of the preceeding article.

Article IV

The present Agreement shall enter into force on the day of its signature. It shall expire twelve months after one of the high contracting States have denounced it.

In witness whereof the undersigned duly authorized by their respective Governments, have signed the present agreement and affixed thereon their seals.

Done in duplicate, in Japanese and German original texts, at Tokyo the 25th of November 1938 i.e. the 25th day of the 11th month of the 13th year of Showa-period.

(L.S.) Hachiro Arita,
Imperial Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(L.S.) Eugen Ott
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Germany.

One of the two written statements was:

Congratulations

'It is a matter for sincere congratulation that the cultural agreement between Japan and Germany, for whose conclusion negotiations have been going on for some time between the representatives of the two countries in Tokyo, has been signed and gone into effect today; the agreement will not only conduce to drawing still closer the cultural relations between two nations, but be instrumental in enabling them to deepen their knowledge and understanding of each other.

"Japan has recently severed all her relations with the League of Nations. This, however, does not mean that Japan has severed her cultural relations with the foreign countries or suspended her cooperation with them in the cultural field, but on the contrary she is as ready as ever to cooperate in cultural undertakings with those foreign countries in friendly relationship with her, whether they are member states of the League or not.

Earnest Desire

"The cultural agreement, signed between Japan and Germany today, is a manifestation of the earnest desire of the Japanese Government for strengthening cultural ties with foreign countries through agreements to be concluded separately on a basis of reciprocity. It is the first of the kind

00819

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

NOV 29 1938

to be put into operation, but we hope that it will be followed by similar pacts to be concluded with as many foreign powers as possible.

"For instance, a cultural agreement was already signed between Japan and Hungary on November 15 and expected to go into effect in the near future, while preparations are under way for concluding a similar agreement with Italy. It is the policy of the Japanese Government to accelerate conclusion of cultural agreements with those foreign powers which are desirous of so doing.

Intermixture

"The key note of those agreements which are anticipated to be concluded with foreign powers lies in an exchange and intermixture of Japanese culture, whose essence will be fostered and developed and the essence of characteristic cultures of various foreign countries. The present cultural agreement between Japan and Germany provides for a general policy in cultural co-operation between the two countries under the above-mentioned guiding principle.

"Various fields of activities, stipulated by Article 11 of the present agreement, are only given as examples. Cultural pacts between foreign countries usually have detailed stipulations, but the present agreement between Japan and Germany is rather different in stipulating general provisions for cultural co-operation and leaving room for giving full play to them as occasion demands. while matters of details shall be discussed and decided on between the competent authorities of High Contracting Parties in case of necessity."

Other Statement

The other written statement by the spokesman read:—

"The cultural relations between Japan and Germany in the demains of medicine, jurisprudence, literature, music, etc. have already been particularly close. In the recent past the general relations of the two countries to each other have become even closer especially since the conclusion of the Anti-Comintern Pact.

"When in September this year the German Government proposed to the Japanese Government the conclusion of an agreement upon which the further consolidation and expansion of their cultural relations should be based, the Japanese Government gladly accepted the proposal. The conclusion, after a short negotiation, of the agreement on cultural co-operation, concluded and put into force today, is heartily welcomed as another token of the friendly relations so happily connecting Japan and Germany.

First Of Kind

"The agreement is the first of its kind put into force by Japan. It clearly affirms in its preamble that the characteristic features of the cultures of both countries shall be the basis of the future cooperation of the two governments in promoting their cultural relations.

"The agreement itself gives the general principles to be acted upon. Within its scope of the many questions to be taken up, the competent authorities are to come by mutual agreement to determinations on the following points:

1. Establishment of committees for cultural work.
2. Maintenance and expansion of cultural institutions.
3. Recommendation of teachers.
4. Facilities for Government students.
5. Exchange of professors and students.
6. Promotion of friendly relations between organization of young people.
7. Favorable treatment of schools.
8. Exchange of books and periodicals.
9. Exchange in the realm of art.
10. Exchange of films.
11. Exchange of broadcasts.
12. Exchanges in the field of sport and hygiene.

Translation from Russian newspaper "Russian Voice", January 7, 1939. Published by the "Russian Voice" Publishing Co, 211 Yangtszepoo Road. Responsible editor - Mr. A. Antononoff (Pourin).

MORE ABOUT NEW EMIGRANTS IN SHANGHAI.

Another group of Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria consisting of 418 persons arrived in Shanghai on December 31, 1938 in the s.s. "Potsdam" and "Conte Rosso", bringing the total number of these refugees up to January, 1939 to 1400.

At present a special committee are considering a plan of opening in Hongkew or Wayside districts a large camp capable of accomodating 2,000 persons.

We think that life in a camp will not satisfy the requirements of many of the mass of these refugees as, according to our information, only about 30% of them are really in need. Among th others there are not a few who have managed to take with them their entire fortunes in money and valuables. A certain Jew named Ginsburg persistently declares, in the "China Press" that an investigation has proved that the new arrivals are needy people.

Our own investigation shows that these "needy" people reside in best apartments of the Cathay, Palace, Plaza, Park and Royal Hotels, dine in the restaurants of the Cathay and Palace Hotels, drink champagne at Delmonte Cafe and buy provision from the best wine and delicacies' stores.

Our investigations show that the "refugees" have brought with them diamonds worth millions of dollars and that there were days before Christmas when total sales of diamonds amounted to $200,000.

The Jewish Refugees Relief Committee comprised of certain prominent Jews icluding M. Shpilman (Shulman i/c of financial matters), D.E.Ya. Abraham, Ellis Haim (Hayim) and Ya. Potser do everything in their power in order to satisfy the needs of all new arrivals. Having imposed a "levy" on all local Jews, this Committee have exempted from this levy the well-to-do Jews among the new arrivals There are among the latter some who pay as much as $ 140 per day for the apartments they occupy at various hotels. Apparently.

the Committee have taken into consideration that in view of s expenses these people " need the money for themselves". Therei the local Jewish population are called upon to contribute towards the needs of refugees.

The new arrivals do not waste their time. A newspaper in German language is published to serve the interests of the new emigrants. Tens of cafes,clubs andvarious offices have been opened. All this has been done by those who keep asunder from the poorer elements among the Jewish refugees.

Our contemporary had an occasion to talk with a German (an Aryan)who knows the new emigrants very well. He has no claim of being a prophet,but maintains that not much time will be required to make all nationalities,including a section of the Jewish community,understand why Jews are persecuted in Germany, and to fee sorry that Shanghai is not in Germany or Austria or even in Italy.

No. 27

JAPAN NOT TO DISCRIMINATE
AGAINST JEWS

TOKYO, FEB. 23--(DOMEI)-- JAPAN DOES NOT INTEND TO SUBJECT JEWS TO DISCRIMINATORY TREATMENT, MR. HACHIRO ARITA, FOREIGN MINISTER, DECLARED BEFORE THE BUDGETARY COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS, TODAY.

HE MADE THIS STATEMENT IN REPLY TO AN INTERPELLATION BY MR. ATSUSHI AKAIKE, DOWAKAI, REGARDING THE INFLUX OF JEWISH EMIGRES INTO SHANGHAI. THE QUESTIONS WERE LINKED TO THE CRIME SITUATION IN SHANGHAI.

MR. AKAIKE ASKED WHY THE MANCHOUKUO GOVERNMENT HAD ALLOWED SHANGHAI-BOUND JEWISH REFUGEES TO PASS THROUGH ITS TERRITORY WITHOUT PASSPORTS.

THE FOREIGN MINISTER REPLIED THAT ABOUT 80 JEWISH EMIGRES HAD PASSED THROUGH MANCHOUKUO, WHERE " THEY APPARENTLY WERE NOT DESIRED AS SETTLERS."--DOMEI.

No. 28

NANKING TO SEND
MILITIA TO SHANGHAI

NANKING, FEB. 23--(DOMEI)-- MILITIA UNDER THE MINISTRY OF PUBLIC SECURITY OF THE REFORMED GOVERNMENT WILL BE SENT TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT AND THE FRENCH CONCESSION IN SHANGHAI TO REINFORCE THE POLICE, OFFICIALS HERE ANNOUNCED TODAY.

FILE

S. C. REGISTRY
No. S. R. D. 5422

INFLUX OF JEWISH REFUGEES.

The followng letter has been received by the Chairman of the Municipal Council from Comm. L. Neyrone, Consul-General for Italy and Senior Consul :—

"I have the honour to refer to your letters of December 23, 1938 and January 16, 1939, on the subject of the heavy influx of Jewish refugees into Shanghai, and the serious social problem created thereby, and requesting that the various Consulates take suitable steps to prevent further incursions of those refugees.

This matter has engaged the earnest attention of my colleagues, who have agreed to make representations to their respective governments, stressing the unfavourable conditions prevailing in Shanghai, and the virtual impossibility therefore of these refugees gaining a livelihood here. It is being pointed out to these Governments that unemployment in Shanghai was already acute before the arrival of these refugees and that their advent has seriously aggravated the situation in this regard. Also that the funds in the hands of the Relief Committee are practically exhausted with little prospect of replenishment. The Governments are being urged to do everything possible to discourage persons of little or no means from emigrating to Shanghai, by means of publicity in the press and through the medium of posters in the various ports and railway stations and in shipping offices.

I may add that my colleagues are fully alive to the gravity of the situation and to the necessity for ameliorative measures."

S. B. D. 5422(c)

Chinese American Daily News and other local newspapers :- AM 6.3.1

MORE JEWISH REFUGEES ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI

At 2 p.m. yesterday, a batch of 400 Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai on the Italian liner "Conte Rosso". They landed at the Old Ningshao Wharf and were looked after by Police officials.

S.S. MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422/37
Date 9 2 37

Ta Mei Wan Pao of February 1 published the following comment:-

1,000 JEWISH REFUGEES COMING TO SHANGHAI

According to a telegram from Naples, about 1,000 Jewish refugees are on their way to Shanghai.

Already the fund for the relief of refugees in Shanghai has been found to be insufficient and there should not be any increase in the number of refugees in Shanghai. Naturally we are greatly in sympathy with the Jewish refugees in Shanghai, but we hope that they will not persuade more refugees to migrate to Shanghai.

We should stop the migration of this large number of refugees to Shanghai. We suggest that the Consular Body should call a meeting to discuss this grave problem.

...AI MUNICIPAL POL...
S. B. REGIS...
No. S. B. D. 5422(E)
Date 18 / 39

Morning Leader and other local newspapers :-

ARRIVAL OF MORE JEWISH REFUGEES

Some 250 Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai on January 15. This brings the total of Jewish refugees in Shanghai to 1,700. Only 20 per cent of these refugees can support themselves, therefore the question of relief is becoming a difficult problem. Large buildings in Wayside and Hongkew Districts will be taken over and repaired for use by the refugees.

FILE

Repairs are being made to the premises of the former Customs Training School (稅務訓練局, opposite the Ward Road Gaol. It can accommodate some 1,200 refugees.

Morning Leader and other local newspapers :- 3-4-39 (PM)

ARRIVAL OF JEWISH REFUGEES

Up to the present 1,500 Jewish refugees have already arrived in Shanghai. It is learned that some 2,000 more Jewish refugees are coming to the Far East in the middle of March, most of whom will remain in Shanghai. A few of these refugees have been granted permission to take up residence in Singapore and Manila. About 300 refugees will be accommodated in Dairen.

FILE

Ta Mei Wan Pao of January 11 :-

MORE JEWS COMING TO SHANGHAI

The Italian vessel Victoria, scheduled to arrive here on Sunday, January 15, 1939, is carrying 200 more Jewish refugees to Shanghai. The total number will then reach 1,700. The monthly expenses for the up-keep of the refugees amount to $90,000. Funds are solicited from various governments.

According to a statement by Mr. Speelman, Chairman of the International Red Cross Association, the fund for the upkeep of local Jewish refugees has been assisted with a contribution from Sir Victor Sassoon, the leading millionaire in Shanghai.

5422(C)
11 / 39

Morning Leader and other local newspapers (January 3) :-

ARRIVAL OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

290 Jews arrived at Shanghai by the s.s. Conte Rosso yesterday and 120 by the s.s. Potsdam. Up to yesterday, the number of Jews arriving in Shanghai was estimated at 1,400, amongst whom are poets, newspapermen, musicians and authors.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7422
Date 3

Morning Leader and other local newspapers :- PM 22/12/38

700 JEWISH REFUGEES ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI

700 Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria, including 109 children, arrived in Shanghai yesterday by the Italian liner s.s. Conte Biencamino. Most of these refugees can speak the Jewish and German languages only. They refused to make any statements to reporters nor would they allow photos to be taken.

In the evening, these refugees were accommodated at various places. At present there are in Shanghai 1,200 Jewish refugees. The number may be increased to 5,000 next year.

Morning Leader and other local newspapers :-

700 JEWISH REFUGEES ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI

700 Jewish refugees from Germany and Austria, including 109 children, arrived in Shanghai yesterday by the Italian liner s.s. Conte Biencamino. Most of these refugees can speak the Jewish and German languages only. They refused to make any statements to reporters nor would they allow photos to be taken.

FILE

In the evening, these refugees were accommodated at various places. At present there are in Shanghai 1,200 Jewish refugees. The number may be increased to 5,000 next year.

Ta Mei Pao and other local newspapers :-

ARRIVAL OF JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

Since the movement against Jews was started in Germany, about 600 Jews have arrived in Shanghai and are being accommodated by the International Relief Group.

It is learned that more than 500 Jews arrived here by the Italian steamer Conte Bien ~~camino~~ yesterday. Local benevolent bodies are devising ways and means for their relief.

December 19, 1938. Morning Translation.

Sin Shun Pao (Japanese owned Chinese language newspaper) dated Dec.18:

ARRIVAL OF JEWS AFFECTS LOCAL WHITE RUSSIANS

According to an investigation made by a certain organ, more than 4,000 Jews deported from Germany have arrived in Shanghai. As many of them are communists, the Japanese military authorities in North China have prohibited them from going to North China or Manchukuo and thus, the only place to which they can go is Shanghai, where Soviet citizens, White Russians and Russian-Jews are to be found.

The Soviet-Jews and other Jews in Shanghai are full of sympathy towards these victims of the anti-Comintern policy and have formed relief bodies to provide them with accommodation and to find employment for them, while the "Russian Daily News" (俄文日报), a Soviet newspaper, has started a movement for the relief of these Jews.

The arrival of these Jews has seriously affected the 20,000 White Russians in Shanghai, because many firms are discharging White Russians and replacing them with these exiles. Thus, the White Russians are a little hostile towards the movement for the relief of these exiles. The political organizations of White Russians such as the Anti-Bolshevik Association, are paying close attention to this movement as well as to the anti-Japanese and anti-German movements among the peoples of various nationalities in Shanghai. Under the slogan of "Drive Away Sovietized Jews in Shanghai", they will endeavour to develop the anti-Comintern and anti-Jew movements.

D-5422-E

See Special Bo 15 D. 5422E

F. 201 A
G. 2000-5-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 5422E

SUBJECT:

Central European Jews

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Transferred to	~~Special Box~~	~~No. 115~~
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

FM. 3
G. 250-12-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

No. D S 422(0)-1
Date 17.10.42

Foreign Affair Section,
C. & S. Branch. Station. File No. Date October 15, 1942.

SUBJECT: Re Attached

Reference the attached communication dated October 13th, 1942 received from the Communal Association of Central European Jews, enquiries show that religious services have up to now been held every Friday evening and Saturday morning at the Eastern Cinema, 144 Muirhead Road. The Association now informs that in future such services will be held on the premises of the Shanghai Jewish Youth Association School, 627 E. Yuhang Road. The removal of services is prompted by economy measures.

FILE
16 OCT. 1942

D. S.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
C. & S. Branch.

D.O. "D" Division.
Passed to you please.

(S.B.) RE
DATE 17/10/42

Juedische Gemeinde

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, October 13, 1942
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22
TEL. 50192

m/lz.

To the
Shanghai Municipal Police
185 Foochow Rd. Room 207
Local

Dear Sirs ,

We beg to inform you that we will remove our divine services regularly held every Friday evening and Saturday morning at the Eastern Theatre, Muirhead Road, from there to the

S.J.Y.A. (Kadoorie) - School, 627 East Yuhang Rd.

The removal will take place in course of the next weeks.

We have the honour to remain, Dear Sirs,

Yours very respectfully
Communal Association of Central European Jews
(Juedische Gemeinde)
Department of Religious Affairs
Lutz Wachsner

In charge:
A. Frum, Secretary.

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS - JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE - SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. C. REGISTRY.
No. D 5422(01)-1
Date 5 10 42

October 3, 42.

The Secretary,
Communal Association of Central European Jews,
416 Tongshan Road, House 22,
S H A N G H A I .

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated Oct. 2, 1942, I have to state that there is no Police objection to divine Services being held at the Shanghai Jewish School, 544 Seymour Road on Oct. 4, 1942.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Personal Assistant
to Commissioner of Police.

S. C. REGISTRY
DATE 5/10/42

OCT.

file

FM. 3
G. 250-12-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

No. D 5422(0)-1
3 10 42

Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch

~~Section~~ File No. ..... Date 3-10-1942

SUBJECT: Religious Services to be held by the Communal Association of Central European Jews on Oct.4th,1942

Reference the attached communication,dated Oct.2nd,1942,received from the Communal Association of Central European Jews, enquiries show that the Association has rented the auditorium of the Shanghai Jewish School at 544 Seymour Rd for the morning of Oct.4th,1942 in order to hold religious services there.

Services at the above locality are required for the members of the Association who reside south of the Soochow Creek.

D. S.

H. Yamaguchi
O i/c Foreign Affairs Section
C & S Branch

P.a. to C.S.
No police objection a suggested the permission be granted
one copy to D.O. B

3 194

Officer [illegible]
C & S Branch

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 31/10/42

Juedische Gemeinde

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, October 2, 19 42
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22
TEL. 50192

T/Dt

To the
S. M. P.
Head Quarter
185 Foochow Rd. Room 207
Local

Dear Sir,

Referring to our application of September 17, 1942 we have the honour to inform you that we intend to hold an additional divine Service for the Settlement District on our final Holiday, at the Shanghai Jewish School, 544 Seymour Rd.

Sunday, Oct. 4 th, 1942 9^{30} a.m. - 12^{30} p.m.

This service is also free of charge.

We beg to remain, Dear Sir,

Communal Association of Central Eurppean Jews
(Juedische Gemeinde)
Department for Religious Affairs
Lutz Wachsner
in charge:

A. Trum, Secretary.

FM. 3
G. 250-12-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.B. REGISTRY
No. D5422(0)-1
Date 28.9.42

REPORT

Foreign Affairs Section
C. & S. Branch ..... *Station. File No.* ..... *Date* 26-9-1942

SUBJECT: **Religious Services to be held by the Communal Association of Central European Jews on Oct.4th,1942.**

P.A. to cp
No police objection

上海共同租界警察
刑事特高課第三科
SEP. 26 1942
Officer i/c Foreign Affairs Section,
C. & S. Branch, S.M.P.

Reference the attached communication, dated Sept.24th,1942, received from the Communal Association of Central European Jews, enquiries show that the Association has rented the auditorium of the Shanghai Jewish School at 544 Seymour Rd for the morning of Oct,4th,1942 in order to hold religious services there.

Services at the above locality are required for members of the Association who reside south of the Soochow Creek.

S.

IND... (S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 28 9 42

D.O."B" Division
Passed to you please

O i/c Foreign Affairs Section
C. & S. Branch

Copy sent to D.O."B". 28-9-42

FILE

Juedische Gemeinde

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, 19
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22
TEL. 50192

The [illegible] Consul [illegible] office
[illegible] Road [illegible] 47
[illegible]

Dear [illegible],

[illegible] Declaration of September 17, 1[illegible] [illegible] the Peace [illegible] [illegible] and to be held in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D.5422(0)-1
Date 28. 9. 42

September 23, 42.

The Secretary,
Communal Association of Central European Jews
416 Tongshan Road, House 22
S H A N G H A I .

Sir,

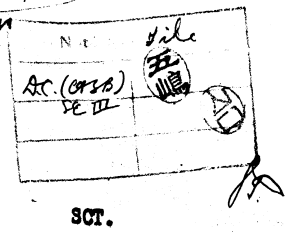
I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated Sept. 17, 1942, wherein you request permission to conduct divine services at the Eastern Theatre, Muirhead Road on September 27 and October 4, 1942. In reply, I have to state that there is no Police objection.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

FILE

Personal Assistant
to Commissioner of Police.

S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 28 9 42



SCT.

FM. 3
G. 250-12-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. M. REGISTRY
No. D 5422(0)-1
Date 28 9 42

REPORT

Foreign Affairs Section
C.& S. Branch *Station.* *File No.* *Date* September 19, 1942.

SUBJECT: Religious Services to be held by the Communal Association of Central European Jews on Sept. 27th and Oct. 4th, 1942.

D.a. b c/s.
no police objection

SEP 22

Reference the attached communication dated Sept.17th,1942, received from the Communal Association of Central European Jews, enquiries show that the Association has rented the Eastern Theatre at 144 Muirhead Rd for the mornings of Sept.27th and Oct.4th,1942 in order to hold religious services there.

The holidays celebrated on Sept.27th and Oct.4th,1942 form the last of a chain of holidays extending over 5 weeks and beginning with the advent of the Jewish New Year.

D.O."D"Division
Passed to you please

O i/c Foreign Affairs Section
C. & S. Branch

REGISTRY
28/9/42

Juedische Gemeinde

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, September 17, 19 42
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22
TEL. 50192

T/Dz.

The
Shanghai Municipal Police
Headquarter
185 Foochow Rd. Room217
Local

Dear Sirs,

We have the honour to inform you that our "Juedische Gemeinde" intends to arrange still the following divine services on our Final Holidays at the Eastern Theatre, Muirhead Rd.

on Sunday September 27 th, 8 - 12 a.m.
Sunday October 4 th, 8 - 12 a.m.

These services are free of charge for our members.

We kindly beg to give permission and remain, dear Sirs,

Respectfully Yours
Communal Association of Central European Jews
(Juedische Gemeinde)
Department of Religious Affairs
Lutz Wachsner
in charge:
A. Trum, Secretary.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5422(0)-1
Date 10/9/42

September 7, 42.

Mr. Salomon Thal,
Thal's Diele,
315 Wayside Road.
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter undated, requesting permission to hold religious services at the above premises. In reply, I regret to state that permission cannot be accorded.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(SD) M. WATARI
Commissioner of Police.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 10/9/42

YSZ/.

Note and [illegible]
Acc. (Cattle) 9c III

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

No. D 5422(0)-1
Date 10.9.42

REPORT

Cr. & Sp.Branch
Foreign Affairs Section Station. File No. Date 4.9.1942

SUBJECT: Jewish New Year Services to be held at "Thal's Diele", 315/14 Wayside Rd.

P.a. to C.P.

Recommended not to be granted as it is a private nature

上海公共租界警察局
刑事处商部第三科
SEP. 4 1942
Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branch, S.M.P.

Reference the attached communication, received from Mr.Salomon Thal, licencee of the "Thal's Diele" at 315/14 Wayside Rd, enquiries elicited the following information.

The premises leased by Mr.Thal contain a hall which is occasionally used for theatrical performances. The persons named in the attached letter approached Mr.Thal in order to hire the hall for the purpose of holding Jewish New Year services after they had failed in obtaining permission to hold such services at the "Tabarin"Night Club,1124 Broadway E.

As the services, to be held at "Thal's Diele" are of a private nature, it is respectfully suggested that, in accordance with Supt.Yamaguchi's remark on the report re "Tabarin",dated Aug.24th,1942-Sp.Br.file No.D 5422(0)-1, permission to hold services at "Thal's Diele" be refused.

D. S.

D.O."D"Division
Passed to you please

O i/c Foreign Affairs Section
Crime and Special Branch

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 10/9/42

Cr. & Sp.Branch
Foreign Affairs Section xxxxx

4-9-1942

Jewish New Year Services to be held at
Thal's Diele", 315/1 ayside Rd.

Reference the attached communication, received from Mr.Salomon Thal, licencee of the "Thal's Diele" at 315/14 Wayside Rd, enquiries elicited the following information.

The premises leased by Mr.Thal contain a hall which is occasionally used for theatrical performances. The persons named in the attached letter approached Mr.Thal in order to hire the hall for the purpose of holding Jewish New Year services after they had failed in obtaining permission to hold such services at the "Tabarin"Night Club,1124 Broadway E.

As the services, to be held at "Thal's Diele" are of a private nature, it is respectfully suggested that, in accordance with Supt.Yamaguchi's remark on the report re "Tabarin",dated Aug.24th,1942-Sp.Br.file No.D 5422(0)-1, permission to hold services at Thal's Diele" be refused.

D. S.

D.O."D"Division
Passed to you please

O i/c Foreign Affairs Section
Crime and Special Branch

Translation from German

Thal's Diele

315 Wayside Rd

Headquarters

S.M.C.

I herewith beg to request permission to hold religious services in my theatre hall (Boris Sapiro Stage) during the Jewish holidays. The hall is licenced to accomodate 75 persons, is situated on the ground-floor and has 3 exits. The services will be conducted by chief cantor Nicolai Schwarz,21/12 Wayside Rd. Mr.Harry Wachsner,805/821 E.Seward will act as preacher.

Yours Faithfully

sgd.Salomon Thal

Thal, d. Diele

Hauptlehrer Becker

J. H. E.

Hierdurch beehre ich Sie höflichst mir für die jugendlichen Teilnehmer zu gestatten den Gottesdienst in meinem Talersaal (Herrn Kapitän Bühne) abhalten zu können. Der Saal ist [illegible] fasst 75 Personen liegt im Parterre und hat 3 Ausgänge. Der Gottesdienst wird vom Oberkantor Nikolaus Schwarz geleitet [illegible] Kann 21/12 ab Predigt singen [illegible] Herrn Pfarrer Wagner Ist [illegible] 8057 [illegible]

Hochachtungsvoll

Johannes Thal

Shanghai, 2 Sept. 1942.

To the Commissioner of Police,

185 Foochow Road.

No. D5422(0)-1
8.9.42

Ref. No.D.5422(0)1

Dear Sir,

Reference your letter of Aug. 31st by which I am informed that permission to hold Jewish orthodox services at the "International" 81 Chusan Road can not be granted, I take the liberty of asking you to kindly re-consider your attitude in the light of the following reasons.

1. There are no other premises of this size in Hongkew and many people will have no place to say their prayers.

2. In restaurant will not operate and will be closed for the duration of the holidays.

3. The services will be held by chief cantor Goldfield and there shall be no speeches of any kind.

4. Voluntary donations which may be made during the services will be turned over to charitable institutions.

5. Holidays services have been held of the "International" for the past three years and there has nover been any cause for the Police to interfere.

I sincerely hope that you will give this matter your kind attention and shall be much obliged to you for an early reply.

Yours very obediently

REGISTRY
DATE 8/9/42

Ober. Kantor B. Goldfield

Shanghai Jewish Youth Association School
672 East Yuhang Road
100-KINCHOW ROAD

SHANGHAI DISTRICT
No. D5-422(0)-1
Ref. 28 Aug 42

Shanghai, 31st August 1942

Mr. KATAYAMA
c/o Police Headquarters
Traffic Office
Foochow Road
SHANGHAI

Dear Mr. Katayama,

We intend to have a Divine Service on the Solemn Days (11th, 12th, 20th September) at 10 o'clock a.m. entirely for our children and their parents in our hall and would like to know whether a special permit for this purpose is necessary. Entrance-fees are not charged.

Pupils who have left our school would like to start a collection for our school-fund amongst the refugees. Is there any objection and must they apply for permission? We want to be very careful.

I should be very obliged if you could let me know your advice at your earliest convenience and thank you very much for the trouble you are taking,

Yours sincerely
Lucie Hartwich
LUCIE HARTWICH
HEADMISTRESS

(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 8/9/42

D.5422(0)-1.

S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D5422(0)-1
4 9 42

August

Siegfried Fuchs, Esq.,
81 Chusan Road.
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated August 25 1942, requesting permission to hold religious services at the above premises. In reply, I regret to state that permission cannot be accorded.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Personal Assistant
to Commissioner of Police.

YSZ/.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

No. L 5422(0)-1

REPORT

Date 29 8 42

Foreign Affairs Section,
C. & S. Branch Station. File No. Date Aug. 28th, 1942.

SUBJECT: Mr. S. Fuchs - Appl. for permission to hold religious services at 81 Chusan Road.

P.A. to C.P.

This application to be refused as it is of a private nature and some religious services will be held by Jewish bodies!

With reference to the attached communication received from Mr. S. Fuchs, German Jew, proprietor of the "International Restaurant", located at 81 Chusan Road, requesting permission to hold religious services, enquiries revealed the following information:-

The proposed religious services at the "International Restaurant" which it is proposed to hold on the dates and times mentioned in the attached letter, are in accordance with Jewish religious customs on the occasion of the Jewish Great Holidays - the New Year and the Day of Atonement.

The divine services are to commence on Sept. 11th, 1942, when cantor B. Goldfield, Russian Jew, will deliver sermons and prayers in the Hebrew language.

The seating capacity of the restaurant is for about 100 persons and in order to defray the cost of the lease of the premises cantor Goldfield intends to charge admission, the prices having been set at $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00.

In connection with the proposed religious services it has to be pointed out here that the "Communal Association of Central European Jews", 416/22 Tongshan Road, has rented a number of premises for services to be held on times and dates specified in the attached letter and that it seems rather obvious that the spirit motivating Mr. Fuchs, and cantor Goldfield, to hold the services in the

INDEXED BY
29 8 42

FM. 3
G. 250-12-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station. File No. ..... *Date* .....

SUBJECT:

restaurant is not being prompted by religious fervour but by the financial benefit they will derive from the sale of admission tickets.

In view of the foregoing and the fact that Condition 7 of the Restaurant Licence can be construed to refuse permission for meetings (political or religious) it is respectfully suggested that permission for the holding of services in the "International Restaurant" be refused.

D. S. I.

D.O. "D" Div.
Passed to you please.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
C. &. S. Branch.

Foreign Affairs Section,
C. & S. Branch xxxxx Aug. 28th, 1942.

Mr. S. Fuchs - Appl. for permission to hold religious services at 81 Chusan Road.

With reference to the attached communication received from Mr. S. Fuchs, German Jew, proprietor of the "Int rnational Restaurant", located at 81 Chusan Road, requesting permission to hold religious services, enquiries revealed the following information:

The proposed religious services at the "International Restaurant" which it is proposed to hold on the dates and times mentioned in the attached letter, are in accordance with Jewish religious customs on the occasion of the Jewish Great Holidays - the New Year and the Day of Atonement.

The divine services are to commence on Sept. 11th, 1942, when cantor B. Goldfield, Russian Jew, will deliver sermons and prayers in the Hebrew language.

The seating capacity of the restaurant is for about 100 persons and in order to defray the cost of the lease of the premises cantor Goldfield intends to charge admission, the prices having been set at $2.00, $3.00 and $5.00.

In connection with the proposed religious services it has to be pointed out here that the "Communal Association of Central European Jews", 416/22 Tongshan Road, has rented a number of premises for services to be held on times and dates specified in the attached letter and that it seems rather obvious that the spirit motivating Mr. Fuchs, and cantor Goldfield, to hold the services in the

restaurant is not being prompted by religious fervour but by the financial benefit they will derive from the sale of admission tickets.

In view of the foregoing and the fact that Condition 7 of the Restaurant Licence can be construed to refuse permission for meetings (political or religious) it is respectfully suggested that permission for the holding of services in the "International Restaurant" be refused.

D. S. I.

D.O. "D" Div.
Passed to you please.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
C. &. S. Branch.

Shanghai, 25.A[illegible] 1942.

T[illegible]

S M P H[illegible],

Local.

;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;

I hereby ask for permission to hold a [illegible] service during the High Jewish Holidays on the

11.9. in the evening only
12.9. in the morning time and evening
13.9. " " " " " "
20.9: in the evening
21.9. the whole Day

[illegible] Restaurant „Ner 81 Chusan R[illegible].

The service will be held by Oberr Cantor Goldfield
I remain yours

thankfull

Siegfried F[illegible]
81 C[illegible] R[illegible].

License No. R 81

D5422(0)-1

5422(0)-1
28 8 42

August 26, 42.

Max. Wolf, Esq.,
Tabarin Night Club,
1124 Broadway East,
Shanghai.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated August 21, 1942 requesting permission to conduct religious services in the premises of the Tabarin Night Club, I regret to state that permission can not be accorded.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(SD) M. WATARI
Commissioner of Police.

CLK/.

Note and R...
D.C.(DIVS)
D.C.(C&S(3))

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

No. DS 422(0)-1
Date 25 / 8 / 42

Foreign Affairs Section, C. & S. Branch *Station.* *File No.* ..... *Date* August 24th, 1942.

SUBJECT: Jewish New Year Services to be held at the "Tabarin", 1124 Broadway East.

Reference the attached communication received from Mr. Wolf, the licencee of the bar-restaurant "Tabarin" at 1124 Broadway East, enquiries have elicited the following information:-

P. a. to C.P.

Recommended to refuse as this "Tabarin" is private nature

The premises in question have been rented from Mr. Wolf by an opera singer, Mr. Nicolai Schwarz, German Jew, 19/12 Wayside Road for the following times and dates:-

Sept.	11th.	6 p.m. - 7 p.m.
	12th	9 a.m. - 12 noon
	12th	6.15 p.m. - 7.15 p.m.
	13th	9 a.m. - 12 noon
	20th	6.15 p.m. - 8 p.m.
	21st	9 a.m. - 7 p.m.

for the purpose of holding religious services during the Jewish New Year holidays and the "Day of Atonement". According to a plan produced by Mr. Schwarz 195 seats will be available at prices from $5.00 to $20.00.

上海共同租界警察 刑事分局課第三科
AUG 25 1942
Chief Detective Officer, Crimes & Special Branch, S.M.P.

Not recommended.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 25 AUG 42 CID

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 25/8/42

Enquiries conducted at the "Jewish Community" show that the above mentioned services are in no way related to the services instituted by the "Jewish Community". It is obvious that the "Tabarin" services are due to private initiative, out for individual profit. It is learnt that Mr. Schwarz expects to clear $1,000.00 for himself which is a rather questionable attitude with regard to religious matters. The person mentioned as preacher in the attached letter, the "Rev" Harry Wachsner, German Jew, 805/821 East Seward Road, enjoys a rather doubtful reputation among his fellow refugees and seems in no way fit to fullfil an office which in other services is held by

FM. 3
G. 250-12-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

a rabbi. The "Committee for the Assistance of Central European Refugees in Shanghai" is in possession of a correspondence which indicates that Mr. Waehsner used for his own purposes same U.S.$160.00 which were entrusted to him in order to procure immigration permits into Shanghai for a friend in Berlin.

It must also be pointed out that the said number of 195 seats definitely exceeds the capacity of the premises which are situated on the 1st. floor and which are accessible by a narrow flight of stairs only.

In view of the foregoing and the fact that there will be ample opportunity for those desirous to attend divive services in the Wayside district it is respectfully suggested that permission for the holding of services at the "Tabarin" be refused.

D.O. "D" Div.
Passed to you please.

D. S.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
U. & S. Branch.

TABARIN
NIGHT CLUB
PHONE 52019

Shanghai, August 21th.1942
1124 BROADWAY EAST

The Commissioner of Police
S.M.Police Headquarters
185 Foochow Road!

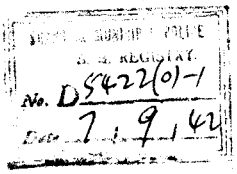
Hereby we give you notice that we arrange a jewish church-service in our rooms on the occasion of the great jewish New-Year Holiday,that is on the eves of the 11th and 12th.September,in the mornings of the 12th and 13th September,as well as on the "Day of Atonement",that is on the evening of the 20th September and on the 21th September.

As preacher acts Rev.Harry Wachsner(805/821 East Seward Road),as precentor acts Mr.Nicolai Schwarz,Operasinger(19/12 Wayside-Road).

Sincerely Yours

"TABARIN"

D.5422(0)-1.



September 4, 42.

A. Trum, Esq.,
Secretary,
Communal Association of Central European Jews,
416 Tongshan Road, House 22.
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

With reference to your letter dated August 21, 1942, requesting permission to conduct religious services in the premises of Shanghai Jewish Club, 722 Bubbling Well Road, I have to state that there is no Police objection.

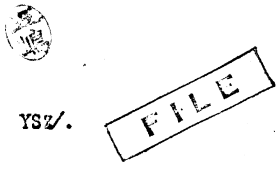
I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(SD) M. WATARI

Commissioner of Police.

YSZ/.



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S. B. REGISTRY. No. D 5422(0)-1 Date 22, 8, 42

Foreign Affairs Section,
C. & S. Branch ~~Station~~. File No. ..... Date Aug. 21st, 1942.

SUBJECT: Jewish New Year Services to be held at the Jewish Club, 722 B' Well Road.

In addition to the services which were announced by the "Communal Association of Central European Jews" in their letter of Aug. 14th, 1942, the attached communication serves to inform that services will also be held at the Jewish Club, 722 B'Well Road at times and dates indicated. The covering report on the communication of Aug. 14th was forwarded by this Section on Aug. 18th, 1942.

No objection
24/8
M.J.

D. S.

D.O. "B" Division
Passed to you please.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
C. & S. Branch.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 22/8/42

Juedische Gemeinde

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, [illegible] 21, 19[illegible]
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22
TEL. 50192

E/Dz.

Shanghai Municipal Police
1st Foochow Road
Local

Dear Sirs,

Referring to our letter of 14th inst. we take the liberty to inform you that we intend to hold additional Divine Service for the Settlement - District, because of the very great number of members living south of the Soochow - Creek.

This Service shall take place at the premises of the Shanghai Jewish Club 722 Bubbling Well Rd., on the following dates:

September 11, 1942	- Friday -	5 - 8	p.m.
" 12, "	- Saturday -	9 - 12	a.m.
" 13, "	- Sunday -	9 - 12	a.m.
" 20, "	- Sunday -	5 - 8	p.m.
" 26, "	- Saturday -	[illegible]	

We beg to remain, Dear Sirs,

Respectfully yours

[illegible] Association of Central European Jews
(Juedische Gemeinde)
Department of Religious Affairs
Lutz Wachsner

In charge:

A. Trum, Secretary.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

No. D5422(0)-1
Dec. 25 8 42

REPORT

Foreign Affairs Section, C. & S. Branch. *Station.* *File No.* *Date* August 24th, 1942.

SUBJECT: Jewish New Year Services to be held at the Allgemeine Juedische Kueche (Public Jewish Kitchen) at 1107/43 Broadway East

In the morning of August 24th, 1942, Mr. Schey David, German Jew, attended this office in order to inform that during the Jewish New Year holidays divine services will be held at the Public Jewish Kitchen, 1107/43 Broadway East, which premises also serve as a synagogue. The person responsible for the Kitchen as well as the services is Rabbi Margulies, Polish Jew, residing at the same premises.

The Kitchen is a benevolent institution which exists through voluntary contributions and provides daily meals, prepared in the "Kosher" (according to religious rites) way, to approximately 300 indigent Jewish refugees.

Services will be held at the following times and dates:-

Sept.	11th.	7 - p.m. to 7.30 p.m.
	12th.	8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
		8. p.m. to 8.30 p.m.
	13th.	8 a.m. to 1 p.m.
	20th	7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
	21st.	8p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

Sitting accomodation has been provided for 130 persons. The money derived from the sale of tickets - prices at the discretion of the buyer - goes to the funds of the Kitchen.

The institution having a bona fide character there appears to be no objection to the holding of the services.

D. S.

D.O. "D" Div.
Passed to you please.
H. Yamaguchi
Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
C. & S. Branch.

(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 25/8/42

FM. 2
C. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

No. D 5422(0)-1
Date 19, 8, 42

Foreign Affairs Section,
C. & S. Branch. File No.

SUBJECT: New Year Services to be held by the "Jewish Community."

Enquiries conducted with reference to the contents of the attached letter reveal the following particulars:-

In the evening of Sept. 11th, 1942 the Jewish New Year (5703) is due to begin. In accordance with Jewish religious customs the advent of a new year is celebrated for 2 days. These two days as well as the "Day of Atonement," due ten days after New Year, form the most important holidays of the Jewish religion. On these 3 days the majority of Jews visit places of worship in order to say their prayers.

In order to give local Central European Jews an opportunity to attend services, the Communal Association of Central European Jews, 416/22 Tongshan Road, (formerly known as the "Jewish Community") has leased several premises for times and dates as specified on the attached letter. The same services were held during the New Year festival in 1940 and 1941 and visits paid to them by members of Special Branch showed that they were conducted on strictly religious lines and did not give any cause for objections.

Rec'd, Noted.
C. & P.V.

In order to cover the expenses, incurred by the "Jewish Community" for the renting of premises, employment of precentors, choirs, etc. tickets for the services are sold at prices ranging from $3.00 to $20.00 per seat for services at the Eastern Theatre, 144 Muirhead Road, the Broadway Cinema, 51 Wayside Road, the Shanghai Jewish Youth Association School at 627 East Yuhang Road, and

FM. 2
C. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT
- 2 -

.....*Station. File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT:

the Shanghai Jewish School at 544 Seymour Road. Tickets for services to be held at the synagogue, 207 MacGregor Road and the refugee camps at 66 Alcock Road, 138 Ward Road, 680 Chaoufoong Road and 691 E. Seward Road are sold at cheaper prices i.e. from $1.00 to $5.00. Persons desirous to attend the services and unable to buy tickets will have to apply to the welfare department of the "Jewish Community" where they will be issued with free-of-charge tickets.

Officials in charge of the services state that the total expenses will be approximately $15,000.00 which they hope to raise through the sale of tickets.

The fact, that 5 dates are mentioned in the attached letter, although the holidays extend over 3 days only (2 days New Year festival and 1 "Day of Atonement") is due to the circumstance that the day of the Jewish Calendar begins after sunset and ends at sunset the next day.

DIVISIONAL OFFICER AUG 19 1942

D. S.

D.O. "B" Division.
D.O. "D" Division.

Passed to you please.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
C. & S. Branch.

Juedische Gemeinde

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, August, 14 19 42
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22
TEL. 50192

T/Dz.

The
Shanghai Municipal Police
185 Foochow Rd.
Local

Dear Sirs ,

We beg to inform you that our "Juedische Gemeinde" (Communal Association of Central European Jews) intends to arrange like the last 2 years divine Services on our High Holidays, Rosch haschana (New Year) and Jaum Kippur (Day of Atonement), during the month of September 1942.

The Services shall be held as follows:

I. Hongkew:

1) Eastern Theatre, Muirhead Rd.	Sept. 11,	5 - 8 p.m.
	" 12,	8 - 12 a.m.
	" 13,	8 - 12 a.m.
	" 20,	5 - 7,30 p.m.
	" 21,	8 a.m. - 8 p.m.
2) Broadway Theatre, 57 Wayside Rd.	" 12,	8 - 12 a.m.
	" 13,	8 - 12 a.m.
	" 21,	8 a.m. - 8 p.m.
3) S.J.Y.A.-School, 627 E.Yuhang Rd.	" 11,	5 - 8 p.m.
	" 12,	5 - 8 p.m.
	" 20,	5 - 8 p.m.

II. Settlement:

Auditorium Shanghai Jewish School 544 Seymour Rd.	" 11,	5 - 8 p.m.
	" 12,	8 - 12 a.m.
	" 12,	evening (5 - 8 p.m.)
	" 13,	8 - 12 a.m.
	" 20,	5 - 8 p.m.
	" 21,	8 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Besides these services will take place divine Services during the Holidays

at

FM. 3
G. 300-1-41

CKJ:

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.5422(0)-1
Date 6-6-42

REPORT

S.3, Special Branch /1/1/1/ File No..... Date June 4, 1942.

SUBJECT: Official Notification by the Communal Association Association of Central European Jews

The attached translation of an official notification issued by the Communal Association of Central European Jews, formerly called "Jewish Community" 416/22 Tongshan Road has been received for approval by the S.M.P.

In view of the fact that the above organization is registered with the S.M.P. and was established with the consent of the Japanese Authorities and that same refers only to the members of the said Association there appears to be no objection in publishing such notification.

The Jewish Section of the Foreign Affairs is in close connection with the committees of the organization and will keep a watch on its activities.

D. S. I.

File

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 8/6/42

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Special Branch.

June 4, 1942.

Trnaslation from German

Official Notification

The contributions of the compulsory membership of Jewish Community commencing from the 1st of April 1942 have been stipulated in regard to monthly income, in case where the expenditure is higher than the income, the expenditures will be reckoned on the following scale:-

Class	I	.....	..... up to C.N.	$249	- No contributions
"	II	From C.N.	$250 " " "	749	- 2%
"	III	"	" 750 " " "	1249	- 3%
"	IV	"	" 1250 " " "	2499	- 3½%
"	V	"	" 2500 " " "	3999	- 4%
"	VI	"	" 4000 and over		- 5%

In Class II and III there are warranted deductions from the monthly contributions for the wife 10%, for each child under 18 years 5%, also for each supported person of relatives - 5%.

The above scale has been presented to and approved by the authorities.

The estimation for April and May 1942 was of a provisional nature and is changed as above.

Each member of the Community is liable to forward a selftaxation, even in question of class I.

Forms will be sent to the members of the community or if not received until 10th of June 1942, such forms can be obtained at the following addresses:

Jewish Community, 416/22 Tongshan Road (9a.m. - 12noon) (3p.m. - 6 p.m.)

Hilden & Co., 126 Sassoon House (9a.m. - 1 p.m.)

Doumer Theatre, 9 Route Doumer ((9a.m. - 1 p.m.)

The forms together with the money, including payment for June, must be paid befor 15th of June 1942 at the above mentioned places.

- The End -

Juedische Gemeinde

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, 29. May 19 42
416 TONGSHAN ROAD, HOUSE 22
TEL. 50192.

G/B.

To the
Shanghai Municipal Police
l o c a l

Sirs,

we beg to inform you that we will advertise in the Shanghai Jewish Chronicle from May 31,1942 the enclosed "amtliche Bekanntmachung".

Your kind approval supposing, we beg to remain,
Sirs,

Yours very faithfully
J u e d i s c h e G e m e i n d e
Communal Association of Central European Jews

Dr. Felix K a r d e g g
President.

AMTLICHE BEKANNTMACHUNG

Die Beiträge für die Zwangsmitgliedschaft bei der Jüdischen Gemeinde sind nunmehr mit Wirkung ab 1. April 1942 festgesetzt und errechnen sich nach monatlichem Einkommen oder, falls der Verbrauch das Einkommen übersteigt, nach dem Verbrauch nach folgender Skala:

Klasse	I			bis	RM	249.- ohne Beitrag
"	II	von RM	250.-	"	"	749.- 2%
"	III	" "	750.-	"	"	1249.- 3%
"	IV	" "	1250.-	"	"	2499.- 3 1/2%
"	V	" "	2500.-	"	"	3999.- 4%
"	VI	" "	4000.-	an und darüber		5%

In Klasse II und III sind abzugsberechtigt für die Ehefrau 10%, für jedes Kind unter 18 Jahren 5%, sowie für im gleichen Haushalt lebende unterstützte Verwandte je 5% vom Monatsbeitrag.

Diese Sätze sind den Behörden vorgelegt und genehmigt worden.

Die Schätzung für April und Mai 1942 war provisorisch und wird durch diese Selbsteinschätzung der Mitglieder ersetzt.

Jedes Gemeindemitglied ist zur Abgabe der Selbsteinschätzung verpflichtet, auch wenn Klasse I in Frage kommt.

Die Formulare werden den Mitgliedern zugesandt oder sind bei Nichterhalt bis 10. Juni 1942 bei unseren Zahlstellen

Gemeindehaus Lh16/22 Tonyshan Road (9-12,3-6)
Hilden & Co. 126 Bassoon House (9-1)
Bourse Theater 9 Route Bourse (9-1)

erhältlich. Sie sind zusammen mit der für Juni fälligen Zahlung bei diesen Zahlstellen bis zum 15. Juni 1942 abzurechnen.

Jewish Chronicle
2-6-42.

Berichtigung zur

Amtlichen Bekanntmachung.

Die Beitraege fuer die Zwangsmitgliedschaft bei der Juedischen Gemeinde sind nunmehr mit Wirkung ab 1. April 1942 festgesetzt und errechnen sich nach monatlichem Einkommen oder, falls der Verbrauch das Einkommen uebersteigt, nach dem Verbrauch nach folgender Skala:

Klasse I **bis CN$ 249.— ohne Beitrag**
Klasse II von CN$ 250.— bis CN$ 749.— 2%
Klasse III von CN$ 750.— bis CN$ 1249.— 3%
Klasse IV von CN$ 1250.— bis CN$ 2499.— 3½%
Klasse V von CN$ 2500.— CN$ 3999.— 4%
Klasse VI von CN$ 4000.— an und darueber 5%

In Klasse II und III sind abzugsberechtigt fuer die Ehefrau 10%, fuer jedes Knid unter 18 Jahren 5%, sowie fuer im gleichen Haushalt lebende unterstuetzte Verwandte je 5% vom Monatsbeitrag.

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Gemeindehaus 416/22 Tongshan Road (9—12, 3—6)
Hilden & Co. 126 Sassoon House (9—1)
Doumer Theater 9 Route Doumer (9—1)

erhaeltlich.

Sie sind gemeinsam mit der fuer Juni faelligen Zahlung bei diesen Zahlstellen bis zum 15. Juni 1942 abzugeben.

FM. 3
G. 300-1-41
CKJ:

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

No. S. B. D. 5422(0)-1
Date 8-6-42

REPORT

S.3, Special Branch *Statistics* *File No.* *Date* June 4, 1942.

SUBJECT: Jewish Community, 416/22 Tongshan Road.

The undersigned begs to state that the name of the "Jewish Community" has now been changed and will be called "Communal Association of Central European Jews" as informed by the president of the organization Dr. F. Kardegg.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Special Branch.

INDEXED BY (CID) REGISTRY
DATE 8/6/42

CKJ:

S.3, Special Branch //////

June 4, 1942.

Jewish Community, 416/22
Tongshan Road.

The undersigned begs to state that the name of the "Jewish Community" has now been changed and will be called "Communal Association of Central European Jews" as informed by the president of the organization Dr. F. Kardegg.

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Special Branch.

Juedische Gemeinde

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, May 29, 1942
416 TONGSHAN ROAD. HOUSE 22
TEL. 50192 B.

To the
Shanghai Municipal Police
l o c a l

Sirs,

we beg to inform you that we have changed the title of our Organization from Jewish Community of Central European Jews into
Communal Association of Central European Jews.

Please take notice of it.

we beg to remain, Sirs,

Yours very respectfully
J u e d i s c h e G e m e i n d e
Communal Association of Central European Jews

Dr.F. K a r d e g g
President.

COMMUNAL ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS - SHANGHAI

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

Juedische Gemeinde

No. S. B. 25427(02)
Date 12-4-42

SHANGHAI, 10. April 1942
806/EAST SEWARD ROAD, HOUSE 8
TELEPHONE 50192 G/B.

Shanghai Municipal Police
185 Foochow Rd.
Shanghai.

Sirs,

We beg to inform you that the Board of Directors of the Jewish Community of Central European Jews consists effective from April 1st 1942 of

Dr. Felix Hardegg, President
F. Lauffmann, Vice-President, Finances
Albert Bamberger, Honorary Treasurer
Lutz Wachsner, Commissioner for Religious Affairs
Eugen Gumpert, Cemetary Department
Bruno Prager, Welfare Department
Fritz Rosskamm, Youth Department
... rum, Press
Rabbi Dr. ... Zeitlin, without special functions.

We remain, Sirs,

Yours respectfully,
Jewish Community of Central European Jews
(Juedische Gemeinde)

Dr. Felix Hardegg
President.

DATE 7/4 42

S.S. Sugarman, please note. 15.4.42.

15.4/42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
HEADQUARTERS
O/C S. B.
For disposal
Initials
14/4/42
Date

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

5422(0)-1
11-4-42

Special Branch. *Station.* *File No.* *Date* April 1, 1942.

SUBJECT: Juedische Gemeinde (Central Community of Central European Jews).

With effect from April 1, 1942, the following changes have taken place in the administrative body of the "Juedische Gemeinde" : -

Dr. Felix KARDEGG	President.
F. KAUFMANN	Vice-President.
Albert BANDMANN	Financial Affairs.
Lutz WACHSNER	Cultural Department.
Eugen GUMPERT	Cultural Department.
Bruno PRAGER	Charity Department.
Fritz ROSSKAMM	Educational Department.
R. A. TRUMM	Publicity Department.
Rabbi Dr. ZEITIN	Religious Affairs.

The additional members in the administrative body are said to have become necessary because due to the expansion of the "Juedische Gemeinde" (now numbering 10,000 members), the amount of work has considerably increased.

A detailed report covering the activities of the Juedische Gemeinde is under preparation and will be submitted as soon as complete material has been gathered.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

Juedische **Gemeinde**

S.M.P. REGISTRY
No. S. B. 05422(0)-1
Dec. 23-3-42

SHANGHAI, March 17, 1942
~~805 EAST SEWARD ROAD, HOUSE 6~~
TELEPHONE 50192
416/22 Tongshan Rd. C/B.

To the
Shanghai Municipal Police
185 Foochow Rd.
Shanghai

Sirs,

We beg to inform you that our Jewish Community of Central European Jews (Juedische Gemeinde) intends to arrange the following divine services on our Passover Festival:

in Hongkew:

April	1,1942	From 5	to	7 p.m.
"	2,1942	" 8	"	12 noon
"	3,1942	" 8	"	12 noon
"	8,1942	" 8	"	12 noon
"	9,1942	" 8	"	12 noon

at the Eastern-Theater, 144 Muirhead Rd.

in the French-Concession:

April	2,1942	from 8	to	12 noon
"	8,1942	" 8	"	12 noon

at the Doumer-Theater, 9 Rte. Doumer.

Respectfully yours
Jewish Community of Central European Jews
(J u e d i s c h e G e m e i n d e)

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS — DEPARTMENTS FOR RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS — על האמת ועל הדין ועל השלום — SHANGHAI

Lutz W a c h s n e r
Commissioner for Religious Affairs.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH REGISTRY
No. S. B. 05422(0)-1
Date 16-2-42

Special Branch *Station.* *File No.* *Date* February 12, 1942.

FILE
13.2.42

SUBJECT: "ECOC" - Economical Co-operative Organization of Jewish Craftsmen in the Building Trade - (Erwerbs- und Wirtschaftsgenossenschaft der juedischen -Bauhandwerker in Shanghai) - Application for registration with the Municipal Police.

Forwarded herewith is the application form for registration with the Municipal Police as received from an organization known as "ECOC" - Economical Co-operative Organization of Jewish Craftsmen in the Building Trade. This organization has been sponsored by one Josef KNOLLER, Austrian Jewish refugee for the purpose of securing work for its members who comprise builders, painters, electricians, carpenters, plumbers, masons, etc., etc. There are at present some thirty members while twenty more persons or so are expected to enrol themselves later on. Subscriptions of $1 or $2 per month will be collected from members who will also have to pay to the organization 5% of any proceeds secured from contracts.

Though this organization, according to KNOLLER, is not connected with the Juedische Gemeinde, all its members have to be adherents of the Juedische Gemeinde.

By means of advertising, personal visits and soliciting the organization will endeavour to secure work for its members in the building trade and its many subsiduary trades. In this connection your attention is drawn to a report dated June 4, 1941 (attached and flagged). Most of the members are at present unemployed and as the regulations are

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
FEB 12 1942
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL BRANCH

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....Station. File No.....Date.....

SUBJECT: 2

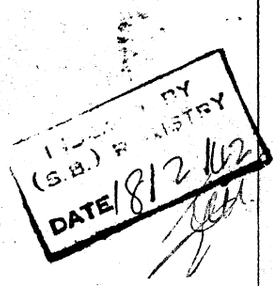
at present constituted KNOLLER has the controlling interest in the organization and will decide who will undertake the contracts, the amount of pay they will receive, who carries out the various jobs, etc., etc. He seems to have put in a great deal of preliminary work in an endeavour to make the organization a paying one and though he, too, is unemployed, he gives one the feeling that he knows what he is doing. On the other hand, however, and this seems to be the point at stake, this organization is not an organization in the strict Police sense - at least for the purpose of registration. It seems to be very definitely a business enterprise whose aims and objects are merely bound up with the task of finding work for its members, who will be responsible for carrying out such work and thereby earning their livelihood.

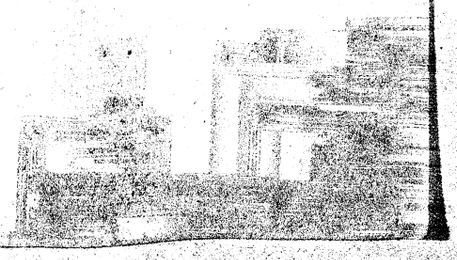
In such circumstances, therefore, it is respectfully suggested that registration is unnecessary.

Nothing is known to the detriment of KNOLLER who resides at 765/5 Tongshan Road.

D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).





Registration No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization Economical Co-operative of the Jewish Craftmen in the Building Trade "EGOG".
2. Address 765/5 Tongshan rd.
3. Object All Kinds of Building works.
4. (a) Date of formation 5th Aug. 1941 (b) Date of Inauguration .....
5. Promoters: Name J. Knoller Occupation Painter

6. Chairman: Name J. Knoller Occupation Painter
   Home address 765/5 Tongshan rd.
   Bussiness address dto
7. Committee: Name M. Baschis Occupation Electrician.

8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address none
   Officer-in-charge .....
9. Total membership expected about fifty.
   Profession of members in general Craftmen for Building-Works.
   Membership fee none (Only for Subscription No. 1. or 2.
   Subsidies none.
10. Proposed activities Maintenance of Buildings (All Kind of Repairing of buildings).
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government not.
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued .....

Signed Joseph Knoller
Promoters.

Date 4th February 1942. Joseph Knoller
Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached. No objection / Refusal recommended.

Endorsed .....
P.A. to D.C. *Officer i/c S. 1.*

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached). *D.C. (Special Branch).*

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

Juedische **Gemeinde**

S 422(6)-1
16 8

SHANGHAI, August 24, 1939
805 EAST SEWARD ROAD, HOUSE 5
TELEPHONE 50192

Shanghai Municipal Police
168 Foochow Rd., Room 217
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

We beg to inform you that our "Juedische Gemeinde" (Jewish Community of Central European Jews) intends to arrange as last year the following divine services on our Great Holidays in September/October next:

I. for Yom Newel) Rausch Haschono (New Year)

at Waysida-Theatre, 1110 Broadway, Sept. 21st from 5.45 - 7.25 p.m.
" " " " " 22nd " 7 a.m.- 12 noon
" Broadway-Theatre, 57 Wayside Rd. " 23rd " 7 a.m.- 12 noon

2) Jaum Kippur (Day of Atonement)

Wayside-Theatre only } Sept. 30th from 5.30 - 6.30 p.m.
Broadway-Theatre and Wayside-Theatre } Oct. 1st " 7 a.m.- 7.30 p.m.

3) Sukkoth and Schemini Azereth (Tabernacles)

Wayside-Theatre and Broadway-Theatre } Oct. 13th from 7 a.m.-12 noon
Wayside-Theatre only " 14th " 7.30 a.m.-12 noon

II. for Settlement. On Rausch Haschono and Jaum Kippur (I,1 and 2)

at the same hours at the Masonic Hall, 1623 Avenue Rd.
and Shanghai Jewish School, 544 Seymour Rd.

We have the honour to remain, Dear Sirs,

Respectfully Yours
Juedische Gemeinde
Jewish Community of Central European Jews

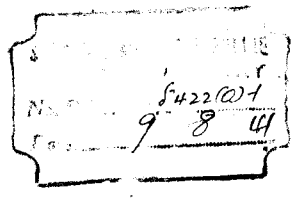
Lutz Wachsner,
Commissioner for Religious Affairs.

JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS SHANGHAI

FILE 26.8.39

PS/ Police has already seen

D.5422(O)-1.



August 7, 41.

Jewish Community of Central European Jews,
House 5, 805 East Seward Road,
S H A N G H A I.

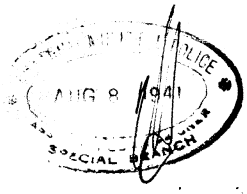
Gentlemen,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 28, 1941, contents of which have been noted.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

K.M.BOURNE
Commissioner of Police.

csc.





IM 2
G. 850 1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

F422(0)-1
6 8 41

REPORT

Special Branch — *Station.* *File No.* — *Date* August 6, 1941

SUBJECT: JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE - Newly formed Board of Directors - Communication dated July 28, 1941

1l. 5/6/44 BI

The contents of the attached communication from the local Juedische Gemeinde have been noted with interest. Actually the Juedische Gemeinde as an organization is nothing more nor less than a joke in local refugee circles. It does not co-operate with other refugee organizations in Shanghai and in the past has bent its efforts in fruitless attempts to cause dissension among these other organizations.

D6.(CxSB)1

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information
I
Chairman
A.C. (Sp. Br.)
6/8

The real functions of the Juedische Gemeinde are closely bound with matters affecting religion and culture but the Directors, who do not inspire confidence in any shape or form, endeavour to dabble in everything ranging from politics to administrative capacities where the refugees are concerned. They try to do this and that but never manifest any desire to conduct any constructive work for the refugees as a whole.

The names of the individuals comprising the new Board of Directors have been noted by this office which, through previous contact with certain of them, does not form a very high opinion of their abilities or standing among the refugees.

A.C. (Special Branch).

D/S.I.

INDEXED BY REGISTRY
DATE 6/8/41

K 38/1.

JUL 31 1941
Police Department

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS.

House 5, 895 East Seward Road,
Shanghai, July 28, 1941.

To the
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Foochow Road,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

We beg to inform you that according the election held on the other day the newly elected members of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Community of Central European Jews are as follows:

X Dr. Fritz Lesser,	President
X Dr. Felix Kardegg,	Vice-President
X Lutz Wachsner,	Head of Department for Worship
Dr. Otto Koritschoner,	Head " " " Welfare Work
Leopold Steinhardt,	" " " " Youth
Dr. Willy Hausen	" " " " Press & Propaganda
X Julius Weinberger,	" " " " Finances

Thanking for your attention we have the honour to remain Dear Sirs,

Yours respectfully

Jewish Community of Central European Jews
(Juedische Gemeinde)

X Sealed N Secr(C) 10

Dr. Fritz Lesser, President.

Dr. Felix Kardegg, Vice-President.

K 38/1

P.M.

July 31, 41.

The Jewish Community of Central
European Jews,
805 East Seward Road, House 5,
Shanghai.

Gentlemen,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated July 28, informing the Council of the names of the newly elected members of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Community of Central European Jews.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

for Deputy Secretary.

zal/

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

Juedische Gemeinde

5422(2)1
6 8 41

SHANGHAI, July 28, 1941
805 EAST SEWARD ROAD, HOUSE 5
TELEPHONE 50192 G/B.

To the
Shanghai Municipal Police
185 Foochow Rd.,
local.

Dear Sirs,

We beg to inform you that according the election held on the other day the newly elected members of the Board of Directors of the Jewish Community of Central European Jews are as follows:

Dr.Fritz L e s s e r,	President	
Dr.Felix K a r d e g g,	Vice-President	
Lutz W a c h s n e r,	Head of Department for	Worship
Dr.Otto K o r i t s c h o n e r,	" " "	" Welfare Work
Leopold S t e i n h a r d t,	" " "	" Youth
Dr.Willy H a u s e n	" " "	" Press & Propagand
Julius W e i n b e r g e r,	" " "	" Finances

Thanking for your attention we have the honour to remain, Dear Sirs,

Yours respectfully
Jewish Community of Central European Jews
(J u e d i s c h e G e m e i n d e)

JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE · JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS · SHANGHAI

Dr.Fritz L e s s e r,
President.

Dr.Felix K a r d e g g
Vice-President.

Form 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.Ry 5422(a)
31 7 41

REPORT

Special Branch Station. File No. Date July 31, 1941

SUBJECT: JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE - Lecture to be given by Josef KNOLLER at Ward Road Camp, 138 Ward Road.

2 copies sent D.S.I. O/C Wayside
W. 31/7.

With reference to the contents of the attached communication relating to a meeting of the "Craftsmen's Section" of the Juedische Gemeinde to be held at the Ward Road Camp at 8 p.m. Tuesday, August 5, 1941, details of the lecture to be given and points to be raised are fundamentally the same as those given in a report submitted by this office on June 4, 1941 (attached).

There would appear to be nothing objectionable from a Police point of view to the proposed meeting-lecture.

J.A. Pikes

D.S.I.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 31 JUL 1941 ADJUTANT SPECIAL BRANCH

A.C. (Special Branch).

FILE
W. 31/7

31 7

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

Juedische Gemeinde

SHANGHAI, July 29, 1941
605 EAST SEWARD ROAD, HOUSE 5
TELEPHONE 50192

G/B.

Mr. S h a r m a n
Assistant Commissioner
in charge of Special Branch
Shanghai Municipal Police
Foochow Rd.,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Referring to our letter of May 30th,1941 and the conversation of our chairman with Mr. Pits we beg to inform you that the intended meeting shall be hold on
Tuesday, August 5th,1941, 8.oo p.m.
at 138 Ward Rd. (Camp).

The chairman of the above organization Mr.Knoller will also report about the foundation of "Erwerbs- und Wirtschaftsgenossenschaft der juedischen Handwerker in Shanghai".

We remain, Dear Sir,

Respectfully yours
Jewish Community of Central European Jews
Craftmen - Organization

Josef K n o l l e r ,
Chairman.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Special Branch *Station.* *File No.* *Date.* June 4, 1941

SUBJECT: **JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE** - Lecture to be given by Josef KNOLLER.

Copies sent
D.D.'D'
O/C Wayside

With reference to the contents of the attached communication the meeting in question has been postponed until 8 p. m. June 10, 1941. Josef KNOLLER, chairman of the "Craftmen's Section" of the Juedische Gemeinde, has been interviewed in respect of his application and the following information gathered:-

KNOLLER, Austrian Jewish refugee, unemployed master house-painter, residing at 705 Tongshan Road, has, from his own knowledge of local economic conditions, prepared a treatise on matters affecting employment, scales of pay, etc., etc. in relation to the work of house-painters, interior-decorators and other persons engaged in renovating or building houses and apartments. This treatise, which will form the basis for his lecture at the Shanghai Jewish Youth Association School, has been examined and in a few words its object is to show some 130 decorators who will comprise the audience on June 10 why they should form some kind of association whereby they can secure employment and undercut prices charged by contractors (non-Jewish) working for concerns such as Arts & Crafts, Shanghai Land Investment Co., Cathay Land Co., etc., etc.

There would appear to be nothing objectionable in the proposed lecture which will not be permitted to become a public discussion.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

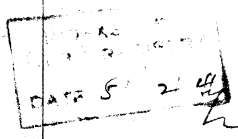
.....*Station. File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT: 2

In effect this discussion will be something akin to making unemployed refugee decorators' hopes of securing posts soar higher. In the event of any organization being formed for the purpose of putting the above-mentioned projects on a practical basis, a further report will be submitted.

D.S.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).



Juedische Gemeinde

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, May 30, 1941
805 EAST SEWARD ROAD, HOUSE 5
TELEPHONE 50192 Tr/B.

Postponed to
10 th

Mr. S h a r m a n
Assistant Commissioner
in charge of Special Branch
Shanghai Municipal Police
Foochow Rd.,
Shanghai.
==========

Dear Sir,

We beg to inform you that the "Craftmen-Organization" of the Jewish Community of Central European Jews intends to held a meeting for its members on
Sunday, June 8th,1941, 8.oo p.m.
at the S.J.Y.A. School, 42 Kinchow Rd.

The chairman of the above organization, Mr.J. Knoller, will deliver a report with the thema:

"Questions of the trade, employment, tarifs".

He also will reply to inquiries made by the members in respect of the discursed questions.

We beg to give the permission and thank you in anticipation.

We remain, dear Sir,

Respectfully Yours
Jewish Community of Central European Jews

Craftmen - Organization

JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE · JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS · SHANGHAI

Joseph Knoller

Chairman.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. M. P. REGISTRY
File No. 24220

Central Police Station, 19

REPORT

Date 11-10-40 19

Subject (in full) Re. Jewish Community of Central European Jews.

Made by P. S. 97 Ichaie *Forwarded by*

Sir,

The undersigned visited to-day between 6p.m. and 8p.m. services instituted by the above community at the

American Women's Club 577 Bubbling Well Rd. and

Shanghai Jewish School 500 Seymour Rd.

The services bore a strictly religious character, and gave no cause for interference.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. I. Ichaie

P. S. 97.

D.B. (Special Branch)

D. S. "A"

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 14/10/40

FORM NO. 3
G. 50M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Central Station,

REPORT

Date October 12th 1940.

Subject (in full) Re Jewish Community of Central European Jews.

Made by P.S. 97 Schaie *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Sir,

The following meetings held by the above community were attended to-day by the undersigned in order to satisfy himself of the announced purpose being adhered to.

8 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.

Royal Asiatic Society, 20 Museum Road.

Wayside Theatre, 1110 Broadway East.

Broadway Theatre, 57 Wayside Road.

4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.

American Women's Club, 577 Bubbling Well Road.

Shanghai Jewish School, 500 Seymour Road.

At all places religious services were rendered only. No untoward incidents occurred.

I am, sir,

Yours obediently,

P. Schaie

P.S. 97.

D.C. (Special Branch)

L. S. "A"

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No......

REPORT

.....Central.....*Station,*

Date Oct. 4th, *19* 40.

Subject (in full) Re Jewish Community of Central European Jews.

Made by P.S. 97 Schaie *Forwarded by*

Sir,

New-Year-Services arranged by the above community at the American Women's Club, 577 Bubblingwell Road.

Shanghai Jewish School, 500 Seymour Road

were held today and visited by the undersigned from 7.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

As at the other places, visited on the two previous days the meetings served the purpose of religious service only and no untoward incidents occurred.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

P.S. 97

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

S.M. 2
G. 40M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Central Police Station,

REPORT

Date October, 2nd, 1940.

Subject Re. Jewish Community of Central European Jews

Made by I. C. 97 Schaie Forwarded by

Sir,

The following locations were visited to-day between 5.30p.m. and 6.30p.m. by the undersigned with regard to services as announced by the above institution:

Wayside-theatre 1110 Broadway East

Broadway-theatre 57 Wayside Road.

The services were of a purely religious character and in no way objectionable.

Services at the American Women's Club 577 Bubbling-Well Road and Jewish School, 500 Seymour Road have been cancelled due to the flooding of the places and their vicinity.

I am,

Sir,

Yours obediently,

G. I. Schaie

P.S. 97.

Form 2
G. 40M-1-40

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

To Special Branch

REPORT

Central Station,

Date 3rd October 1940.

Subject Re Jewish Community of Central European Jews by P.S. 97 Schaie

Made by P.S. 97 Schaie Forwarded by

Sir,

The undersigned visited to-day between the hours of 7.30a.m.-11.30a.m. and 6p.m.-7.30p.m. services held by the above Community at the

Royal Asiatic Society, 20 Museum Road.

Wayside-Cinema,1110 Broadway East and

Broadway-Cinema,57 Wayside Road.

The services were rendered in the customary manner and gave no cause to objections.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently

P.S. Schaie

P.S. 97

Juedische Gemeinde

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

...NICIPAL POLIC...
...REGISTR...
...D. F1422(...

SHANGHAI, Sept. 17, 19 40
805 EAST SEWARD ROAD, HOUSE 5
TELEPHONE 50192

B.

The Shanghai Municipal Police
185 Foochow Rd., R. 17
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

Referring to our letter from August 30,1940 we beg to inform you that our services held in the Broadway-Theatre, 57 Kaiping Rd., will be not removed to the Tiferin, 1124 Broadway East, but they will take place for the future in the Broadway Theatre every Saturday morning.

Respectfull, Yours

Juedische Gemeinde
Jewish Community of Central European Jews.

Albert Trum, Secretary.

JEWISH CONSULATE SHANGHAI

Juedische Gemeinde

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, Sept. 17, 1940
805 EAST SEWARD ROAD, HOUSE 5
TELEPHONE 50192 R.

The Shanghai Municipal Police
185 Foochow Rd., Room 137
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

Referring to our letter of August 30,1940 we beg to inform you that our Juedische Gemeinde (Jewish Community of Central European Jews) intends to arrange besides the announced services a further service for Settlement on the same dates and services hours at the Royal Asiatic Society, 20 Museum Road.

Respectfully Yours

Juedische Gemeinde
Jewish Community of Central European Jews.

Albert Trum, Secretary.

JEWISH COMMUNITY SHANGHAI SECRETARIAT

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 31 JUL 1940 SPECIAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE REGISTRY B. D. 1412 (c) 9

September 4, 1940.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

Sir,

The Juedische Gemeinde first came to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police in May 1939 when a letter was received asking for Police permission to hold a religious service in the Broadway Theatre on May 25th in connection with the second day of Pentecost (Shabuoth). Enquiries were made by the Special Branch and a copy of the report was s ent to the Divisional Officer, "D" Division. In August 1939 a further letter was received from the management of the Broadway Theatre stating that they had agreed to allow the Juedische Gemeinde, then known as the Juedische Kultusgemeinde, to use their premises for the purpose of holding five religious services during September 1939. Further letters were received stating that in addition to the above, two additional services would be held that month.

Enquiries were made by the Special Branch and a copy of the report was forwarded to the Divisional Officer, "D" Division.

On November 28th 1939, a similar request was received and as a result of enquiries made by the Special Branch it was ascertained that the Kultusgemeinde (Religious Parish Society) had changed its title to that of the Juedische Gemeinde (Jewish Community). A copy of this report was also passed to the Divisional Officer, "D" Division, and Officer i/c Wayside Station.

A further application was received on March 1, 1940 for permission to hold a religious festive hour at the Shanghai Jewish School, 500 Seymour Road, on March 3rd, 1940. Information regarding this was passed to Divisional Officer, "B" Division, and Officer i/c Bubbling Well Station.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 5 SEP 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 4 SEP 1940 COMMISSIONER SPECIAL BRANCH

Sent, 4/9.

Copy of this & D.S. Pitts report to D.O. "D"

L.P. For Information.

Mr. Speelman's recognition of the "Juedische Gemeinde" is a mere formality for as detailed in this report, the Association has functioned since May of last year. The Assocn. needs strict supervision or it will rapidly develop into a political organisation. D.O. "D" & Insp. i/c Wayside Sta., in my last conversations with them, agreed with this view.

5/9/40 A.F.

On May 21st 1940, an application was received from the Brit Trumpeldor, new Zionist organization, for permission to hold a meeting at the International Restaurant, 81 Chusan Road. As a result of enquiries made by the Special Branch, it was ascertained that the meeting was in connection with the forthcoming election of the committee of the Juedische Gemeinde, its purpose being to protest against the procedure followed in electing the committee. This application was refused by the Commissioner of Police as it was contrary to condition 5 of the restaurant licence. Observation was kept by members of the Special Branch and staff of Wayside Station but no attempt was made to proceed with the meeting.

On May 21st 1940, an application was received for permission to hold religious services at the Broadway Theatre on June 12th and 13th. Enquiries were made by the Special Branch and copies of the report were sent to the Divisional Officer, "D" Division, and Officer i/c Wayside Station. In view of the contents of Special Branch report dated May 22nd arrangements were made for a close watch to be kept on this and subsequent meetings. As the services were held in German and Hebrew it was necessary for officers conversant with these languages to be present in order to closely follow the proceedings in order that no politics were discussed during the services.

These precautions have been continued at several subsequent religious meetings held by the Juedische Gemeinde and Theodor Herzl Societies which were held on July 28th 1940, August 17th, 24th, 31st and September 1st, 1940. Nothing objectionable from a police point of view has been noticed at any of these meetings.

On August 30th 1940, an application was received for permission to hold religious services at the Wayside Theatre, 1110 Broadway East, the Broadway Theatre, 57

Wayside Road, and the American Women's Club, 577 Bubbling Well Road, on October 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 11th and 12th. (Letter attached, flagged A)

In view of the fact that observation in the past has shown that these services are non-political, coupled with the fact that a communication was received from Mr. Speelman on August 20th (flagged B) stating that the Juedische Gemeinde is now officially recognised by the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, it is deemed unnecessary to continue the above-mentioned precautions.

It is suggested that Police requirements would be met by occasional visits during these services by P. S. Schaie of Central Station who understands both languages used.

Arranged visit by Supt. Mason visits the Synagogue

SPUT 5 SEPT 1940 DIVISION

Mason Supt.

P. A. to D.C. (Special Branch)

INDEXED BY (S.S.) REGISTRY DATE 6/9/40

FM. 2
G. AOM-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - S.I. [illegible] Station.

REPORT

File No. D. 422(2)

Date September 21, 1940

Subject JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE - Communal Association of Central European Jews.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Logan 3/6/44

With reference to the contents of letter dated August 20, 1940 from Mr. M. SPEELMAN to the Shanghai Municipal Council and the reply thereto in which mention is made of the recognition of the Juedische Gemeinde by the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, there would appear to be no objection from a Police point of view to the former organization functioning in Shanghai providing it confines itself solely to matters regarding religion and the registration of births, deaths and marriages in the refugee community.

In the past it has been observed by this office that the organization in question has lent itself to semi-political activities. Continued warnings from Headquarters, however, have had the effect of curbing such activities and it is a fact that at present it concerns itself only with religious and communal affairs.

Certain members of the committee are persons of doubtful standing in Shanghai while the majority of Jewish refugees speak disparagingly of the organization as a whole. A close watch, however, is maintained over the activities of the organization and should at any time Police interference be deemed desirable, your attention will be immediately drawn to the facts of the case.

J.A. Pitts.

D.C. (Special Branch). D.S.I.

M 9/10 P.

D. 5422/0
26 8 40

August 23, 1940.

M. Speelman, Esq.,
Chairman,
Committee for the Assistance of European
Jewish Refugees in Shanghai,
7 Avenue Edward VII,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 20, stating that your Committee have recognized the Communal Association of Central European Jews (Juedische Gemeinde).

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

G. Godfrey Phillips

Secretary & Commissioner General.

GPR:

R. S. V. P. Pitts,
Please briefly state
your views.
R.W.H.
26/8/40.

File submitted
this a.m. at

M 9/10

POLICE FORCE
23 AUG 1940

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI.

7 Avenue Edward VII.

Shanghai, August 20th, 1940.

The Secretary
and Commissioner General,
The Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sir,

I respectfully beg to inform you that my Committee have now decided to recognise the Communal Association of Central European Jews (Juedische Gemeinde), its functions comprise of attending to Religious and Communal matters.

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) M. Speelman.

Chairman.

Juedische Gemeinde

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, August 30,1940
805 EAST SEWARD ROAD, HOUSE 5
TELEPHONE 50192 B.

Shanghai Municipal Police
185 Foochow Rd., Room 217
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

We beg to inform you that our Jüdische Gemeinde (Jewish Community of Central European Jews) intends to arrange the following services in the month of October 1940:

for Hongkew: Rausch Haschono (New Year)
October 2nd from 4.45 p.m. - 6.45 p.m.
" 3rd)
" 4th) " 7.30 a.m. - 11.30 .m.

Jaum Kippur (Day of atonement)
October 11th from 4.45 p.m. - 8.00 p.m.
" 12th " 8.00 a.m. - 6.15 p.m.

at the Wayside-Theatre, 1110 Broadway East, and
Broadway-Theatre, 57 Wayside Road

for Settlement: Rausch Haschono and Jaum Kippur on the same dates and services-hours

at the "American Women's Club", 577 Bubbling Well Rd., and "Jewish School", 500 Seymour Rd.

JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE - JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS - SHANGHAI

Respectfully Yours
Juedische Gemeinde
Jewish Community of Central European Jews.

Albert Trum,
Secretary.

Juedische Gemeinde

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, 30. Aug. 19 40
805 EAST SEWARD ROAD, HOUSE 5
TELEPHONE 50192
B.

Shanghai Municipal Police
185 Foochow Rd., R.217
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

we beg to inform you that our services which were held on August 17, 24 and 31, 1940 at the Broadway-Theatre, 57 Wayside Road, will be removed to the "Tabarin", 1124 Broadway East. The first worship will take place there on September 6,1940 and every following week Friday evening and Saturday morning.

Respectfully Yours

J u e d i s c h e G e m e i n d e
Jewish Community of Central European Jews.

Albert T r u m,
Secretary.

JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS SHANGHAI

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.O, Special Branch.

REPORT

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY No. S. B. D. 4221(3)

Date September 12, 1940

Subject (in full) Jewish Community of Central European Jews - Religious Services Held in the Broadway Theatre.

Made by D.P.S. Danemanis, *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason.

In compliance with instructions received from the P.A. to D.C. (Special Branch), the undersigned, accompanied by F.P.S.97 Schaie (Central), attended the religious services held on the 31-8-40 and 1-9-40 at the Broadway Theatre. The services lasted from 9.15 a.m. to 11.10 a.m. and 9.30 a.m. to 11.20 a.m. respectively.

The functions were of an entirely religious character and no untoward incidents took place.

D. P. S.

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch).

Sent 2/9
(also copies of reports dated 14/8; 19/8; 26/8)

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 2/9/40

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. MUNICIPAL POLICE REGISTRY 5422(0)

C.S.C, Special Branch. D. D.

REPORT

Date August 26 1940.

Subject (in full) Jewish Community of Central European Jews - ~~Religious Service~~ Held in the Broadway Theatre.

Made by D.P.S. Danemanis, *Forwarded by* Supt. Jason.

In compliance with instructions received from the P.A. to D.C.(Special Branch), the undersigned, accompanied by F.P.S.97 Schaie (Central) attended the religious service held on the 24-8-40 at the Broadway Theatre. The service lasted from 9.15 a.m. to 11.20 a.m.

The function was of an entirely religious character and no untoward incidents took place.

D. P. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

FILE

CHECKED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 26/8/1940

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No. [illegible]

MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. REGISTRY
[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch. B. D. [illegible]

REPORT

Date August 19/19 40.

Subject (in full) Jewish Community of Central Europeam Jews - ~~Religious Service~~ Held in the Broadway Theatre.

Made by D.P.S. Dimemaris. *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason.

In compliance with instructions received from the P.A.to D.C.(Special Branch), the undersigned, accompanied by F.P.S.97 Schaie (Central) attended the religious service held on the 17-8-40 at the Broadway Theatre. The service lasted from 9.15 a.m. to 11.20 a.m.

The function was of an entirely religious character and no untoward incidents took place.

D. P. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

DATE 19/8 40

FM. 2
G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 5422(0)

C. S. 6, Special Branch. Division

Date 18 AUG 40

REPORT

Date August 14th, 1940.

Subject Jewish Community of Central European Jews - religious Services to be held in the Broadway Theatre.

Made by D. S. Mischenko, *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason.

×A39/383/4

P.A.

Arrange as on previous occasion for Police attendance.

R.D.

14/8

Arrangements made by D.S. Dannemann & P.S. Schaie to attend.

TH 15/8

With reference to the attached × communication dated August 10, 1940, received from the management of the "Broadway Theatre", 57 Wayside Road, regarding the proposed religious services to be held at the above theatre, on August 17, 24 and 31, 1940, and on September 1, 1940, enquiries ascertained the following:- the "Judische Gemeinde" (Jewish Community) is identical with the "Kultusgemeinde" (Religious Parish Society) and is a branch of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish refugees in Shanghai. The society, located at House 5, Lane 805, East Seward Road, is headed by Mr. L. Steinhardt, German-Jew, with Mr. Albert Trum, German-Jew, acting as the Secretary-General.

According to Mr. A. Trum, the proposed religious services on August 17, 24 and 31, 1940, are to be held in observance of the usual Jewish "Sabbath Day". The services, with an expected attendance of approximately 200 people, are to commence at 9 a.m. and are expected to terminate at about 11 a.m. On Sunday, September 1, 1940, between the hours of 9.30 a.m. and 11.30 a.m., an additional religious sermon with an assistance of a choir will be given as a prelude to the forthcoming religious festivals namely the "Rosch Haschana" and "Jom Kippur" to be held during October, 1940. On the latter mentioned religious sermon an attendance of about 500 people is expected.

Mr. A. Trum states that nothing of political nature will take place during the religious services.

V. Mischenko
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 18/8/40

FM. 2
G. 90M-1[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No. 54220

Special Branch - S.I.5 Station, Wayside

REPORT

Date July 3, 1940.

Subject. JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE - Posters in the German language attacking this organization.

Made by. D.S.I. Pitts. Forwarded by. D.I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached poster in the German language forwarded to the Special Branch from Wayside Station, enquiries reveal that the person responsible for having this poster - a number of which were distributed and/or stuck on walls in the Wayside District on July 1 - printed was one Max NACHT, German Jewish refugee, residing in the Wayside Home, I.C. Card 2062. He had these posters printed at the Centurion Press, 61 Yangtszepoo Road.

Sent S/7

He has been called to this office and warned that his action is a breach of the Proclamation of the Shanghai Municipal Council dated August 17, 1937 and entitled "Emergency Measures." He has been informed that a repetition of his offence will result in his being punished severely.

NACHT is an ordinary member of the JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE and he states that many of the 1500 members are dissatisfied with the manner in which this organization has recently conducted the election of its praesidium. The election, he avers, was not carried out in a constitutional fashion and a number of adherents are completely displeased about the way in which the affairs of the organization are being handled.

Comm'r. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
R. J. Forker
D. C. (Sp. Br.)
4/7.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 3 JULY 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

INDEXED BY (C.I.D.) REGISTRY DATE 6/7/40

19/1/6/44 D.I.

Enquiries from other sources reveal, however, another state of affairs. Primarily the Organization was inaugurated to look after religious affairs.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date. 19

2

Subject. .....

.....

Made by. .....Forwarded by.....

A number of religious ceremonies have been held which have been attended by large crowds of Jewish refugees. The services have been conducted in the orthodox manner in the Hebrew language with a male choir and without organ music. Certain members of the Organization have been clamouring that the German language be used in these services, thatthe choir be composed of men and women and that organ music be utilized. Whatever the true reason for the break that has manifested itself in the ranks of the Juedische Gemeinde - and it seems certain that the election and religious questions form the main reason - there is no reason at all for these posters to be stuck up and general annoyance caused to the authorities.

The Juedsiche Gemeinde is, in the main, composed of men whose characters will not bear strict investigation. It is not recognized by either the Komor or Kann sponsored groups and its value to the local refugee community seems rather doubtful. Ever since it came into existence in May 1939 it has been a source of continual trouble to the Police and though it is not registered with the Police, it is respectfully suggested that steps be taken to suppress it entirely, since the bickering and quarrelling that appear to be associated with its name occupy the time of the Police and public out of all proportion to the usefulness it renders.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

3

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Although it has for its aims the pursuance of cultural and relgious affairs, there is little doubt that the Juedische Gemeinde indulges in semi-political activities.

The Honorary President is now Mr. R. D. ABRAHAM, Arabian Jew of long standing in Shanghai, who is well-known for his pro-Zionist inclinations. It seems that with this gentleman in the position he now occupies, the Juedische Gemeinde feel that they are in a stronger position than hitherto, but it is believed that a service would be done to the entire community if the organization was completely suppressed and not permitted to function further.

D.SI.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Translation of a poster in German reported to have been taken off the wall outside Lane 805/5 East Seward Road on 1-7-40.

The PRESIDIUM OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY has resigned!

We should have been notified of this in the newspapers! Instead of this we learn that the "Presidium" under the chairmanship of Dr. Lesser has secretly undertaken the "COOPTATION" of eleven more members of the Presidium!

SUCH IS THE MANNER IN WHICH THE " PRESIDIUM " HAS CARRIED OUT ITS OWN REGULATIONS REGARDING THE ELECTIONS!

We bring against the members of the old "Presidium" of the Jewish Community the charge of incapability, we demand that the Presidium be elected in accordance with truly free and democratic foundations. The Presidium of the Jewish Community must resign! It does not enjoy the confidence of members!

The "coopted" members of the Presidium are hereby invited to express the distrust of members of the community to members of the old"Presidium" and to compel them to resign.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IS NECESSARY.

THE PRESENT PRESIDIUM MUST DISAPPEAR!

The Committee for the carrying out Of elections of the Presidium of the Jewish Community.

Translation of a poster in German reported to have been taken off the wall outside Lane 805/5 East Seward Road on 1-7-40.

The PRESIDIUM OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY has resigned!

We should have been notified of this in the newspapers! Instead of this we learn that the "Presidium" under the chairmanship of Dr. Lesser has secretly undertaken the "COOPTATION" of eleven more members of the Presidium!

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The "coopted" members of the Presidium are hereby invited to express the distrust of members of the community to members of the old "Presidium" and to compel them to resign.

THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IS NECESSARY.

THE PRESENT PRESIDIUM MUST DISAPPEAR!

The Committee for the carrying out [illegible]
of the Presidium of the Jewish Com[illegible]

Misc. 199/40.

Wayside

July 1, 5/6/22/40.

Re Anti Jewish Refugee Committee pamphlet.

D.S.I. Gigarson.

Officer i/c.

Sir,

At 6 p.m. on 1-7-40 Mr. Leopold Steinbardt, Secretary of the Jewish Refugee Committee, residing at Lane 810/31 East Seward Road and Mr. Radolf Glaser, member of above committee, residing at 291 MacGregor Road, brought to the Station a large pink with black letters printed pamphlet of an Anti-Jewish Refugee Committee nature, which they stated having taken off the wall outside Lane 805/5 East Seward Road, the Jewish Committee's office.

The pamphlet state that an election of a new committee had been held without due notification in the newspapers and that the present members of the Committe must therefore resign.

Forwarded to Special Branch.

D. S. I.

Senior Detective i/c.

D.D.C."D".

D.C.(Special Branch).

FORM NO. 3
G. 50M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.3.6, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date May 13, 1940.

Subject (in full) "Juedische Gemeinde" - Religious Service held at the Broadway Theatre.

Made by D.P.S. Danemanis *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason

Comm. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
R.W.Sparke.
D.C.(Sp. B.)
13/6.

The undersigned accompanied by F.P.S. 97 Schaie, Central, attended the religious services held in commemoration of the annual "Shevouas" holiday, on the 12th and 13th of June 1940, at the Broadway Theatre, 57 Wayside Road. The service lasted from 7 a.m. to 12 noon on the 12th, and from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. on the 13th inst.

The function was of an entirely religious character and no untoward incidents took place.

D. P. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
14 JUNE 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Date June 3,1940.

(Special Branch) Office Notes

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422(0)
Date 4 6 40

D.C.(Special Branch)

Sir,

The lecture will be given in German and D.P.S. Danemanis will be able to listen for anything objectionable.

The service will be in Hebrew and I suggest that P.S. Schaie of Central Station be detailed for duty in this connection.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
5 JUNE 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Mason

A.C. (Division)
In view of report dated May 22 (attached) it is desirable that a close check be kept on these meetings. May we have the services of A.P.S. Schaie please?
Please pass file to C.P. for information.
R.W.Sparke D.C. (S.B.) 4/6

P.A. to D.C.(Sp.Br.)

FM. 2
G. 90M-1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

C.S.6, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE REGISTRY File No. No. S. B. D. 5422(0) Date 6 JUN

Date May 31. 1940.

Subject. "Juedische Gemeinde" - Proposed Religious Meeting to be held at the Broadway Theatre.

Made by. D.P.S. Danemanis *Forwarded by.* Supt. Mason.

The "Juedische Gemeinde" at 805/5 East Seward Road, is a religious organization claiming approximately 1,600 followers. This organization is headed by one named Leopold Steinhardt, German Jew, residing at 805/5 East Seward Road, who is the writer of the attached communication. The "Juedische Gemeinde" forms the subject of Sp.Br.File No. D. 5422(0), according to which this organization has been used by the Japanese Resident's Corporation in obtaining votes for Japanese candidates during the S.M.C. elections of April 10th and 11th 1940. Mr. Steinhardt was interviewed by D.I. Crawford on the 23-5-40 and subsequently on the 29-5-40, when he was warned that no meetings of a political or quasi-political nature will be permitted by the police.

Copies to D.O.'D' Wayside

With regard to the proposed service at 7 a.m. on the 12th and 13th of June 1940, in the "Broadway Theatre", this function will be open to the general public, free of charge, and is being held in recognition of the annual "Shevouas" holiday (Whitsuntide). The audience, which is expected to be about 600 strong will be addressed by Rabbi Dr. J.Zeitin and Rabbi K.H. Sober, who will deliver a lecture on the historical and religious significance of this holiday. The religious service will be conducted in the German and Hebrew languages, and will be of a purely religious nature.

P.A. ? R.G.

S.P. Danemanis.
D. P. S.

D.O."D" Div. Passed to you please.
D.C.(Special Branch).

Juedische Gemeinde

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, May 30th 1940
805 EAST SEWARD ROAD, HOUSE 5
TELEPHONE 50192 K/B.

The Commissioner
The Shanghai Municipal Police
185 Foochow Rd.
Shanghai.

Sir,

We beg to inform you hereby that, on the occasion of Jewish Holidays falling on June 12 and 13, Religious Services are to be held on these days in the Hall of the Broadway-Theatre 47 Wayside Rd., at 9 a.m. respectively.

Yours faithfully

J u e d i s c h e G e m e i n d e
Jewish Community of Central European Jews.

Leopold Steinhardt

Leopold Steinhardt
Managing Director.

JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE · JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS · SHANGHAI

PA

Juedische Gemeinde

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, May 27th 1940
805 EAST SEWARD ROAD, HOUSE 5
TELEPHONE 50192

The Shanghai Municipal Police
185 Foochow Rd. , Room 216
Shanghai.

Sir,

We refer to the conversation with you which took place i on May 23rd 1940, and our diverse communications, as of November 4,1939, January 26,1940, April 11,1940 and May 2,1940.

With the last letter we forwarded to you at the same time the design of the statutes of our Community, in § 3 of which the aim and purpose are stated as follows:

"The scope of task covers,within the laws prevailing in Shanghai, the religious, legal, cultural and economic life of its members."

The Committee consists, as already stated in the letters of January 26,1940 and April 11,1940, of following members:

1. Dr.Fritz L e s s e r , Kwenming Rd.54/8, Chairman,
2. Lutz W a c h s n e r , 120/33 Baikal Rd. Deputy Chairman,
3. Leopold S t e i n h a r d t , 810/31 E. Seward Rd. Managing Director,
4. Dr. Paul Jehuda B e n d i x , 321/11 Rt. Dupleix,
5. Rudolf G l a s e r , 291 Macgregor Rd.
6. Dr. Georg G l a s s , 934 Bubbling Well Rd.
7. Hugo K a n t o r o w s k y , 737/8 E. Broadway
8. Hermann K o l l e r , 681 Szechuen Rd.
9. Dr.Otto K o r i t s c h o n e r , 79 Chusan Rd.
10. Ossi L e w i n c/o. Shanghai Jewish Chronicle, Hamilton House
11. Fritz R o s s k a m m , 1920 Av. Joffre,
12. Dr.Mark S i e g e l b e r g , 41/3 Muirhead Rd.
13. Max S m o l i a n s k y , 372/1 Rt. Mgr.Maresca
14. Julius W e i n b e r g e r , 137 Wayside Rd.

The number of members amounts at present to about 2300 persons. The membership dues are at least $ o.50 per month. Members, however, whose indigence has been established, are exempted from any dues, or their

dues are reduced.

As for the rest, we beg to refer to the contents of the filed statutes, and particularly point out that our Jewish Community is, as already stated in our report to the S.M.P. with letter of April 11,1940, an "independent Congregation" under exclusion of any political activities.

JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE · JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS · SHANGHAI

Yours respectfully

J u e d i s c h e G e m e i n d e
Jewish Community of Central European Jews.

Leopold Steinhardt

Leopold Steinhardt
Managing Director.

Juedische Gemeinde

54220
6 3 40

JEWISH COMMUNITY OF CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

SHANGHAI, March 1st, **19** 40
805 EAST SEWARD ROAD, HOUSE 5
TELEPHONE 50192 K/B

The Commissioner
The Shanghai Municipal Police
L o c a l

Dear Sir,

We beg to inform you hereby that a religious F e s t i v e H o u r of our Community will take place in the Auditorium of the "Shanghai Jewish School", 500 Seymour Road, on March 3rd,1940 at 4 p.m.

Yours faithfully

J U E D I S C H E G E M E I N D E
Jewish Community of Central European Jews

Leopold Steinhardt
Managing Director.

FM 2
G. 90M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5422

C.S.6, Special Branch. ~~XXXX~~ Station,

REPORT

Date November 30th 39.

Subject Jewish Community of Central European Jews - Religious Service to be Held in the Broadway Theatre.

Made by ..... and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Wittinsky.

D.O.'D'
Wayside
C. 1/12.

With reference to the attached communication received from Mr. Albert Trum, secretary-general of the "Jewish Community of Central European Jews", located at Lane 50 House 28, Ward Road, I beg to state, that the "Juedische Gemeinde" (Jewish Community) is identical with the "Kultusgemeinde" (Religious parish society), the name of the latter having been changed, about a month ago, to "Juedische Gemeinde", which is a branch of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish refugees in Shanghai.

The proposed religious service will be held, for the convenience of Jewish emigrants, in the "Broadway Theatre", 57 Wayside Road, from 9 a.m. till 12 noon, on the 3-12-39, when an attendance of approximately 500-600 persons is expected.

According to Mr. A.Trum, who was interviewed on the 30-11-39 p.m., nothing of a political nature will take place during the service.

O. Wittinsky
D. S. I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE

Jewish Community
of Central European Jews.

Ward Road Lane 50/28
Phone: 50192 K/B.

Shanghai, November 28th, 1939

The Commissioner
The Shanghai Municipal Police
185 Foochow Rd.

Sir,

A Jewish Religious festive hour is to be held in the Broadway-Theatre on Sunday, December 3rd, 1939 from 9 a.m. till about 12 noon. The programme will contain Jewish Songs performed by a choire, an orchestra and soloists, and two festive speeches given by Mr. Rudolf Glaser and Mr. Hugo Kaufmann or Mr. Leopold Steinhardt. Admission to the above is gratis and free of charge.

In accordance with police regulations there will be no speech, discussion or anything of a political nature, taking place during this gathering,

Yours obediently,
J U E D I S C H E G E M E I N D E
Jewish Community of Central European Jews.

Albert Traum
Secretary-General.

JUEDISCHE GEMEINDE · SHANGHAI ·

FM 2
G. 90M-1939

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.I.6, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date August 29, 1939.

Subject Central European Jews - Religious Service To Be Held in Broadway Cinema, Wayside.

Made by D.S. Mischenko *Forwarded by* D.S.I.

With reference to the attached communication received from the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, Mr. I. Steinhardt, the managing director of the Kultusgemeinde, located at No.28, Lane 50, Ward Road, was interviewed and the following particulars were obtained: Kultusgemeinde (Religious parish society) is the branch of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai. The proposed religious services at the Broadway Theatre on the dates and the times mentioned will be held on the occasion of the Jewish Great Holidays (New Year and the Day of Atonement).

Prior to the Jewish Great Holidays which commence from September 13, 1939, a religious festive hour will take place in the Broadway Theatre, at 10.30 a.m. on August 27, 1939. This religious festive hour will be conducted strictly in accordance with the programme herewith attached.

Mr. I. Steinnardt stated that the Broadway Theatre was leased for the days specified in the attached letter to the Police, for the sum of $550.00.

In order to cover the expenses for the lease of the Broadway Theatre, a chorus and advertising expenses, it was decided by the Committee to charge an entrance fee from $1.00 to $5.00 according to sitting accommodation. Tickets are obtainable at the offices of the Kultusgemeinde Committee and in places advertised in the attached programme. No entrance fee will be charged for the religious festive hour on August 27, 1939. An attendance

FM. 2.
G. 90M 1.39

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by..... *Forwarded by*.....

of approximately 650 persons is expected at every religious service.

A similar religious service sponsored by Mr. L. Steinhardt held on May 24, 1939, at the Broadway Theatre, was approved by Mr. Paul Komor. i.c. Jewish Relief Committee, 190 Kiukiang Road, and met with no Police objection.

Nothing of a political nature will take place during the course of the ceremony.

Copies to
D.O'D
Wayside
C.95

V. Meclenko
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Translation of Attached Programme

The 1st Festive Hour of the "Jewish Public Religious Worship"

to be Held on Sunday, the 27th of August, 1939 in the

Broadway Theatre (Wayside)

Programme:-

1) Piece from the Organ-concert..... G.F. Haendel
played by the chamber-orchestra under the direction of conductor L. Fuchs.

Welcome speach

Prologue,
prepared and delivered by Dr. Eberstark

Arioso..... G.F. Haendel
sung by cantor Max Warschauer (bariton).

Festive speech ..... Rabby Dr. Winter

Hallelujah..... Hummel
sung by Irene Seidl-Margolinsky (Soprano)

Conclusion of festive speech

Joseph in Egypt..... Mehul
presented by the chamber-orchestra

Beginning at 10:30 a.m.

Entry free, however, entrance tickets have to be presented, which can be obtained at the following addresses:

Bureau of the parish, Lane 50, House 28 Ward Road, Cafe "Colibri" (at the Garden Bridge, E. Vogel, 1142 B'Way, Wayside Bazar Ely & Prager in the building of the Broadway Theatre, hairdresser Ringer, 792 East Seward Road.

1. FEIERSTUNDE

DER

"Juedischen Kultusgemeinde"

am Sonntag, den 27. August 1939

IM

BROADWAY THEATRE

(WAYSIDE)

PROGRAMM:

1. Satz aus dem Orgelkonzert.....*G.F. Haendel*
   ausgefuehrt vom Kammerorchster unter Leitung von Kapellm. L. Fuchs

Begruessungsansprache

Prolog
verfasst und vorgetragen von Dr. Eberstark

Arioso.....*G.F. Haendel*
gesungen von Kantor Max Warschauer (Bariton)

Festansprache
Rabbiner Dr. Winter

Hallelujah.....*Hummel*
gesungen von Jrene Seidl-Margolinsky (Sopran)

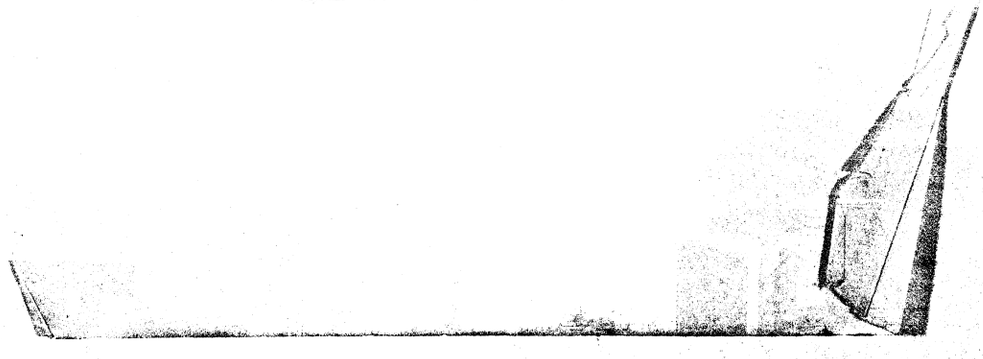
Schlussansprache

Joseph in Aegypten.....*Mehul*
ausgefuehrt vom Kammerorchester

Beginn vorm. 10.30 Uhr

Eintritt frei, jedoch nur gegen Eintrittskarten, die an folgenden Stellen erhaeltlich sind:

Gemeindebuero, Ward Road Lane 50, Haus 28, Cafe Colibri (an der Gardenbridge, E. Vogel, 1142 Broadway, Wayside-Bazar Ely & Prager im Hause des Broadway-Theater, Friseur Ringer 792 East Seward Road



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Reference Slip from Headquarters.

To:	INSTRUCTIONS
D.C. (Divs.)	For disposal ✓
,, (Crime)	Furnish data
,, (S.B.) ✓	Investigate and report
S.D.C.	Note and return
D.C. (F.2.)	Report present status
A.C. (F.2.)	Submit recommendation
D.C. (C.)	For further report
A.C. (C.)	For opinion
D.C. (Specials)	Reply to writer direct
A.C. (A. &T. R.)	As instructed
A.C.(Traffic)	See me in re:
,, (Sikhs)	Inform Applicant
D.O.A. Divn.	Draft Reply
,, B. Divn.	For necessary action
,, C. Divn.	Attach file
,, D. Divn ✓	For information
Gov. of Gaol.	Comment
Personal Assistant	For verification
Quartermaster	Note and File
Pay Office	Attach to File
Central Registry	
Legal Dept	
C.C.R.	
P.L.S.	

THIS SLIP MUST NOT BE DETACHED.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE SHANGHAI 3 93

Initials.....

Date.....

For File.....

Date.....

Noted and Returned Date / /

n e a t r e

hanghai

Shanghai, 21st. 1939.

u you that we agree
red by the Juedische
r Theatre on the fol-

. M
2.M. & 5.30-6.30 p.m.
a.m.
.M.
M.

's very respectfully

M. Topadze.

ADWAY THEATRE

– FOR THE ASSISTANCE
OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI
KULTUSGEMEINDE

TEL.

OUR NO.

RE

SHANGHAI, 21. August 1939
WARD ROAD LANE 50 HOUSE 28

To
Shanghai Municipal Police
Local

We inform you hereby that Religious Services will be held on the occasion of the Jewish Great Holidays (New Year and Day of Atonement). They will take place

on Sept. 13th, 1939 at 5.30 - 6.30 p.m.
Sept. 14th, 1939 at 7.30 - 11.30 a.m.
Sept. 14th, 1939 at 5.30 - 6.30 p.m.
Sept. 15th, 1939 at 7.30 - 11.30 a.m.
Sept. 22nd, 1939 at 5.30 - 8.00 p.m.
Sept. 23nd, 1939 at 8.00a.m. - 6.00 p.m.

in the Broadway-Theatre (Wayside).

Yours very respectfully

JUEDISCHE KULTUSGEMEINDE · SHANGHAI ·

F. 201 A
G. 2000-C

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D 5422 A(0)

SUBJECT:

Central European Jews - Immigration Certificates, Permits, etc.

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
General Subjects. fees etc.		D. 5422(C)-10
Dr. E. Pribram app for Transit Permits for wife & children. 5-10-39		Immigration 672 (28 Pitts possession)
Police endorsements of documents for		See Cover IV
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

K 38/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
B. REGISTRY
B. D. 5422 A (2)
1 11 40
Date

October 31, 40.

Buchinnan, Mackenzie & Co.,
Agents,
[illegible] Co.,
7 The Bund,
Shanghai.

Gentlemen,

With reference to your letter of October 28 and my acknowledgment of the same date, on the subject of a landing permit application on behalf of Mr. Erich Lieberfeld, I enclose for your information copy of a Police Special Branch report dated October 30, 1940.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

[illegible]

Acting Deputy Secretary.

rn/
encl.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH REGISTRY
D 5422

Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 30, 1940.

Subject Erich BILBERFELD; Copy of cablegram sent to S.M.C. regarding Immigration permit.

Made by D.I.S.Killingbeck *Forwarded by* D.I.Crawford.

With reference to the attached communication sent to the S.M.C. by Messrs. Mackinnon and Mackenzie, an application for the issue of an Immigration certificate in favour of Erich BILBERFELD was filed with the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees by one Karl WOLFFHEIM on October 15, 1940, and handed in to this office on October 27.

The Chase Bank, with whom, the necessary deposit has been made, communicated with the Committee on July 26, instructing them that the money was available in Shanghai until October 19. The validity of this payment has since been extended until January 31, 1941, but as the issue of a certificate will not be effected until some time in November, the Committee have been requested to arrange for a further extension in the period of validity of the deposit. As the S.M.C. certificates are valid for four months, it is obvious that the office issuing the certificates must ascertain that the deposit will be available for the full period of validity of the certificate before one can be issued.

Sent 31/10.

P.A. to C.P. Suggest withdraw matter to quarter U.S.28 ad JBS

Owing to the length of time that has expired before the application was filed, it has become necessary to further extend the period that the deposit will be available in Shanghai and the Committee will instruct the applicant Karl WOLFFHEIM to arrange with the Chase Bank to have this period extended until at least the end of March, 1941. The necessary certificate of immigration will be issued as soon as confirmation that this has been done is supplied to this office. It must be realised, however, that unless this is done within a reasonable period it may be necessary to arrange for a still further extension with the Chase Bank.

FORM NO. 3
G. 50M-1-40

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

2.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by..... *Forwarded by*.....

Messrs. Mackinnon and Mackenzie have not been advised by this office as to what has transpired in this matter.

J. Kinnaird
D.I.S.

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 31/10/40

P & O

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

28 OCT 1940
POLICE) FORCE

Shanghai, 28th October, 1940.

The Secretary,

Shanghai Municipal Council,

Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

MR. ERICH BIEBERFELD.

We have received the underquoted telegram from our Principals in London:-

> "Application made late July through Chase Bank Shanghai landing permit Mr. Erich Bieberfeld - stop - Please enquire Municipality if yet issued and quote number,"

and we shall be much obliged if you will kindly place us in a position to reply.

Yours faithfully,

Pro. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.,

Agents.

MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B REGISTRY
S. D.

October 23, 40.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Reference: Cable from Summerfield
Jewish Refugees.

Subject : Landing money for Kurt and
Hilda Liebmann and Siegfried
and Ruth Falkowicz.

I forward herewith copy of a Police report in regard to the above mentioned subject.

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

CSC.

Encl 10/40

Special Branch.

October 22, 1940.

Landing money for Kurt and Hilda LIEBMANN and Siegfried and Ruth FALKOWICZ; cable from London to S.M.C.

With reference to previous communication from the Secretariat, S.M.C. regarding application to be made for landing permits for Kurt and Hilda LIEBMANN, also Siegfried and Ruth FALKOWICZ, (given on copy of cable as ENALKOWICZ), the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai was requested to make the necessary applications to this office and to get in touch with the man WOLF at the address given, as asked in the cablegram.

It has since been ascertained that the amount of £250 which was stated to have been deposited with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, has in fact not been forwarded, as the bank could not accept the business which would constitute trading with the enemy.

The local Committee have since communicated with the London Committee in order to get the money deposited with another bank. As soon as this is done, applications will be forwarded to this office and the necessary permits issued as soon as possible.

Certified true copy

J. F. Lovell

CSC.

FM. 2
G. 40M-[illegible]10

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REG 5422A
No. S. B. D.
Special Branch Station, 40
Date October 22, 1940

REPORT

Subject Landing money for Kurt and Hilda LIEBMANN and Siegfried and Ruth FAINKOWICZ; cable from London to S.L.C.

Made by D.I.S.Killingbeck *Forwarded by* Supt. Lason.

With reference to previous communication from the Secretariat, S.L.C. regarding application to be made for landing permits ~~for~~ for Kurt and Hilda LIEBMANN, also Siegfried and Ruth FAINKOWICZ,(given on copy of cable as ENAINKOWICZ),the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai was requested to make the necessary applications to this office and to get in touch with the man WOLF at the address given,as asked in the cablegram.

It has since been ascertained that the amount of £250 which was stated to have been deposited with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank,has in fact not been forwarded,as the bank could not accept the business which would constitute trading with the enemy.

The local Committee have since communicated with the London Committee in order to get the money deposited with another bank. As soon as this is done, applications will be forwarded to this office and the necessary permits issued as soon as possible.

J.K. Killingbeck
D.P.S.

D.C.(Sp.Br.)

Special Branch

October 22, 40

Landing money for Kurt and Hilda LIEBMANN and Siegfried and Ruth FALKOWIC; cable from London to S.M.C.

D.I.S.Killingbeck Supt. Mason.

With reference to previous communication from the Secretariat, S.M.C. regarding application to be made for landing permits ~~for~~ for Kurt and Hilda LIEBMANN, also Siegfried and Ruth FALKOWIC ,(given on copy of cable as EHALKOWIC),the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai was requested to make the necessary applications to this office and to get in touch with the man WOLF at the address given,as asked in the cablegram.

It has since been ascertained that the amount of £250 which was stated to have been deposited with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank,has in fact not been forwarded,as the bank could not accept the business which would constitute trading with the enemy.

The local Committee have since communicated with the London Committee in order to get the money deposited with another bank. As soon as this is done, applications will be forwarded to this office and the necessary permits issued as soon as possible.

D.P.S.

D.C.(Sp.Br.)

Shanghai Municipal Council.

COUNCIL CHAMBER.
SHANGHAI.

.....October 21,.....1940.

The Commissioner of Police.....

Subject:-...Landing Money for Kurt Hilda Liebmann and
Siegfried Ruth Znalkowicz.
Cable from London.

It would be appreciated if you could now forward your comment on the above matter sent to you on...October.12,.1940.

Acting Deputy Secretary.

COPY

POLICE FORCE
FOR COMMENT
12 OCT 1940

Secretariat S.M.C.
October 12,1940.
RECEIVED.

FROM LONDON

DAJ43/J 47/45 9 1702

RP27 * 70 DLT MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 209 KIANGSERD SHANGHAI

L230 LANDING MONEY KURT HILDA LIEBMANN WITH CHASE NATIONAL STOP L250/SIEGRIED RUTH ENALKOWICZ WITH WAYFONG PLEASE SPEED UP LANDING PERMITS INFORM WOLF 6 GORDON STREET ABOUT PROGRESS AND CABLE US WHEN PERMIT GRANTED

SUMMERFIELD JEWISH REGUFEES.

S422A(D)
24 9 40

September 9, 40.

Dear Nash,

I forward herewith a copy of a police report dated September 5th which is self-explanatory and also attach copies of applications made by Mr. F. Fainberg and Mr. L.W. Jofe, respectively.

The regulations now in force concerning refugees from Central Europe cannot be applied to the persons on whose behalf Messrs. Fainberg and Jofe made application for the position is exactly reversed. In the case of refugees from Central Europe, S.M.C. regulations have been drawn up to ensure that refugees are provided for and permits are issued to allow refugees to land in Shanghai. In the two cases now under review, the purpose of applying for S.M.C. permits is to obtain the permission of the U.S.S.R. and Palestine Authorities for refugees in Russia and Palestine to leave those countries. In both cases application has been made to H.B.M. Consulate-General and Mr. E.W. Jeffery, Consul, and Mr. A.T. Cox, Vice Consul, have referred the applicants to the Shanghai Municipal Police.

In both cases there is every reason to believe that the persons on whose behalf application to enter Shanghai is made are self-supporting, if not actually

D.I.S. Pitts
To see.
R.W.J. 9/9.

REGISTRY
DATE 24/ 9/ 40

wealthy. As I could not understand why the two applicants were referred to the Municipal Police for permits, I have to-day had a long talk with Mr. Cox and he has agreed to again interview both applicants. Apparently, the applicants were instructed to obtain Chinese visaes on behalf of the immigrants and not being able to locate a Chinese Passport Bureau in Shanghai (non-existent at present), they decided to obtain a permit from the Municipal Police.

This may be useful in future cases.

Yours sincerely,

E. T. Nash, Esq.,
Secretariat,
S. M. C.

Copy

Shanghai, 4th September, 1940.

Falko Fainberg
367/2, King Albert Apts.

The Deputy Commissioner,
Special Branch, S.M.C. Police
Shanghai.

Sir,

I am a citizen of Palestine and holder of Palestine Passport No.102918 duly registered with the British Consulate General at Shanghai. I have arrived at Shanghai with the intention to stay here for a considerable period of time for business purposes and am desirous of bringing over my family from Palestine to this port. Upon the advice of the British Vice Consul Mr. Cox I wish to apply to you to kindly issue to me Entry permits for the membess of my family as given below:-

Mrs. ODA FAINBERG	age 41	(wife)
Miss RIVEKA FAINBERG	" 22	(daughter)
Miss ESTHER FAINBERG	" 16	(daughter)

These permits are urgently required for the purpose of obtaining permission of the Palestine Government to leave the country as well as transit visas through various countries on the way from Palestine to China.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am, Sir,
Yours respectfully,

(Signed) Falko Fainberg.

C O P Y

China Import Trading Co.,
97 Jinkee Road.

September 2, 1940.

Mr. F. A. Pitts,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

We herewith beg you to confirm that the British subjects Arthur & Rosa Orrell and Grisha & Dolly Froimoff-Goutman who are at present in Riga, Latvia may enter Shanghai without any difficulties.

Thanking you in advance, we remain.

Yours very faithfully,
China Import Trading Co.
p.p. L. W. Jofe

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D. 5422 (9)

Special Branch - S.I. Station, ...

REPORT

Date September 5, 1940

Subject European Refugees - Immigration Affairs.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts. *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Logan.

...ith reference to the two attached communications:-

(1) from Mr. Falko FAINBERG and

(2) from China Import Trading Company,

which in effect seek permission for the entrance into Shanghai of persons domiciled in Palestine and Russian occupied Latvia respectively, the following observations are made.

(1) Application from Mr. Falko FAINBERG on behalf of his wife and two daughters, at present residing in Palestine. As far as the Police are concerned there is no objection to the persons concerned entering Shanghaisince there are no regulations in force banning immigration into Shanghai of individuals resident in Palestine. The Council's regulations refer to "refugees from Europe," and make no mention of other areas of the world. On the other hand, however, it is a known fact that in Palestine, for instance, that residents may not leave without an exit permit to secure which proof must be shown that permission has been secured to enter another country. The proof required in this particular instance is an Immigration Permit issued by the Police in Shanghai or an official letter indicating that no Immigration Permit is required. In addition to the difficulties experienced with the Palestinian authorities, the shipping companies in Palestine are reluctant to issue passages without

FM. 2
G. 40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No

St

REPORT
2

Date

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

the passengers first having obtained permission to land in Shanghai. This state of affairs has obviously been brought about by Article (4) of the Council's regulations with which all shipping companies all over the world are now conversant.

Mr. FAINBERG is financially competent to support his family and, according to enquiries, the members of his family would never become a public burden if permitted to enter Shanghai.

(2) Application from the China Import Trading Company on behalf of Arthur and Rosa CRRELL and Grisha and Dolly FROIMOFF-COUTMAN, said to be British subjects by naturalization, now resident in Riga, Latvia (now occupied by the Soviets). Assuming these persons are British subjects, there is no objection to their entering Shanghai without permits. Domiciled in Riga they are unable to return to the United Kingdom since all the areas surrounding that town are occupied by German military forces. They cannot make their way to the Far East as the Soviet authorities will not visa their passports until such time they are in possession of Immigration Permits from the Police in Shanghai. The Council's regulations refer to "refugees from Europe," in which category these individuals fall. No details are available as to the financial status of these persons, but the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station

REPORT

Date

3

Subject

Made by

Forwarded by

China Import Trading Company would, in the event of any permits being issued, undertake to guarantee that the immigrants would not become a public burden.

D.S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Falko Fainberg
367/2, King Albert Apts

Shanghai, 4th September, 1940

The Deputy Commissioner
Special Branch SMC. Police
Shanghai.

Sir,

I am a citizen of Palestine and holder of Palestine Passport No. 102918 duly registered with the British Consulate General at Shanghai. I have arrived at Shanghai with the intention to stay here for a considerable period of time for business purposes and am desirous of bringing over my family from Palestine to this port. Upon the advice of the British Vice Consul Mr COX I wish to apply to you to kindly issue to me Entry permits for the members of my family as given below:

Mrs ODA FAINBERG	age 41	(wife)
Miss RIVKA FAINBERG	" 22	(daughter)
Miss ESTHER FAINBERG	" 16	(daughter)

These permits are urgently required for the purpose of obtaining permission of the Palestine Government to leave the country as well as transit visas through various countries on the way from Palestine to China.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am, Sir
Yours respectfully,
Falko Fainberg
Falko Fainberg,

Cable Address:
CHITRADE

總行 上海仁記路九十七號 電話一三七九七
分設 香港 馬尼剌

Codes:
RUDOLF MOSSE & BENTLEY

China Import Trading Co.

中國進口貿易公司

SHANGHAI | HONGKONG | MANILA

GENERAL IMPORTERS & AGENTS

Hongkong Office
11-15 CHATER ROAD
York Building

Main-Office
SHANGHAI
97, JINKEE ROAD

Manila Office
PLAZA MORAGA
Insular Life Bldg.

TEL. 13797

Shanghai, September 2nd. 1940

Mr. F. A. Pitts
Shanghai Municipal Police
Shanghai.

Dear Sir:

We herewith beg you to confirm that the British subjects Arthur & Rosa Crrell and Grisha & Dolly Froimoff-Goutman who are at present in Riga, Latvia may enter Shanghai without any difficulties.

Thanking you in advance, we remain

Yours very faithfully,
CHINA IMPORT TRADING CO.
p.p. K. H. Yoh

K 38/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

D. 8422(10)
23 9 40

P.

Secretariat, September 19, 1940.

Dr. L. Krynski-Zbar,
1465 Lexington Place,
Elizabeth, New Jersey,
U. S. A.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 19, addressed to the Police of the International Settlement, regarding your desire to assist the entry into Shanghai as refugees of your father and mother at present living in Poland.

It will be necessary for you to deposit US$800. i.e. U.S.$400 each, with the Committee for the Assistance of European Refugees in Shanghai, 7 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, in order to ensure that the two persons in question will not become a public charge. This sum of US$800 may be deposited with any bank in Shanghai and you should inform the Committee mentioned where the money has been deposited and request this Committee to make application to the Police of the International Settlement for the required permits. It is also necessary that you should supply the Committee with all possible details with regard to your parents.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. T. NASH

Acting Deputy Secretary.

GPR:

attach 1/-
Jul. RSA/ 24/9

P.

[illegible] POLICE
[illegible] REGISTRY
2. 5422 A(2)
21 9 40.

NLT
(~~LG~~) REFUGEES COMMITTEE OVERSEAS
LONDON

PERMIT CAN BE ISSUED IF MONEY DEPOSITED AT CHASE BANK CAN BE CLAIMED BY BIEBERFELD up to SIX MONTHS FROM HENCE

Jew 9
20.-10/9.

E. T. Nash
Assistant Secretary, S.M.C. Secretariat,
Shanghai, September 10, 1940.

Copy of telegram sent on 9/9/40

D. S422 A(Q)
21.9.40

(LC) -SOMERFIELD

LONDON PO

JACOB ALL BANKS NOTHING COUNCIL

E. T. NASH
Assistant Secretary, S.M.C., 9/9/40.

F.M. G. 40M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - S.I. Station.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P... File No. S.B. D. 5423/40 No. ... Date ...

Date September 6, 1940

Subject European Refugee Affairs - Felix JACOBS and Erich BIEBERFELD

Made by D.S.I. Pitts. *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Logan

Copy to Mr. Nash. Sent 7/9

With reference to the attached memorandum received from Mr. Nash, Secretariat, S.M.C., exhaustive enquiries made by the officers of the Committee for the Assistance of European Refugees in Shanghai have revealed the following:

(1) Felix JACOB - no money of any description has been deposited with any bank in Shanghai to permit the securing of a landing permit on this person's behalf.

(2) Erich BIEBERFELD - U.S.$400 was deposited with the Chase Bank on July 23, 1940, on behalf of this person with the proviso that it be claimed not later than September 23, 1940 by BIEBERFELD. In view of the fact that it was physically impossible for BIEBERFELD to arrive in Shanghai within the stipulated period, no permit was applied for by the Committee and accordingly no permit was issued. The Committee has already advised its London branch that money deposited in Shanghai on behalf of intending immigrants must be available for the newcomer four months from the date of issue of the permit, i.e. within the period of validity of the permit.

Ja Pitts

D. C. (Special Branch). D.S.I.

7/9

K. 38/1

TELEGRAPH OFFICE FOR CABLEGRAMS

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Cablegram Received Via Eastern at 09.20 - August 21, 1940.
FROM LONDON.

DAJIOT 49 19 1446 =

RP15 75 DLT = MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 209 KIANGSERD SHANGHAI =

RE YOURS 12TH INSTANT FELIX JACOB 400 US DOLLAR CABLED BY BRESKY COMMERCE TRUST KANSAS CITY MISSOURI ON 27TH JUNE TO WAYFONG ACCOUNT SPEELMAN AS LANDING MONEY JACOB PLEASE ENQUIRE CABLE REPLY AND DATE OF PERMIT TO US =

SOMMERFIELD JEWISH REFUGEES COMMITTEE

TELEGRAPH OFFICE FOR CABLEGRAMS

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Cablegram Received Via Eastern at 09.20 - August 21, 1940.

FROM LONDON.

DAJIIT 30 19 1829 =

DLT RP55 90 = MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 209 KIANGSERD SHAI =

APPLICATION LANDING PERMIT ERICH BIEBERFELD WIRED 19TH JULY DOLLARS 400 DEPOSITED CHASE BANK STOP PLEASE CABLE REPLY WHETHER PERMIT GRANTED =

REFUGEES COMMITTEE OVERSEAS

SHANGHAI MUNI...
No. B. D. 8422A(o)
Date 10 8 40

(LC) SOMERFELD
LONDON P O

JACOB NO DEPOSIT HEYE

Council

E. T. NASH

Assistant Secretary, S.M.C., 12/8/194

INDEXED BY
(S.E.) REGISTRY
DATE 14/ 8 40

FM. G. 40M.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] REGISTRY No. S.B.D. 542294(3)

Special Branch. Station,

REPORT Date August 10, 1940.

Subject Cablegram received from one [illegible] - Jewish Emigration Affairs.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts. *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

Copy to Mr. Mask. R.M.C. 10/8. Sent 198

With reference to the previous report submitted on the above subject, extensive enquiries made by the representatives of the Committee at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation have failed to show that the money alleged to have been deposited with the Speelman Account on behalf of one Felix JACOB or Felix Jacob ENGINEER has ever arrived in Shanghai. Similar enquiries at the Chase Bank, where another Speelman Account is conducted, have also failed to show that it has been sent here.

Accordingly, with no money deposited in Shanghai on behalf of the intending immigrant, no application has been made by the Committee and no permit has been or will be issued.

J. Pitts.

D.S.I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 12/8/40

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch

REPORT

S.M. File No. [illegible] POLICE
REGISTRY
No. S.B. Division, 8422A(8)
Date 12 8 40

Date JULY 27. 1940.

Subject (in full) Cablegram received from one SO ERFELD - Jewish Immigration Affairs.

Made by D.S.I. Pitts *Forwarded by* D.I. Crawford

With reference to the contents of the copy of the cablegram received by the Shanghai Municipal Council from one SO ERFELD, London, no application has as yet been received by this office on behalf of Felix JACOB or Felix Jacob ENGELER. The Committee will apply for the requisite Immigration Certificate in due course and upon receipt of the application Mr. NASH will be advised immediately by this office.

The application is expected to arrive in this office some time next week. It is respectfully suggested, therefore, that any reply to be sent to the cable in question be delayed until the application is received.

Ja Pitts.

D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

TELEGRAPH OFFICE FOR CABLEGRAMS
Ministry of Communications

34 Avenue Edward VII.

CABLEGRAM RECEIVED VIA EASTERN

Time rcd.
0700

Delivery No.
11449

July 24, 1940.

From London

DAJ 13/W 35 22 1409

DLT RP18*90 MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 209 KIANGSE ROAD
SHANGHAI

INFORM WHETHER HILFSFOND 60 ALCOCK RD APPLIED LANDING PERMIT FELIX JACOB ENGINEER LONDON 400 USA DOLLARS WITH WAYFOONG ACCOUNT SPEELMAN CABLED FROM BOSTON JEWISH REFUGEES OVERSEAS

SOMMERFELD

Dear Yorke,
Will you get Pitts to communicate with Jewish Com. and advise me how to reply?

Yrs.
W. Marsh.
24/7/'40.

D. S. J. Pitts
?
24/7

TELEGRAPH OFFICE FOR CABLEGRAMS
Ministry of Communications

34 Avenue Edward VII.

CABLEGRAM RECEIVED VIA EASTERN

Time rcd.
0700

Delivery No.
11449

July 24, 1940.

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INFORM WHETHER HILFSFOND 60 ALCOCK RD APPLIED LANDING PERMIT FELIX JACOB ENGINEER LONDON 400 USA DOLLARS WITH WAYFOONG ACCOUNT SPEELMAN CABLED FROM BOSTON JEWISH REFUGEES OVERSEAS

SOMMERFELD

Dear Rann,
If your Committee will give Pitts the information, he will pass it to me for reply.

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

M. SPEELMAN, CHAIRMAN
ELLIS HAYIM
D. E. J. ABRAHAM

7 AVENUE EDWARD VII
SHANGHAI, CHINA

CABLE ADDRESS "SPEELMAN"

Le/Hi

Shanghai, August 10th, 1940

J.A.Pitts Esq.,
S.M.C.Police Dept.,
Special Branch,
Administration Bldg.,
Local.

Dear Sir,

With reference to Mr. Nash's remark to our Mr. Kann regarding landing permit for Mr. Felix Jacob, London, we beg to inform you that up to the present the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation did not receive an amount of US$400.- on behalf of said gentleman.

Yours faithfully,

M. Speelman

Encl.

1 JUN 1940

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5720 4(6)
Date 27 / 40

R A D I O G R A M

CENTRAL CHINA TELECOMMUNICATIONS CO., LTD.

(L C) JAPANESE LEGATION HAGUE

CERTIFY NO OBJECTION ENTRY INTO INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT SOUTH SOOCHOW CREEK GUSTAV BRAUN KAETHE BRAUN MARIANNE BRAUN LEO BRAUN EUGEN POR CORNELIA POR SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

E. T. Nash
Assistant Secretary.
Shanghai, June 18, 1940.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
18 JUNE 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

KWC

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1.39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch, Station, P.(O)

REPORT

No. S. B. 1.

Date May 27 19 40.

Subject (in full) Central European Jews - Lloyd Triestino Line.

Made by D.S. Pitts *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford

With reference to the subject matter appearing in the attached file, the s.s. "Cortellazzo" arrived in Shanghai on May 22, 1940.

No Jewish refugees were on board and the purser, in an interview, stated that the couples "WEISZ and BRUSS", had disembarked at Batavia and had been allowed to land there by the Netherlands authorities.

Jo. Pitts

D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

DAT 27 5/40

FM. 2
G. 90M-1[illegible]5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I.Special Branch Station

REPORT

Date May 9, 1940

Subject Central European News - Information received from the Lloyd Triestino Shipping Company

Made by D. S. Pitts Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

With reference to the endorsement of the D.C. (Special Branch) appearing on the attached report, enquiries at the local Netherlands Consulate-General show that no information has been received there in regard to the refusal of the Batavian authorities to grant permission to the WEISS and ERNST couples to land in the Netherlands East Indies.

It is learned, however, that at least 550 guilders are required to be deposited in Batavia for each person to secure permission to stay in Batavia for a temporary period of four weeks, after which a sum of 400 guilders per month has to be deposited.

Since the guilder is equivalent to approximately C$10, it would therefore appear that the families referred to above were not in possession of sufficient funds to secure the necessary permission to disembark.

The s.s. "Cotellazzo" on which they are due to arrive in Shanghai is scheduled to ~~due to~~ berth here within a few days and instructions are respectfully solicited as to how they should be dealt with in the event of their being in possession of less than U.S.$ 400 per person.

Ja. Pitts.

D. S.

(D.C. (Special Branch).

cfp.

FM G. 908 ♥ 39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

No. S. B. D. 5422A(0)

S.1, Special Branch Station, H.Q.

REPORT

Date May 7, 1940.

Subject. Central European Jews - Information received from Lloyd Triestino Shipping Company.

Made by D.S. Pitts. *Forwarded by* D.I. Crawford.

At 3.15 p.m. May 7, 1940, Mr. Valentino of the Lloyd Triestino Shipping Company visited this office and produced a cablegram dated May 3 from his head office in Trieste reading as follows :-

"Lloyd Triestino Shanghai secure permission for the landing of Joseph and Elizabeth WEISZ and Ladislao and Angyal [illegible] refused Batavia arriving Cortellazzo May 11."

From this it would appear that these two couples have been denied entrance into Batavia though on what grounds, it is not known. Similarly it is not known whether they are in possession of the requisite landing money, i.e. US $1600.

They are not in possession of permits issued by this office and instructions are respectfully solicited as to whether these four people are to be permitted to land and remain in Shanghai.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.S. Pitts

X Please have enqs. made at Netherlands Consulate-General

R.W.J. 7/5.

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 8/8/40

FM 2
G. 90M-1/39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Section, S.B. Station,

File No. S.B. 5422A(6)

REPORT

Date April 13, 1940.

Subject Emigration Certificates - Applications from persons resident in Germany.

Made by D.S. Fitts. *Forwarded by* A.I. Crawford.

In regard to the above applications for permission to enter the International Settlement under Emigration Certificates received from and on behalf of :-

(1) Julius [illegible] Family

(2) Marcus [illegible] Family

(3) Emanuel [illegible] and Family and Gustav [illegible] and Family,

all at present residing in Germany, the Committee for the Assistance of European Refugees in Shanghai has communicated with the writers (copies of replies attached) giving details of the S. M. C. regulations relating to immigration and regretting that their applications cannot be entertained.

FILE

Jo. Fitts

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FM 2
G. 90M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Special [illegible] - [illegible] Station,

REPORT

Date March 27, 1940.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
No. S. B. D. 5422/40
Date

Subject. Immigration certificates - Applications from persons resident in Germany.

Made by D. C. Gittos. *Forwarded by* J. I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached applications for permission to enter the International Settlement under immigration certificates received from and on behalf of:

(1) Julius [illegible], Mrs. Margot [illegible], Miss Lotte [illegible],

(2) Marcus [illegible], Mrs. Edmund [illegible], Miss Hilda [illegible] and

(3) Manuel [illegible], Mrs. Pauline [illegible], Gustav [illegible] and Mrs. Berta [illegible],

all at present residing in Germany, I have to point out that in accordance with the manner in which the regulations relating to refugee immigration have been constituted, no articles exist under which the persons concerned can legally be allowed to enter Shanghai.

J. I. Crawford.

D. C.

D. C. (Special Branch).

P.A. (C.P.)

R.W.C. 27/3.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 27/3/40

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

Berlin, February 27, 1940

Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to beg you to kindly issue a travel certificate (Immigration Permit) for the International Settlement for

Julius GUTH
Mrs. Margot GUTH and sister
Miss Lotte GUTH.

With best thanks in anticipation for your kindness,

Yours etc..,
Julius GUTH,
37, Jablonsstr.,
Berlin, N. O. 55.

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, den 15.April 1940.

Herrn
Julius G u t h,
Berlin NO.55
Jablonskistr.37,II

In Beantwortung Ihres an die Shanghai Municipal Council Police gerichteten Schreibens vom 27.Februar ds.Js. teilen wir Ihnen höflichst mit, dass die Einreiseerlaubnis in das internationale Settlement von Shanghai nur auf Grund folgender Bedingungen erteilt wird:

1.) Direkten Angehörigen (also Ehegatten,Eltern,Kindern) von in Shanghai ansässigen, die nachweislich diese Angehörigen mindestens auf die Dauer eines Jahres in Shanghai unterhalten können.

2.) Personen, die US$.400,oo (Kinder US$.100,oo) zum Verbrauch in Shanghai bei unserem Komitee deponieren können.

3.) Personen, die einen Arbeitsvertrag von einer in Shanghai anerkannten Firma besitzen und aus dem hervorgeht, dass der Einwanderer sich mindestens auf die Dauer eines Jahres selbst ernähren kann; einen solchen Arbeitsvertrag kann jedoch das Komitee leider nicht verschaffen.

Einwanderungsgesuche auf Grund von Erfüllung einer der obigen Bedingungen, sind zu richten an:

Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees,
Immigration Department,
Embankment Building,
Entrance A, room 177,
SHANGHAI/China.

Es tut uns leid, Ihnen keinen anderen Bescheid erteilen zu können.

Hochachtungsvoll

TRANSLATION FROM GERMAN

Berlin, February 27, 1940

Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to beg you to kindly issue a travel certificate (Immigration Permit) for the International Settlement for

Julius GUTH
Mrs. Margot GUTH and sister
Miss Lotte GUTH.

With best thanks in anticipation for your kindness,

Yours etc..,
Julius GUTH,
37, Jablonsstr.,
Berlin, N. O. 55.

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, den 15.April 1940

Herrn
Martin Israel Levy,
Berlin-Charlottenburg
146 Berlinerstr.146

In Beantwortung Ihres an die Shanghai Municipal Council Police gerichteten Schreibens vom 12.Februar ds.Js. teilen wir Ihnen höflichst mit, dass die Einreise-Genehmigung für das Internationale Settlement von Shanghai nur auf Grund folgender Bedingungen erteilt wird:-

1.) Direkten Angehörigen (also Ehegatten, Eltern, Kindern) von in Shanghai Ansässigen, die nachweislich diese Angehörigen mindestens auf die Dauer eines Jahres in Shanghai unterhalten können.

2.) Personen, die US$.400,00 (Kinder US$.100,00) zum Verbrauch in Shanghai bei unserem Komitee deponieren können.

3.) Personen, die einen Arbeitsvertrag von einer in Shanghai anerkannten Firma besitzen, aus dem hervorgeht, dass der Einwanderer sich mindestens auf die Dauer eines Jahres selbst ernähren kann. Einen solchen Arbeitsvertrag kann jedoch das Komitee leider nicht verschaffen.

Einwanderungsgesuche auf Grund von Erfüllung einer der obigen Bedingungen, sind zu richten an:

Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees,
Immigration Department,
Embankment Building,
Entrance A, room 177,
SHANGHAI/China.

Es tut uns leid, Ihnen keinen anderen Bescheid erteilen zu können.

Hochachtungsvoll

Charles Israel Levy

Berlin-Charlottenburg 13/11.26
146. Berliner Straße. 146

Municipal Council
Commissioner of Police
International Settlement
Dear Sir,
Shanghai.

I beg your certificate for the entry into the International Settlement of Shanghai.

I, Charles Israel Levy was born on September 20th. 1888 in Berlin-Charlottenburg. I have had an establishment of my own for gentlemen and ladies clothing where I was practically work as tailor and cutter.

Since 1914 I am married to Gertrud Sara Levy née Berger, born on September 28th 1887 at Darmstadt.

My daughter Helga Sara Levy, born on April 19th. 1923 in Berlin-Charlottenburg, attended a High School for Girls, later on being apprentised to a ladies' tailor.

I wish to go to Shanghai because an uncle of me, Mr. Levy Borkowsky, to living in Kobe since 35 years and has there a large firm. His brother

COMMITTEE FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF EUROPEAN JEWISH REFUGEES IN SHANGHAI

Shanghai, den 15.April 1940.

Herrn
Emanuel U n g a r,
Wien IV
Heumühlgasse 20.

In Beantwortung Ihres an die Shanghai Municipal Council Police gerichteten Schreibens vom 15.Februar ds.Jts. teilen wir Ihnen höflichst mit, dass die Einreise-Genehmigung in das Internationale Settlement von Shanghai nur auf Grund folgender Bedingungen erteilt wird:-

1.) Direkten Angehörigen (also Ehegatten, Eltern, Kindern) von in Shanghai Ansässigen, die nachweislich diese Angehörigen mindestens auf die Dauer eines Jahres in Shanghai unterhalten können.

2.) Personen, die US$.400,00 (Kinder US$.100,00) zum Verbrauch in Shanghai bei unserem Komitee deponieren können.

3.) Personen, die einen Arbeitsvertrag von einer in Shanghai anerkannten Firma besitzen, aus dem hervorgeht, dass der Einwanderer sich mindestens auf die Dauer eines Jahres selbst ernähren kann. Einen solchen Arbeitsvertrag kann jedoch das Komitee leider nicht verschaffen.

Einwanderungsgesuche auf Grund von Erfüllung einer der obigen Bedingungen, sind zu richten an:

Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees,
Immigration Department,
Embankment Building,
Entrance A, room 177,
SHANGHAI/China.

Es tut uns leid, Ihnen keinen anderen Bescheid erteilen zu können.

Hochachtungsvoll

Vienna 15./II. 40

The Municipal Council.

Shanghai.

We 4 Persons, here mentiond beg you, we implore you to send us permission to entre Shanghai only for a short time.

1. School direkt. Emanuel Ungar ... 81 years old
2. his wife Pauline Ungar ... 65 " "
3. Manufacturer Gustav Dorfmann 63 " "
his wife Bela Dorfmann 62 " "

Our 4 children a. Ing. Paul Ungar living in Sydney
b. Ing. Albert Ungar living in Batavia
c. Dr. med Hugo Reinitz " " Karachi (Brit. Ind.)
to husband of our daughter Margarethe
d. Irene Ungar wife of our son Paul Ungar
born Dorfmann

Our children are perfectly willing and perfectly able to take care for our livelihood. Mr. Paul Ungar is manufacturer in Sydney. Here the name of his firm in Sydney.

" Sphinx Apparel Manufacturers & Co.
Wembley House 841. Georg Street Sydney
'Ph. M. C. 7853.

2. Mr. Albert Ungar 2. son. is chief Ing. of wood steam firm
3. Dr. Hugo living Batavia Petjenongan 43.
3) Dr. Hugo Reinitz. Karachi (Brit. India Elphinstone Road.
has a good practice
4. Irene Ungar (Dorfmann) wife of our son Paul

Our son Paul has made an application for us under the most favorable condition and we are expecting a „Permit" in a short time and we will stay no longer in Shanghai till le „Permit" will be in our hand.

We have no money no U.S.A Dollar but you can have every possibl guarantee from Mr. Paul Ungar Bankreferenz. ect. So we may think you will grant our humble petion.

Mr. Paul Ungar will repays all your expenses you should have in this matter.

As we are expecting a favorable settlement we beg you to send a certificat to the agency Lloyd Triestino.

Yours obedient. Dir. Emanuel Ungar
Wien IV. Heumühlgasse 20

*B. We are no searching for any job and we will not be a burden for anyone

K 38/1

✓

P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422/40
Date 8 . 3 . 40

March 7, 40.

B. Weinbach, Esq.,
c/o Carl Wolff,
307 Victoria Road,
TIENTSIN.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of March 4, further on the subject of the desire of certain refugees from Europe to land in Shanghai in transit to Tientsin.

I have to inform you that it has now been ruled that it is not appropriate for the Council to assume responsibility in respect of refugees coming to China who wish to reside in cities other than Shanghai. It is considered that the matter of transit visas through Shanghai in respect of such refugees is one for the local Japanese Consular Authorities.

I have to suggest that it may assist you to obtain such authority from the local Japanese Consular Authorities if you placed your case before the local Jewish Committee for the Organization of European Immigrants in China, c/o Sassoon House, Shanghai.

I return the document issued by the Tientsin Hebrew Association and the document issued by the Chief of Police of the British Council in Tientsin.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE 8 MAR 1940

E. T. NASH

Assistant Secretary.

Encls:

CPR:

K 38/1

7 MAR 1940
POLICE FORCE

B. Weinbach
c/o Carl Wolff,
307, Victoria Road.

Tientsin, 4th March, 1940.

The Secretary,
Municipal Council,
Administration Building,
Shanghai.

Your ref: K 38/1

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of 24th January, I herewith enclose a letter of the British Municipal Police, Tientsin, finding no objections for my parents and brother to reside within the British Municipal Area. It is also stated that I am sufficiently able to support my parents during transit in Shanghai.

As previously stated in my letter of 18th January, the tickets for the journey Shanghai-Tientsin will be bought through the Japanese Tourist Bureau on receipt of the permit from your goodselves.

I hope that there are no further objections in granting the permit, Awaiting your favourable reply, and thanking you for your kind consideration.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) B. Weinbach.

CENTRAL EUROPEAN JEWS

5422 O
3 140

March 1, 1940.

The immigration into the International Settlement of Shanghai of Jewish refugees from Europe is now under the control of the Municipal Police and without Immigration Certificates issued by the Police entry is not allowed. 5/28/44 A.I.

Those refugees who have been residing in Shanghai for some length of time - twelve months or so - and who have established themselves as honest, self-supporting citizens are allowed to apply for permission to bring their relatives into the Settlement. The applicants must be financially competent and of good character and if their incomes are sufficient to support the prospective new arrivals without their becoming a public charge then their applications are given consideration. In addition certain reputable concerns of good standing offer employment to Jews now residing in Europe and thus afford these persons the opportunity of settling down in Shanghai. The salaries offered in such instances must be sufficient to permit the new comers to be self-supporting.

In both instances, as outlined above, the applications are submitted to the Special Branch of the Municipal Police through the ~~intermediary~~ medium of the Committee For the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, 177 Embankment Building. The Committee receives the applications and, if approving of them, passes them to [redacted], Chairman of the Committee, for signature, indicating that the applicants are able to carry out the obligations they undertake in their applications.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE 31 MAR 1940

The applications are then returned to the applicants who then appear at Police Headquarters on Tuesday and Friday mornings with their applications.

The Special Branch take possession of the applications and make each and every one the subject of an intensive investigation. Proof of possessing sufficient financial means is the main point in respect of applicants requiring

the immigration of their relatives while in those instances where employment is offered care is taken by the investigating officer that the contract offered is a legitimate one and not merely a contract on paper.

A large proportion of the applications are rejected by the Special Branch on various grounds, however, and though it has been observed that numerous attempts have been made to evade the restrictions imposed, applicants are never successful in so doing.

Permits, valid for four months, are issued to successful applicants for which a nominal charge is made. These certificates are then despatched to the refugee in Europe by the applicant.

Some weeks or months later, the refugee in question arrives in Shanghai. He is required to report at the Special Branch after disembarkation when his (her) personal details are recorded and the permit returned and cancelled.

He (she) is required to reside in the Settlement, South of the Creek, and an adequate check is maintained by the Special Branch to ensure that this order is carried out.

Close contact between the Special Branch and the Jewish Committees is constantly maintained so that all relevant information relating to Jewish immigration problems is instantly available.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch xxxxx Station, 54220

REPORT

Date February 28. 29/40. 2.40

Subject (in full) Jewish Refugees - Arrival of.

Made by D.S. Hocking *Forwarded by* D.I. Crawford.

On 22-2-40, 73 Jewish refugees arrived in Shanghai from Genoa and Bombay on board the Lloyd Triestino s.s. "Conte Biancamano". Their addresses in Shanghai together with other particulars are given on the passenger manifest which is available in this office.

D.S. Pitt
29/2/40

D. S. Hocking

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

29 2 40

K 3[illegible]/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. [illegible]
Date [illegible]

P.

February 24, 40.

Paul Comor, Esq.,
Hon. Secretary,
The International Committee for the
Organization of European Immigrants in China,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to refer to your letter of February 19 regarding a transit visa for Mr. and Mrs. Ettinger.

It is felt that it is not appropriate for the Council to assume responsibilities in respect of refugees coming to China who wish to reside in cities other than Shanghai.

Whilst in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Ettinger the Police are prepared to issue a permit for their entry into and temporary residence in the International Settlement south of Soochow Creek, such permit cannot be issued until such time as the Police have evidence that there is no objection on the part of the local Japanese Consular Authorities. It would be necessary, therefore, for your Committee first to approach the latter Authorities.

I return the four enclosures accompanying your letter.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. T. NASH

Assistant Secretary.

(S.B.) P.
DATE 26/ 2/ 40

rn/
encl.

SECRETARY
No. S. B. D. 5422 A
Date 23 2 40

February 23 40.

E. T. Nash, Esq.,
Assistant Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council.

Dear Nash,

With reference to the application for a transit visa for Mr. and Mrs. O. Ettinger made by the Jewish Committee, I am of the opinion that the views of H.I.J.M. Consular Authorities ought to be obtained.

Obviously Mr. and Mrs. Ettinger are not in the least likely to become indigent cases, but it would be a mistake, I think, for us to undertake obligations in respect of persons coming to China to reside in cities other than Shanghai.

Yours sincerely,

RDJ

Assistant Commissioner
(Special Branch)

Original enclosures returned. 23/2/40

DATE 23/2/40

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D/111

Section 1, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date February 23, 1940.

Subject Applications for Immigration Permits made on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald ETTINGER.

Made by D. S. Pitts Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Although this office has not previously entertained any applications for immigration permits from persons not residing in Shanghai, grounds appear to exist for treating the attached request made on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald ETTINGER with sympathetic consideration.

The signatories of the letter dated January 26, 1940 addressed to the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai are all persons holding responsible positions in British concerns in Swatow and since Dr. Egon Ettinger, now domiciled in that port, is medical officer to H.B.M. Consulate-General and to the Chinese Maritime Customs in Swatow, it would seem that he is able to care for his parents in a fit and proper manner.

On the other hand, however, since Swatow is the final destination of Mr. and Mrs. Oswald ETTINGER and since this port is virtually under Japanese control, it would appear more sensible if the application were addressed to the Japanese authorities in Swatow. The possibility exists, too, that if the prospective immigrants were permitted to land in Shanghai and then carried on to Swatow without permission from the authorities there, they might be sent back here.

C. 23/2.

D. S. Pitts

D. S.

A. C. (Special Branch)

4.

TO FACILITATE REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
THIS NUMBER K 391
AND DO NOT DEAL WITH MORE THAN
ONE MATTER IN THE SAME LETTER

No. S. B. D. 5422 A.
23 2 40

Council Chamber.

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

Shanghai, February 20, 1940.

R. W. Yorke, Esq.,
Assistant Commissioner of Police,
Special Branch.

Dear Yorke,

I enclose herewith copy of a letter, and originals of enclosures, from the Jewish Committee, regarding their recommendation for the issue of a transit visa for Mr. & Mrs. O. Ettinger.

In the case of such applications for transit visa, I have usually requested evidence of passage tickets to the port of final destination and evidence from the port authorities that they will permit landing, in order to ensure that the parties are not stranded in Shanghai.

In view, however, of the persons who vouch for Dr. Ettinger and his relatives, I feel that the Police may safely issue a transit visa, if you agree that no reference to the Japanese authorities in this matter is requisite.

Another way of looking at it is that the relative who is coming from Swatow to Shanghai to meet the incoming parties, could possibly have stayed in Shanghai and made application for and received an ordinary entry permit to Shanghai in favour of Mr. & Mrs. O. Ettinger.

If you agree that a Police permit can be issued, will you please forward it to me for transmission, together with the original enclosures.

Yours sincerely,

G. Nash.

x Returned 23/2/40

Enc:
LH.

D.S. Potts
Comment please.

c
o
p
y.

19th February, 1940.

E. T. Nash, Esq.,
Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

We beg to hand you herewith letter of Messrs. Reiss, Bradley & Co., Ltd., Shanghai re

Mr. and Mrs. Oswald Ettinger, Vienna

together with a letter from Swatow, 1 certificate of His Britannic Majesty's Consul, Swatow and 1 certificate of the Commissioner of Customs, Swatow, which please return to us in due course.

We would be most grateful to you if you would give this matter your kind attention and would grant the necessary Transit-Visa for Mr. and Mrs. Ettinger as soon as possible.

Thanking you in anticipation,

We remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

"I. C. " Organization for Immigrants

Paul Komor

Hon. Secretary.

CWC
CM. 2
6. 40M-1

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch 81464/2

REPORT

Date February 3, 1940.

Subject. Central European Refugees - Letter from Messrs. Lloyd Triestino dated January 31, 1940 addressed to the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Made by D.S. Pitts Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

With reference to the contents of the attached letter from Messrs. Lloyd Triestino relating to the immigration into Shanghai of Mrs. Rosa GUTH and child, due to arrive here on February 22, 1940 in the s.s. "Conte Biancamano", there would appear to be no objection to their residence in this port provided they register with this office immediately after disembarking. They left Europe prior to the incidence of the Regulations of the Shanghai Municipal Council but the outbreak of war hindered their journey to the East. Permission has already been given for other persons in the same circumstances to land here and with this in mind there is no valid reason why the two individuals concerned should not also.

D. S. Pitts

D. S.

A. C.(Special Branch).

Lloyd Lestino informed by D. S. Pitts

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 6/2/40

FILE

K 38/1.

1 FEB 1940
POLICE FORCE

URGENT

LLOYD TRIESTINO

26 The Bund,

Shanghai, January 31, 1940.

The Secretary & Commissioner General,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Council Chamber,
Administration Building,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to your letter No. K38/1 of the 29th November last in which you advised Messrs. Melchers & Co., Agents Norddeutscher Lloyd Shanghai, that there is no objection to the admission into the International Settlement of 9 refugees, viz.

Mrs. E. Echt and 4 children
Mr. & Mrs. N. Renzer,
Mr. G. Aron
Miss R. Wolfsohn

We are now advised by the above Agents that also Mrs. Rosa Guth and infant will be arriving in Shanghai, so that the actual number of Emigrants totals 11.

In this connection we wish to recall the fact, that these refugees arrived in Massowah by the s/s "COBURG". They will probably continue their voyage to Shanghai by the s/s "CONTE BIANCAMANO" due in Shanghai on February 22nd.

In view of these passengers having sailed for Shanghai prior to the institution of landing restrictions, we trust the matter will be in order.

Yours faithfully,

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

K 38/1

P.

January 24, 1940.

B. Weinbach, Esq.,
c/o Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.,
131 Victoria Road,
Tientsin.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of January 18, regarding the desire of refugees from Europe to land in Shanghai in transit to Tientsin.

I have to point out that the evidence submitted in your letter and in the enclosure thereto does not conform with the requirements stipulated in my letter of December 2. It is regretted, therefore, that permission to enter Shanghai in favour of the refugees in question cannot be granted by the Council.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. T. NASH

Assistant Secretary.

lh.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 31/1/40

K 38/1.

2 JAN
POLICE FORCE

Tientsin, 18th January 1940.

The Secretary,
Municipal Council,
Administration Building,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Air Mail Your ref: K 38/1

Replying to your letter of the 2nd December I enclose herevith the required letter and hope it will serve your purpose.

In connection with the ticket from Shanghai to Tientsin, I can arrange for same with the Japanese Tourist Bureau on receipt of the permit from your goodselves.

Thanking you very much for the kindness.

I am, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

B. Weinbach

Address:

c/o Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.,
131, Victoria Road,
Tientsin

TIENTSIN HEBREW ASSOCIATION,
196. Victoria Road,
Tientsin, China, January 15th. 1940.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The Tientsin Hebrew Association hereby certifies, that Mr. Israel W E I N B A C H his wife ROSA and son KURT are coming to Tientsin and will be residing here with their eldest son Mr. B. Weinbach, who is employed by Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ltd. Victoria Road Tientsin. Taking into consideration the fact, that due to present situation, they are not able to proceed to Tientsin by rail, we hereby beg the Authorities concerned to issue the necessary permit for landing in Shanghai, from where upon receipt of the Entrance Permit to North China/ for which we applied to the Local Authorities on January 4th, 1940/ they will proceed to Tientsin.

THE TIENTSIN HEBREW ASSOCIATION
Acting President J. Morris
Hon. Secretary Dr. Sandler

K 38/1 P.

December 7, 1939.

Gideon Heymann, Esq.,
Internment Camp,
Kowloon,
Hong Kong.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of November 18, regarding your desire to reside in Shanghai.

I enclose for your information a copy of the regulations governing the entry into and residence in the International Settlement, South of the Soochow Creek, of refugees originating in Europe.

It is noted that you do not possess sufficient funds to qualify under Clause (1) of these regulations. It is possible, however, that you may be able to qualify under Clause 2(b), which requires a contract for employment with a resident in Shanghai, and I have to suggest that you communicate with your connections in Shanghai to submit any evidence they may be able to regarding your qualification for entry under Clause 2(b).

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

E. T. NASH

Assistant Secretary.

Encl:

GPR:

D.5422A(O)

5422A(O)

December 6, 39.

Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

Reference : Letter from Gideon Heymann Esq. dated November 18, 1939.

Subject : Application for Immigration Certificate.

The writer of the letter does not, according to his own statement, come within any category of the Shanghai Municipal Council's regulations relating to Central European Jewish Refugee immigration.

The fact that he is in possession of $1400, however, should be taken into consideration provided he can show that those residents of Shanghai to whom he has letters of introduction, and those friends he has in Shanghai, will guarantee that he will not become a public charge.

The applicant could be advised to notify his Shanghai connections in accordance with these lines and request them to make, on his behalf, a regular application for the required permit. This would then allow this office to judge better the true merits of the case.

D S Pitt

Sd. K. M. Bourne.

Commissioner of Police.

SCW/.

CTH
FM. 2
G. 90M-1.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REGISTR 5422/60

Section I, Special Branch. Station 12 37

REPORT

Date December 5, 19 36.

Subject Gideon HEYMANN - applicant for Immigration Certificate.

Made by D. C. Pitts. *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

The writer of the attached letter from Hongkong, Mr. Gideon HEYMANN, does not, according to his own statement, come within any category of the Shanghai Municipal Council's regulations relating to Central European Jewish Refugee immigration.

The fact that he is in possession of $1400, however, should be taken into consideration provided he can show that those residents of Shanghai to whom he has letters of introduction, and those friends he has in Shanghai, will guarantee that he will not become a public charge.

The applicant could be advised to notify his Shanghai connections in accordance with these lines and request them to make, on his behalf, a regular application for the required permit. This would then allow this office to judge better the true merits of the case.

D. S.

P.A. to Commr
I think this covers all points. Advice in final para is most important
JP

D. C. (Special Branch).

K 38/1.

27 NOV 1939
POLICE

Internment Camp,
Kowloon, Hongkong,
Internee No. 93,
November 18th.

The Chairman of the
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

The undersigned, Gideon Heymann, born on the 2nd of November 1910, kindly asks for a landing permit to enter Shanghai.

I am a Jewish Refugee. I left Marseilles on the 3rd of March 1939 by s.s. "Marechal Joffre" with Shanghai as my destination. By a stroke of good luck I obtained a job in Hongkong while passing through, and of course stayed. By producing my original ticket I can always prove that my real destination was Shanghai. The war broke out, I was interned. I also lost my job. There is no chance of my being released from the Internment Camp. The Hongkong police authorities already endeavoured to get me a landing permit for Shanghai. Their request, however, was unsuccessful.

I might add that I possess 1400 Shanghai Dollars which fact might have been omitted or overlooked on the previous request. I speak 5 languages fluently, i.e. French, English etc; so that I am hardly afraid of not finding a job. However, should I be unsuccessful in this respect, my funds will be sufficient to last me for about a year living economically. Furthermore I have introductions to Shanghai residents as well as friends who will come to my assistance.

I trust you will see your way to kindly grant me a landing permit.

Thanking you,

I am,

Yours respectfully,

Gideon Heymann

K 38/1

P.

REGISTERED
5422A(2)

December 2, 1939.

B. Weinbach, Esq.,
c/o Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.,
131 Victoria Road,
TIENTSIN.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of November 30, I enclose copy of the regulations governing the admission to and residence in the International Settlement, South of the Soochow Creek, of refugees from Europe.

Should the refugees in question desire only a transit permit through Shanghai, it will be necessary for you to submit evidence of the Tientsin Authorities that the refugees in question are permitted to take up residence there, and also evidence from the transport company that ticket sales in respect of these refugees have been made for a journey concluding in Tientsin.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

E. T NASH

Assistant Secretary.

Encl:
GPR:

POLICE FORCE 2 DEC 1939

B. Weinbach,
c/o Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co., Ltd.
131, Victoria Road.

Tientsin, 30th November 1939.

Shanghai Municipal Council,
Administration Buildings,
Kiangse Road,
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

I herewith apply for the entr nce permission into the International Settlement for my parents and younger brother.

My parents and brother who are still living in Vienna, Germany, want to follow me without delay. As it is a necessity for getting travelling tickets in Vienna to have the permission from the Shanghai Municipal Council, I would be very grateful if you could give me your kind assistance in this matter.

I am working with the Tientsin branch of Whiteaway, Laidlaw & Co. Ltd. and am able to support them during transit stay in Shanghai before coming up to Tientsin.

Thanking you in advance for your kind consideration and awaiting your favoured reply,

I am, Dear Sirs,

Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) Bert. T. Weinbach.

P.S. If required, I am able to furnish you with satisfactory reference frommy employer.

K 38/1 P.

November 29, 1939.

Melchers & Co.,
General Agents,
Norddeutscher Lloyd Bremen,
SHANGHAI.

Gentlemen,

In reply to your letter of November 15, I have to inform you that there is no objection to the admission into the International Settlement of the refugees named in your letter. Should these refugees wish to reside in the Japanese-occupied area of the Settlement they should register with the Japanese Consulate-General immediately upon their arrival in Shanghai.

The residence of these refugees in the International Settlement is also subject to their possession of Police permits, for which application should be made immediately upon the arrival of the refugees in Shanghai.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. T. WASS

Assistant Secretary.

GPR:

cfr.

FM. 2
G. 90M-[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5422 P(2)

S.1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date November 22, 19 39.

Subject. Central European Jews - Letter from Secretariat dated November 17, 1939.

Made by D. S. Fitts. Forwarded by C. Clinton 22/X

In view of the fact that the N.D.L. s.s. Coburg had left Europe en route to the Far East before the unrestricted entry of refugees into Shanghai was forbidden, there exists no valid reason for refusing entry permits to such immigrants as might be on board the Italian vessel to which they are supposed to be transferring at the port of Massowah.

From the point of view of this office, it would be advisable if either of the shipping companies concerned made application to this office for regular immigration permits as are now issued for refugee passengers. The issue of these permits ensures that immigrants, upon arrival here, record their particulars in this office, whereas should a blanket certificate be given authorizing their entry, considerable time and energy will be wasted in locating the arrivals after disembarkation for details which are of importance to this section.

Jo. Fitts.

D. S.

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch).

K 38/1 P.

November 17, 1939.

S. Ishiguro, Esq.,
Consul for Japan,
H.I.J.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Ishiguro,

I enclose copy of a self-explanatory letter dated November 15 from the Norddeutscher Lloyd Bremen.

For our part we consider it reasonable that the refugees in the category "passengers ex m.s. "Coburg" should be permitted entry into the International Settlement, and I shall be glad to learn that you take a similar view, in order that I may so inform the Shipping Company.

Yours sincerely,

E. L. NASH

Assistant Secretary.

GPR:

K 38/1

17 NOV 1939

POLICE FORCE

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD BREMEN

15th November, 1939.

The Secretary & Commissioner General,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Council Chamber,
Administration Building,
S h a n g h a i.

Sir,

Re: Refugees from Europe

As you will recall, the Norddeutscher Lloyd vessel "Coburg" had already left on her outward voyage when the Shanghai Municipal Council felt compelled to forbid the unrestricted entry of refugees into the International Settlement. The passengers on this vessel, therefore, would have been entitled to be landed in Shanghai, if the voyage could have been continued normally.

We now received advice from our Principals that m.s. "Coburg" called at Massowah as port of refuge. The Norddeutscher Lloyd, therefore, intends to make arrangements with the Lloyd Triestino for transportation of these passengers to Shanghai and we trust that you will be able to grant permit of entry under these circumstances. According to our passenger list the following passengers would be travelling to Shanghai:

Mrs. E. Echt & 4 children (Husband lives in S'hai)
Mr. & Mrs. N. Renzer
Mr. G. Aron
Miss R. Wolfsohn

As we have not yet received a definite passenger list, we would thank you for granting permit to "passengers ex m.s. "Coburg".

Your assistance in this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Yours respectfully,

MELCHERS & CO.

General-Agents.

** K 38/1

P.

D(22 A(o)

November 14, 1939.

K. Ishiguro, Esq.,
Consul for Japan,
H.I.J.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

Dear Mr. Ishiguro,

I am in receipt this morning of your letter of November 11, and have to state that there is no objection to the transit entry into the International Settlement of the refugees in question.

Yours sincerely,

E. T. NASH

Assistant Secretary.

14 NOV 39
POLICE FORCE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5422 O
Date 15/11/39

JAPANESE CONSULATE-GENERAL
SHANGHAI.

November 11th, 1939.

Dear Mr. Nash,

The following refugees are coming to Shanghai on 14th November by M/S Conte Verde en route to Dairen, having been sent for by Mr. Henry Charles Rosenweig, their relative residing at Kakakashi near Dairen. Their entrance into the Kwangtung Leased Territory having been granted by the Japanese authorities, I hope you do not have any objection to their transit entry into the International Settlement of Shanghai.

Names of the incoming Refugees

1. Marx Knob (33 years old)
2. Irma Knob (31 " ")
3. Robert Knob (8 " ")

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.)S. Ishiguro

Consul for Japan.

Mr. E. T. Nash,
Assistant Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
SHANGHAI

FORM NO. 3
200

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REGIST S4122 A

C.S.6, Special Branch. ~~Police~~ Station,

REPORT

Date October 28, 1939.

Subject (in full) European Jewish Emigrants - Arrival of.

Made by D.S. Cornwell *Forwarded by* D.S.I.

I have to report the arrival on October 18th, 1939 of two European Jewish emigrants from Haiphong. They disembarked from the Indo-China Steamship Navigation Company's S/S. "Wingsang".

With reference to these persons, I asked Mr. Paul Komor, of the I.C. Relief Fund, whether he had any information as to the circumstances under which these emigrants arrived in Haiphong.

Mr. Komor has forwarded the attached statement to me, and a translation of same is appended.

SIC Special Branch 31 OCT. 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

H.E. Cornwell
D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

D.S. Pitt

October 28, 1939.

DEPOSITION.

Appearing Mr. Chaim and Mrs. Regina Tuerk, Residing at the Kinghow Road Camp, and Reporting about their internment in Haiphong.

We travelled on the Norwegian s.s. "Talleyrand" and arrived in Haiphong on the 5-9-39. At 6 a.m. we were taken off in a Police launch (boat), There were only two German families on board. In the Police Station, in Haiphong, we were asked as to whether we would like to have something to eat and were later taken to the Gaol. In order to get our meal, we had to enter a cell. We refused, as we did not wish to land in gaol. We then received our meals outside the cell. After about ½ hour we were taken to a train leaving for Hanoi and the men were put in chains, In Hanoi the chains were removed. We were interned in a school and the treatment we received was good.

We were released on the 9-10-39 and continued our journey to Shanghai on the s.s. "Wingshan", arriving on the 18-10-39.

Shanghai, 27-10-39.

Read, approved, signed:

Chaim Tuerk.

Regina Tuerk.

"I. C."
SHANGHAI
190 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE 16637
TELEGR.-ADR.: "KOMOR"

SHANGHAI, October 27th, 1939

A.E.Cornwell, Esquire
Shanghai Municipal Police
Room 216
Shanghai

Dear Mr. Cornwell:-

We herewith beg to send you for your kind information copy of a statement of Mr. & Mrs. T u e r k regarding their imprisonment at Haiphong. Mr. & Mrs. Tuerk arrived at Shanghai on October 9th, 1939 by S.S. "Wingsan".

Yours faithfully,

"I.C." RELIEF FUND

Hon. Secretary & Treasurer

Enclosure

P r o t o k o l l

Es erscheinen

Herr Chaim und Frau Regina T u e r k,
wohnhaft Kinchow Nord-Heim

und berichten ueber ihre Internierung in Haiphong.

Wir reisten mit dem norwegischen Schiff "Talleyrand" und erreichten am 5. September 1939 Haiphong. Hier wurden wir morgens um 6 Uhr mit einem Polizeibot abgeholt. Wir waren im ganzen nur 2 deutsche Familien an Bord. Auf der Polizeistation in Haiphong wurden wir gefragt, ob wir dinieren wollten und wurden einige Zeit spaeter ins Gefaengnis gefuehrt. Dort sollten wir uns in Zellen begeben, um Mittagessen zu erhalten. Hiergegen weigerten wir uns, da wir nicht ins Gefaengnis wollten. Daraufhin haben wir ausserhalb der Zelle das Essen bekommen. Nach einer weiteren halben Stunde wurden wir zu einem Zug gefuehrt, um nach Hanoi gebracht zu werden, den Maennern wurden Ketten angelegt. In Hanoi wurden die Ketten geoeffnet. Dort wurden wir in einer Schule interniert, wo wir gut behandelt und verpflegt wurden.

Am 9.Oktober 1939 wurden wir entlassen und fuhren mit der S.S. "Wingshan"" nach Shanghai weiter, wo wir am 10.Oktober 1939 eintrafen.

Shanghai, den 27.Oktober 1939
CW

Vorgelesen, genehmigt, unterschrieben:

gez.: Chaim Tuerk
Regina Tuerk

Robertson, Esq.

Regulations as finally approved and published on Oct. 22/39. G.E.Marsh

5 (1) 2 (6)
31 10 39

Ld- 5/24/44
A.I.

A.S.P.M.C.

Filed

sident in Shan[illegible]

(b) they have a contract of [illegible] with a resident in Shanghai; or

(c) they intend to contract marriage with a resident in Shanghai.

Applications for such entry permits must be made to the Council through the Committee for the Assistanbe or

in Shanghai and addressed
Hotel. The granting or
it is at the discretion of the Council.
mmitted through the Committee for the
ean Jewish Refugees will be investigated
the Special Branch of the Police Department before
permits are issued.

Note: At the present time these regulations are only applicable to that part of the International Settlements South of the Soochow Creek. Refugees residing in that part of the International Settlements North of the Soochow Creek must obtain permission of the Japanese authori-

TKC/.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D 5422 A (2)

S.1, Special Branch Station.

REPORT

Date September 15 19 39.

Subject. Central European Jews - Endorsement of Documents.

Made by D. S. Pitts Forwarded by R W MacCallie D S 9

With reference to previous report relating to the endorsement by the Police of Documents of Identification issued by I. C. Relief Fund, I attach herewith a communication brought to this office by Mr. Siegfried FREUND, whose Document of Identity has been in our possession since July 26, 1939. Mr. FREUND still requires Police endorsement of this document and in accordance with the memorandum of D. C. (Crime) dated August 29, 1939 (flagged), instructions are respectfully solicited as to whether the document in question is to be endorsed and if so, whether the fee of $1 as authorized by the Shanghai Municipal Council on August 11 (see letter), be collected.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

J1

No endorsements until instructions are received from Council

JH

D.S. Pitts

16/9

Document of Identity, not endorsed, returned to Mr. Freund on September 19, 1939.

19/9.

"I. C."
SHANGHAI
190 KIUKIANG ROAD
TELEPHONE: 16637
TELEGR.-ADR.: "KOMOR"

SHANGHAI 16th September 1939

To the Commissioner of Police
S. M.P.
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

Re: Document of Identity No.002/39 7388

Siegfried Freund

The above was sent to you sometime ago as showing the kind of Document we issue to "Staatenlose" Emigrants.

Mr. Freund is in need of the Document for the purpose of enrolling in the French Army and I will appreciate it, if you will kindly have it delivered to him.

Yours faithfully,
[illegible] REFUGEE FUND

September 15 39.

Central European Jews - Endorsement of Documents.

With reference to previous report relating to the endorsement by the Police of Documents of identification issued by J. C. Relief Fund, I attach herewith a communication brought to this office by Mr. Siegfried FREUND, whose Document of Identity has been in our possession since July 26, 1939. Mr. FREUND still requires Police endorsement of this document and in accordance with the memorandum of D. C. Crime ! dated August 29, 1939 (flagged), instructions are respectfully solicited as to whether the document in question is to be endorsed and if so, whether the fee of $1 as authorized by the Shanghai Municipal Council on August 11 (see letter), be collected.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 4742
Date

June 1st 39.

Reiseburo
Rudolf Postelt,
Hamburg 36,
Poststrabe 3 - Ecke Neuerwall.

Jewish Emigrants.

Gentlemen :

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 15, 1939, and in reply to state that the Shanghai Municipal Police do not issue certificates of the nature you describe. Police endorsements on documents to assist transit via Siberia are made only in Shanghai and then solely in cases where there is conclusive evidence that the emigrants concerned will not be a charge on charity funds.

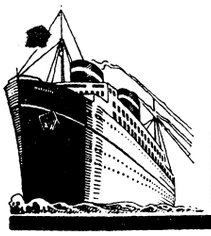
As to a Chinese visa, this is required in ordinary times, but with the abnormal situation prevailing in the Far East at the moment, it is not possible to express an opinion on its necessity or value.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

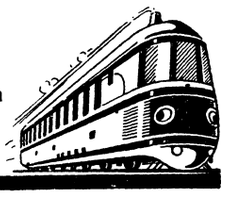
Sd. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police.

D S Pol

FILE R 7/6



REISEBÜRO RUDOLF POSTELT



HAMBURG 36, Poststraße 3 (Ecke Neuerwall)

Fernsprecher: 34 44 33
Nur für Ferngespräche: **34 44 63**

Bankkonto:
Deutsche Bank Filiale Hamburg
Postscheckkonto:
Hamburg Nr. 87967
Telegramm-Adresse:
Weltreisen Hamburg
Geschäftsstunden:
Montag bis Freitag v. 9-6, am Sonnabend von 9-2.

Besorgung von Eisenbahnfahrkarten, zusammenstellbaren Fahrscheinheften für In- u. Ausland Bett- u. Platzkarten, Kreditbriefen und Reiseschecks. Schiffs- u. Flugscheine / Akkordreisen Gesellschafts- und Studienfahrten / Auto-Touren / Gepäck- u. Reiseunfall-Versicherungen

Lieferung sämtlicher Fahrausweise zu Originalpreisen

Via Sibiria
His Grace
The High Commissioner
Police Department

Shanghai

May 15th 1939

Dear Sir,

We hereby take liberty to approach you in a matter which interests us most highly.As the shipping facilities to embark Jewish emigrants to your port are rather limited,we experience a real run of people,keen to go to Shanghai,and who are only too anxious to travel via Sibiria.We are informed by the Intourist, that the Manshukuo transit Visa is granted for this journey upon receipt of a certificate to be issued by your goodself,stating that the respective person or persons will be allowed to enter Shanghai.

We therefore ask for the kindness,to inform us whether you are prepared to issue such certificate and what is to be done to get it.

Further we like to know,whether apart of the certificate a Chinese visa is required or not.

To simplify matters and so as not to annoy your goodself more than necessary,we hereby give you the name of a family interested:

Marcus Cronstein of Hamburg
his wife Johanna
his daughter Ilse

The sons of this family,(artisans)are already living in Shanghai and are making their living.

P.t.o.

Leo Goldstein
Hongkew
Ward Road Lane 24. House 7.

Shanghai, 25. Oktober 1939

5422 E
30/10 39

Special Branch
S.M.C. Police Departement
Shanghai

through the intermediary of the Committee for the Assistance of European Jewish Refugees.

The undersigned begs leave to apply for the admission of Mrs. Ruth Goldstein at present residing at Breslau, Germany, into Shanghai-Hongkew.

Mrs. Ruth Goldstein is my wife. I hereby solemly declare that we are not receiving support from others, that we are capable of taking care of all the needsof the immigrants referred to and that we undertake to guarantee that the said immigrants will not become a burden to the community.

I have the honour to remain

Respectfully Yours

Leo Goldstein

Leo Goldstein
Shanghai-Hongkew
Ward Road Lane 24. House 7.

L. S. Pill:

C 28/10

applicant referred to mr. Kann's Committee Ja. P. 30/10

30/10

Shanghai, 30th Oct. 39

Dear Sir,

5422 E
10 3/

With the present I take the liberty to beg you to help me that my bride:

Erna Lewandowski
born October 28th 1911
Danzig, Sterndamm 34
c/o Schier

could come to Shanghai, and please, inform me, what I may undertake in this respect.

We are betrothed since July 30th 1939, and my bride is pregnant 4 months, so I should like to have her here.

Thanking you in advance for your kindness, I remain, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully

Gerhard Hapf.

1 Envelope.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, 30/10/ 1939

To .....

Applicant informed to apply to the Council through the medium of the Committee for the assistance of European Jewish Refugees in Shanghai, at bathing Hotels.

Jo. Sivas

F.C. 27/10

FLASH NO. 2

D5453

D5453

Fm. 2.
G. 35m-11-32

File No.

SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S. 4 xxxxxx

REPORT

Date November 13, 1933.

Subject (in full) Dr. J.P. Ryabine.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky *Forwarded by* [signature]

With reference to the Officer i/c Special Branch memo regarding Dr. J.P. Ryabine, enquiries show that he is a Jugoslavian subject, born on September 25, 1887 at ~~Beograd~~ Belgrade, Serbia. He claimed to have graduated from the Kazan University, Russia, in 1912. It is known that Dr. Ryabine participated in the Civil War in Siberia, serving in the ranks of the White Russian Army of Ataman Semenoff in Trans-baikal Province. In 1922 he arrived at Shanghai from North China. From 1924 until 1930 he was employed as an inspector of the Service Sanitaire (Health Department) of the French Municipal Council. He lost his position when a new head of this department was appointed and many employees were obliged to resign. Since his resignation, Dr. Ryabine has been in private practice. At present Dr. Ryabine has an office at No.416 Szechuen Road Room 72.

It is reported that Dr. Ryabine is a frequenter of gambling dens. At times he has to depend upon his winnings to cover his expenses. On one occasion he had some trouble in the Polish Club when it was discovered that the game at his table was not being played above board. Dr. Ryabine is living in an expensive style much beyond the income from his practice as a doctor. It is rumoured that he is on friendly terms with a certain Dr. Kurth Barth, a German (File D.4431) who was arrested on January 12, 1933 at 1/14 Yong Ching Lee, Nantao, on a charge of running a large morphine plant and was sentenced to one years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $3,000. Enquiries made in connection with this case revealed that one L. Establier, proprietor of the Pharmacie Modern, No.455 Avenue Joffre, was the partner in this business and that Dr.

Fm. 2
C. 35m-11-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

Ryabine also has a certain interest in the undertaking (File D.4491).

During the past few months Dr. Ryabine appears to have been in great financial difficulties. He borrowed a few hundred dollars from the China Finance Corporation and later he secured a loan of $800 from the Thriftcort Bank, 8 Kiukiang Road and repaid the amount. On October 7, 1933 on the orders of the Chinese Civil Court in French Concession Dr. Ryabine's property in his flat at No.966 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 17 was ordered to be sold by auction to pay a debt of $267.80 (house rent) to the Foncier et Immobiliere de Chine, No.9 Avenue Edward VII. This auction, however, was not held as Dr. Ryabine had already removed from the house.

About a month ago, Dr. Ryabine joined a recently opened Ambulatory of Specialist Doctors (a clinic where moderate fees are charged) at No.610 Avenue Joffre, Flat 4. This establishment according to report was opened by Doctor Perevozsky, a Russian Jewess, and a group of other doctors. It is being financed by one Mrs. Chen, a Chinese. Among the doctors employed in this institution are Dr. Osvald Glatz, German, suspected of being a Soviet Agent (File I.O.7860), and Dr. A. Schoenfeld, Hungarian, (File D.5189).

Dr. Ryabine has married twice. His first wife, Vaentina Vladimirovna nee Kutuzoff who was born in 1895 in Central Russia, was a nurse by occupation and took part in the Civil War in Russia. She died on July 26, 1933 at Shanghai. Dr. Ryabine's second wife, whose maiden name was Alexandra Andreevna Voronin, was born on August 20, 1905 at Sevastopol, South Russia. Her first husband was a Norwegian Captain named Kisling. From his second wife Dr. Ryabine has a son named

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

REPORT

Date

Subject (in full) - 3 -

Made by *Forwarded by*

Arseny, born in December, 1930. It is said that his present wife is forcing him to live in an expensive style and that this has caused him to run heavily into debt.

G. Tcherenshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Reg.
Please file. Mr Calder, U.S. Commercial attaché, whose request the inquiries were made, has been informed confidentially.

J.W.G.

D5454

Covering Index to File D. 5454.

D. 5454/1	Attack on Liang Yeu Bookstore North Szechuen Rd.
D. 5454/2	" " Sin Kwang " Burkill Road.
D. 5454/3	" " Sing Ming Publishing Society, Shanhaikwan Road.
D. 5454/4	" " Pah Sung Silver Shop Nanking Road.
D. 5454/5	" " Nee Hwa Motion Picture Studio, Connaught Road, O.O.L.
D. 5454/6	Press cutting re attacks. See D. 5449
D. 5454/7	Summary on the attacks on bookstores and newspaper offices by the Communist Party.
D. 5454/8	Summary on the attacks on radical bookstores and newspaper offices by the Facist or the Anti-communist Party.
D. 5454/9	Attack on the Shun Chow Kuo Kwang Publishing Society, 136 Honan Rd.

F. 201 A
G. 3000-1-35

SEE I.D.5454/7.
II.D.5454/8.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Registry
OFFICE

FILE NO. D.5450.

SUBJECT:

I. Attacks on Bookstores & Newspaper Offices by the Communist Party.

II. Attacks on radical bookstores & newspaper offices by the Fascist or Anti-Communist Party.

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
I. Transferred to	D.5454/7	
II. Transferred to	D.5454/8	
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, December 1, 1933

Rowdies Here Attack Office Of Society Said Backing Fukien Rebels

Hammers Shatter Show Cases Of Shenchow Kuokwang Publishing Concern Owned By Revolting General

Clash Looms On Chekiang Border

The Shenchow Kuokwang Publishing Society, alleged Socialist Democratic propaganda organ under General Chen Ming-shu, independence leader in Fukien, was made a target of attack by local rowdies, believed to be elements of Fascist organizations, at 7 o'clock last night.

A youth, clad in long gown, entered the bookstore at 136 Honan Road, pretending to be a customer, according to the shop-assistants today. When he reached the counter, he gave a signal, promptly responded to by three rowdies. They started wrecking the premises, shattering the show cases with hammers and escaped before the arrival of police officers.

Police Arrest Youth

A Chinese policeman, however, accosted a youth clad in long gown at corner of Honan and Siking Roads. He was bleeding and it was alleged that he was the man who first entered the bookstore. It also was said that his head was cut by flying glass while hammering a show case.

Taken to the station, the youth emphatically denied the charge, adding that he received in the injury accidentally as a piece of glass fell on his forehead. He was dismissed at the police station as no incriminating evidence could be found against him.

It is understood that no alarm was raised by the shop-assistants during or after the attack.

JSB 4/12

I
I
Please note and pass to Reg. & file.

DEC - 7 1933

Political (3)

Attack on propaganda organ of Social Democratic Party - book shop smashed

At 7 p.m. November 30, four Chinese entered the Shun Chow Kuo Kwang Zoe, a Book Shop at 136 Honan Road, and after cutting the telephone wire smashed a show window and cupboard. The miscreants subsequently departed leaving behind paper slips bearing anti-Communist and pro-Chiang Kai-shek slogans. A male Chinese who was in the shop at the time was suspected of being one of the trouble makers and was arrested by the police but subsequently released for lack of evidence against him.

This book shop is suspected of being a propaganda organ of the Social Democratic Party of which General Chen Ming-chu (陳銘樞) one of the principal promoters of the Fokien Incident, is the leader.

C O P Y

"A"

Misc. 260/33. Central

December 1, 33.

1.

Anti Communists Disturbance at a book-shop situated at No.136 Honan Rd.

At 7 p.m. 30.11.33, one Yang Kyi Ts ( ), 23, Student, native of Szechuen, who arrived from Nanking yesterday in order to locate relative, entered a book-shop, No.136 Honan Road, and purchased three books: one on Finance, one on the Box Rebellion, and a novel, for which he paid $1.70. As he was about to leave the shop 4 other males, speaking Shanghai dialect entered and immediately commenced to smash the book cases and tore the telephone from the wall. After doing damage to the approximately value of $150.00, the four men then made good their escapes. During the confusion Yang received cuts from broken glass on his head and hands and as he was concerned with the others in smashing the cases and had him arrested by C.P.C.s who were in the vicinity. After these men had left the shop a number of anti-Clmmunist pamphlets were found on the floor.. Copies of which are attached hereto. There was no evidence to show that Yang had anything to do with the persons who did the damage.

(Sd) J.Knight

C. D. I.

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. I. Station,

File No. R.S.I./...

No. D

Date 1/

REPORT

Date December 21, 1933.

Subject (in full) Attack on Bookstores.

Made by and Forwarded by D. S. I. Duncan.

With reference to attached reports dated November 20 and December 15 made by D.S. Pitts on the above subject, diligent enquiries have been kept up by the staff of S.I but nothing definite can be ascertained regarding the so-called "Shanghai Cinema Circles Communist Extermination Association" (上海電影界剿共團) or the persons responsible for the attacks on the bookstores.

While it is reasonable to believe that ex-graduates of the Whampoa Military Academy who may be members of the "Blue Shirts Society", engineered the attacks on the Nee Hwa Motion Picture Studio and the Liang Yue Bookstore, no proof of this has been forthcoming and it is more likely that a few irresponsible students with ultra-patriotic ideas were the guilty parties.

Such an Association as above mentioned, being of an anti-Communist character would undoubtedly have at least the moral support of local Government officials. Nothing further has been heard of the Association since the attack on the Shun Chow Kuo Kwang Dzoe (神州國光社) Bookstore, 136 Honan Road, on November 30 and it appears as if its activities have come to an end.

W Duncan
D. S. I.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER: CRIME BRANCH

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2, D.S. (Crime)
Please see information.
reports dated Dec 15 J.H.G. Simms
and Dec 21 and return
to me. J.H.G. DEC 23 1933 Noted 23/12/33 O.

File JHG

DEC 23 1933

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Special Branch - S1/Shdd/hd/1

REPORT

Date December 15, 1933.

Subject (in full) Offences perpetrated against newspapers and bookstores, etc. of a radical nature.

Made by D.S. Pitts. *Forwarded by* W Duncan DSO

In compliance with the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch regarding offences which have recently been perpetrated against radical newspapers and bookstores, I have to report that careful enquiries reveal the following information.

Two attacks only have been made on bookstores which might be classed as radical in a very modified degree, whilst a third assault was perpetrated against premises housing a communistic publication's printing plant.

The first incident occurred at 12.5 p.m. November 12, 1933 at the Liang Yue (良友) Bookstore, No. 851 North Szechuen Road when the plate-glass show-window of the shop was smashed by some person or persons unknown, who employed an iron hammer-head as the means of destruction.

The Liang Yue Bookstore is a Cantonese concern which was established some seven or eight years ago. The general publications of this company are of a pictorial nature whilst books in the new Chinese literary style and topical talking films' song sheets form the bulk of the sales. The manager of this firm is one named Wu Lien-teh (伍連德), a graduate of the Lin Nan (嶺南) University, Canton; he originally joined the Commercial Press as a draughtsman and held that position until he established the Liang Yue Bookstore.

On November 15, the above mentioned company received a threatening letter, a translation of which is attached, dated November 13, 1933 from an organisation styling itself "Shanghai Cinema Circles Communist Extermination Association." This communication warned the bookstore not to print or publish any literature of a radical or reactionary nature and instructed the management to refrain from offering for sale books written by various "red"

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-35

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT
-- 2 --

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

authors. In this connection the following publications written or translated by the "red" authors mentioned in the letter are for sale at the bookstore:-

Name of Publication.		Author or Translator.
(1) "Faust Drawing"	浮士畫	Boong Ts (蓬子)
(2) Tsien Yung Short Story	勇影集	Boong Ts (蓬子)
(3) Writing and Life	創作與生活	Chien Hang Tsung (钱杏邨)
(4) Life of Maxim Gorky	高尔基傳	Sung Tuan-sien (沈端先)
(5) Harp	豎琴	Lu Sing (魯迅)
(6) One Day's Work	一日的工作	Lu Sing (魯迅)

Publications by Mou Deu (茅盾) mentioned in the threatening letter are not sold by the company although the latter offers for sale the following books written by well-known Leftists:

(7) Legal Net	法網	Ting Ling (丁玲)
(8) Mother	母親	Ting Ling (丁玲)
(9) Criticism on Literature and Art Volumes I and II	文藝論集	Dien Han (田漢)
(10) Silvery Dream	銀色的夢	Dien Han (田漢)

According to the management of the store, the above mentioned publications have all been approved for sale by the Ministry of Education, and bearing this in mind they see no reason why they should discontinue vending the same.

An examination has been made of some of the above books with the following results:

(1) describes a love story between a modern girl and a poor professor.

(3) draws the attention of young authors to their study and advises them to devote themselves to creating literature which would be of use in present day activities.

Fm. 2
G 5000-1 [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT
-- 3 --

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

(4) tells of the life of Maxim Gorky and the manner in which he brought his name to the forefromt of noted authors.

(5) and (6) each contain translations of ten novels written by various Russian authors, and which describe social conditions under the former Tsarist regimes.

(7) deals with the sufferings of capitalist oppressed labourers.

(9) contains literary criticisms.

(10) contains criticisms of the works of dramatists.

Lu Sing, the author of "Harp" and "One Day's Work" is the nom-de-plume of Tseu Zu-zung (周樹人), a native of Shaoshing, who was born in 1881. A returned student of Japan his work "Nai Hai" (吶喊) which contains short stories depicting the sufferings of the Chinese proletariat, brought him considerable fame in Chinese educational circles. He was a member of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Branch of the People's Rights Protection League of China which was inaugurated in January 1933.

Ting Ling (丁玲), a female writer, gained considerable notoriety in connection with the "Quinsan Garden Case" on May 14, 1933 when representatives of the Chinese Authorities were alleged to have kidnapped her on account of her communistic activities.

Dien Han (田漢), an ex-student at the now defunct College of Arts on Route de Say Zoong, was in 1928 the promoter of the Nan Kuo Dramatic Society which was later dissolved owing to lack of support. Afterwards he joined the United Photograph Service Ltd (联華影片公司) as a film director and was responsible for the production of "Mother's Light" (母性之光), a film which contained pro-proletarian propaganda. On the inauguration of the Nee Hwa (藝華) Motion Picture Company, 1109 Connaught Road, O.O.L. he left the former company and joined the latter as a

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

-- 4 --

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

scenario-writer and film-director under the name of Zung Yue.

On October 30, 1933, however, the management of the Nee Hwa Company received private information from Nanking to the effect that Dien Han was a Left Wing adherent, and acting on this news he was immediately dismissed.

The second incident was seen in the entry by persons unknown on the night of November 14 of premises of the Level Printing Co., incorporated in New York, printers and publishers of the "China Forum" a bi-lingual magazine under the editorship of an American named Harold R. Isaacs, which has decided communistic sympathies. The lock to the lower portion of the premises which are situated at House No. G.3, Lane 478, Tiendong Road, was forced and that part of the structure housing the presses was entered, but efforts to force another lock leading to the editorial offices and printshop upstairs were unsuccessful. Apart from the lock being forced, no damage was done downstairs.

This particular incident was not reported to the Municipal Police, but Isaacs, a self-confessed communist, gave vent to his feelings through the local press and alleged that the attackers were Chinese Fascisti.

At 7 p.m. November 30, 1933 four Chinese youths entered the Shun Chow Kuo Kwang Zoe (神州國光社), a bookstore at No. 136 Honan Road and after cutting the telephone wire smashed a show window and a cupboard. The miscreants subsequently departed leaving behind a quantity of paper slips bearing anti-Communist and pro-Chiang Kai-shek slogans. A male Chinese who was in the shop at the time was suspected of being one of the trouble makers and was arrested by the Police but subsequently released for lack of evidence against him.

File 2
G 5335-1-53

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT
-- 5 --

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

The Shun Chow Tuo Kwang Toe was established in 1929 by five Chinese, prominent among whom wsa General Chen Ming-chu (陳銘樞) who subscribed 60% of the total capital amounting to $380,000 necessary to float the company, which is suspected of being a propaganda organ of the Social Democratic Party of which Chen Ming-chu, one of the principal Promoters of the Fukien Secessionist Movement, is the leader. This was brought about by the fact that when the company was under the management of Tseng Hsien Sung (曾顯声) an intimate friend of Chen Ming-chu, Wong Li Shih (王礼錫) one of the most prominent members of the Anti-Bolshevik Group joined the Bookstore through the recommendation of Deu Sih Ban (段錫朋), Vice Minister of Education. Shortly after Wong became Chief Editor of the Bookstore in 1930 he succeeded in effecting a compromise with the Elimination Clique of the Communist Party, of which the aged Chen Tu Siu (陳獨秀), now undergoing a term of imprisonment, was the Chief. By this compromise members of the Elimination Clique agreed to cooperate with the Anti-Bolshevic Group in launching a propaganda campaign hostile to the Stalin Clique as well as other political organisations not seeing eye-to-eye with their doctrines.

Consequently the greater part of the literature published by the bookstore is compiled by either members of the Anti-Bolshevic Group or by those of the Elimination Clique, with the object of furthering their views to the embarrassment of the Nationalist Government.

There is every reason to believe that the three attacks mentioned above were engineered by adherents of a society which terms itself "Shanghai Cinema Circles Communist Extermination Association," an organisation which is reported to be mainly

Form G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

..... Station,

REPORT

-- 6 --

Date 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

composed of ex-graduates of Government Military Academies, some of whom style themselves "Blue Shirts" or "Chinese Fascisti." It is also said that this particular "communist extermination association" has the nominal support and backing of local Government officials.

In spite of lengthy and diligent enquiries by station detectives and agents and detectives attached to Section 1 to bring the miscreants to light, all efforts up to the present have so far been unsuccessful.

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch .

D.C. (Crime)

Information.

O.

Translation of a threatening letter received by the Liang Yue Book Store, No. 851 North Szechuen Road on November 15, 1933 from a society styling itself "Shanghai Cinema Circles Communist Extermination Association."

This association wholeheartedly loves the nation, and is unwilling to have the ~~xxxiii~~ idealist and cultural circles utilized by the Communist Party. With these points in view a warning was lodged against the movement of the Red Cinema Centre, i.e. the Nee Hwa (藝華) Motion Picture Company. In order to enforce our measures, we intend to get even with the cultural circles. Besides giving a warning to the Liang Yue (良友) Bookstore, careful investigations have been made into the various publications of different bookstores. As your enthusiasm in civilization differs from others, a severe warning is therefore presented to you. All writings of red editors, such as Lu Sing (魯迅), Mou Deu (茅盾), Boong Ts (蓬子), Sung Tuan Sien (沈端先), Chien Hang Tsung (錢杏邨), and others, reactionary literature, reactionary comments on dramas and introductory notes relative to the conditions in Soviet Russia, must not be printed and published. If you fail to do so, drastic steps, more severe than those adopted against the Nee Hwa Motion Picture Company will be adopted against you. We will never pardon you. This is intended for your notification.

Shanghai Cinema Circles Communist
Extermination Association.
13.11.1933.

"Silver Star Magazine"

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No.
No. D
Date S.1, S.B. Station,

Date November 14, 19 33

Subject (in full) Attach on Bookstores

Made by D.S.I. Duncan *Forwarded by*

The following is a list of bookstores in the Central and Louza Districts which might be the object of attack as in the case of the Liang Yue Publishing Company, 851 North Szechuen Road and the Hsin Kwang Bookstore, 88 Burkill Road on November 13:

Sin Ya Book Store (新亞書店), 80 Foochow Road.

Crescent Bookstore (新月書店) and Sin Tsung Kuo Bookstore (新中國), 95 Foochow Road.

Hwa Tung Bookstore (華通書店), 527 Foochow Road

Kai Ming Bookstore (開明書店), 85 Foochow Road.

* Modern Bookstore (現代書局), 92 Foochow Road

* Kwong Hwa Bookstore (光華書局), 512 Foochow Road.

* Dah Chung Bookstore (大衆書局), 100 Foochow Road

* World Publication Cooperative Society (世界出版合作社), 110 Foochow Road.

* Tsing Kwong Bookstore (青光書局), 524 Foochow Road.

Ta Tung Bookstore (泰東書局), 124 Foochow Road.

Ching Yuin Bookstore (卿雲書局), 117 Foochow Road.

Tsoh Tsai Bookstore (作者書店), 557 Foochow Road

Li Ming Bookstore (黎明書局), 57 Foochow Road

* Dz Dai Press (時代), 94 Foochow Road

Jing Feng Bookstore (勤奮書局), 554 Foochow Road

Sing Vung Hwa Bookstore (新文化書局), next door to 93 Foochow Road.

San Sing Bookstore (三星書局), 105 Honan Road.

Wei Lan Bookstore (蔚藍書局), 303 Honan Road.

Nanking Bookstore (南京書局), 175 Honan Road.

San Ming Bookstore (三民書局), 176 Honan Road.

Intelligence Press (民智書局), 200 Honan Road.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

-2-

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

Shiao Sing Bookstore ( ), 204 Honan Road

Asia Bookstore ( ), 11 Kiaotung Road.

Nan Sing Bookstore ( ), 156 Shantung Road.

Sing Sung Ming Bookstore ( ), corner of

Shantung and Foochow Roads.

W Donovan

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch;

T. O. "A"

Information and favour of return.

J. P. Evans

Returned with thanks

Book

Special Branch,

November 14,1933.

S.1

Please prepare a list of offences which have recently been perpetrated against radical newspapers and bookstores and comment on the action being taken to find the offenders. What organizations or individuals are under suspicion in connection with these cases?

Please see copy attached of instructions sent to S.2.

F. W. Lewis

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.S.I. Duncan.

For attention please. Early!

Special Branch,

November 14,1933.

S.2

Please prepare a list of offences which have recently been perpetrated against newspapers and bookstores which strongly support the Kuomintang and comment on the action being taken to find the offenders. What organizations or individuals are under suspicion in connection with these cases.

Please see copy attached of instructions sent to S.1.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Fm. 2
G. 35t. 11-32

(7)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. No. D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. B. REGISTRY
File No.

Special Branch. - S2 / S/11/44

REPORT

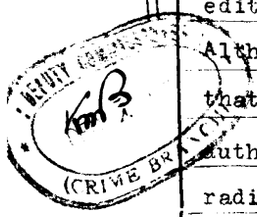
Date November 23, 1933.

Subject (in full) Enquiry regarding offences which have recently been perpetrated against bookstores, newspapers, etc. supporting the Kuomintang.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by D.S. Pitts

The only instance which has come to the notice of the Municipal Police of an offence perpetrated against bookstores strongly supporting the Kuomintang is that in which an attack was made on the Hsin Kwang (新 光) Bookstore, No. 88 Burkill Road at 3.30 p.m. November 13, 1933 by six young Chinese males of the student class. Full details of this outrage are as follows:

The Hsin Kwang Bookstore has for more than a year acted as the general distribution agent for the "Social News" (社会 新闻), a bi-weekly mosquito publication which devotes its pages to the exposing of reactionary elements and to advocating national unity. It is definitely of an anti-communist nature and attempts to show its readers the fallacies and drawbacks of the "red" doctrine. Although only a mosquito paper it enjoys a fairly large circulation and is well received locally. The paper has its editorial and printing offices at the Social News Agency at premises located next to the Headquarters of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, West Gate, Nantao, its editor being one Ting Muh Tsung (丁 默村), a reformed communist. Although it has not been definitely ascertained, it is believed that this publication is subsidized by the local Kuomintang authorities so that the latter's views on the failings of radicalism may be broadcast.



File

At 3.30 p.m. November 13, two young Chinese males of the student type entered the front door of the Hsin Kwang Bookstore and stated that they wished to subscribe to the Social News. One of these individuals gave his name as Wong Ts Dee (王志 田) and declared that he was a student at the Great China University, off Kiaochow Road, O.O.L. Almost immediately afterwards

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

2

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

four similar youths entered the shop, one asking to be allowed to use the telephone there. Whilst he was apparently using this instrument, another youth picked up a small stool from the floor of the shop and hurled it at a glass bookcase breaking four panes of glass. These persons - six in all - then decamped, after the individual using the telephone had torn the flexed wire from the receiver, thus putting it out of action.

A few copies of a communist handbill entitled "Smash the offices of the Social News - The Fascist Reacttionary publication," purporting to have been issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League on November 13, were scattered on the premises by the departing youths. This handbill, a full translation of which is attached, states that the Social News is the official organ of the Kuomintang which continually cheats the common people. It adds that this paper is the bitterest enemy of the masses and concludes by mentioning that the Social News advocates the workers to cheerfully bear the oppressive measures of the capitalistic Kuomintang.

There is every reason to believe that this attack was engineered by local adherents of the Chinese Communist Youth League solely as a retaliatory measure against the actions of a political group, self-styled as Fascists, in raiding the premises of the Nee Hwa (藝 華) Motion Picture Company, Connaught Road, and the Liang Yue (良 友) Bookstore, No. 851 North Szechuen Road on November 12 and 14 respectively. In these two latter instances the raids were carried out by an organisation which terms itself "Shanghai Cinema Circles Communist Extermination Association," a society which is reported to be mainly composed of graduates of Government Military Academies, who are said to have the nominal

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

..... Station, .

REPORT

3

Date 19

Subject (in full) .....

.....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

support and backing of the local Government authorities in all enterprises of this character.

The Ta Mei Wan Pao, an evening daily affiliated with the Shanghai Evening Post, was the recipient on November 10 and 13 of two "warnings" in the shape in the shape of threatening letters from reactionary organisations, one of which described itself as the "Students' Council of the Great China University." This group took exception to the publication of a news item in the Ta Mei Wan Pao giving details of the defeat of communist bandits in Kiangsi and to the reports on the activities of the bandit suppression propaganda week. These letters, which were wwritten in different hands, also declared that bombs would be "delivered" should the warnings go unheeded.

Unfortunately these communications were destroyed by the editorial staff of the newspaper in question, but it is of significance to note that in connection with the letter purporting to have emanated from the "Students' Council of the Great China University," one of the persons who assisted in the attack on the Hsin Kwang Bookstore also described himself as being a student at the Great China University. Enquiries, however, made at the Great China University in this connection have had but negative results.

A further threatening letter emanating from a similar source was received by the Carter Road Cinema, No. 260 Carter Road on the afternoon of November 14, 1933. This missive states "we warn you and all other cinemas against showing reactionary propaganda pictures, i.e. communist suppression films, and should you fail to comply with this warning severe measures will be adopted against you." The original letter together with a

Fm 2
G. 35m-11-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

full translation are submitted herewith.

A comparison made of the handwriting appearing on this communication with the handwriting appearing on the handbills scattered in the Hsin Kwang Bookstore show no similarity. Similarly comparisons made of the handwriting on these pamphlets with the handwriting appearing on handbills which purport to emanate from the Chinese Communist Youth League and which have been obtained by the Municipal Police recently in various parts of Shanghai, show no resemblance.

According to the November 16th. issue of the Social News which is still being published despite the attack made on the offices of its distribution agents, the Chinese Communist Party is reported to have ordered its adherents to adopt preparatory measures as an unusual crisis is approaching. This order instructs them to assemble at a certain point in Shanghai so as to create a Red terror.

This report again, is believed to be the result of the activities of the Communist Extermination Association, and clashes between the two factions are expected to continue so long as either one or the other keeps adopting retaliatory measures against the acts of its opposite number.

H.(6.)
Information
O. i/c S.
4 1933

Diligent enquiries have been made by Chinese detectives and agents attached to Section 2 in an effort to gain some information regarding the perpetrators of the attack on the Hsin Kwang Bookstore and the senders of the communistic "warning" letters to the various recipients mentioned above, but up to the present no news has been obtained which would materially assist us in our enquiries in this connection.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Translation of a communist handbill entitled "Smash the offices of the 'Social News' - the Fascist 'reactionary publication' ", issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League on November 13, 1933.

Toiling Youth Masses !

The "Social News" is the Press organ of the Kuomintang, being employed as a means to deceive the masses and is the manufacturing centre of various 'reactionary' news. It us the deadly enemy of labourers, peasants and other toilers.

The "Social News" advocates reconciliation between workers and capitalists, exhorting the former to tolerate and not resist the oppression of the Kuomintang and the Capitalists.

The "Social News" disseminates Fascist doctrines and instils 'reactionary' militarist ideas.

The "Social News" blackmails the anti-Japanese and anti-Imperialist Soviet Government and the Red Army. It labels the Soviet Union as the Red "imperialists" and opposed the fraternal alliance of the Chinese revolutionary masses with the Soviet Union. It also publishes reports shielding the traitorous acts of the Kuomintang.

The "Social News" requests the technical co-operation of the robber League of Nations and the partitioning of China by the imperialists.

In order to ensure the success of revolutionary wars and to overthrow the present 'reactionary' regime, we must smash all political deceits of the Kuomintang. We summon the youth masses to crush anti-revolutionary societies and to organise corps to punish the editors and responsible persons of the "Social News" - the White Terror Fascist publication.

Bury all arbitrary propaganda and political deceits of the Kuomintang !

Long live the Chinese Communist Party !

Long live the Chinese Soviet !

Kiangsu Provincial Committee
of the
Chinese Communist Youth League.

November 13, 1933.

Translation of a threatening letter received by the Carter Road Cinema, No. 260 Carter Road, on November 14, 1933.

Warning !

Cinemas !

At present the people of the Chinese Nation are in need of bread and do not require communist suppression films which deceive and intoxicate us. We should understand that the Red Army is the only body which is able to overthrow Imperialists, Kuomintang, Capitalists and local rowdies. It will bring about the emancipation of labourers and peasants. The Kuomintang is oppressing us and destroying our national benefits. Therefore we warn you and all cinemas against showing reactionary propaganda pictures, i.e. "communist suppression pictures." Should you fail to comply with this warning, severe measures will be adopted against you.

Special Branch,

November 14,1933.

S.2

Please prepare a list of offences which have recently been perpetrated against newspapers and bookstores which strongly support the Kuomintang and comment on the action being taken to find the offenders. What organizations or individuals are under suspicion in connection with these cases.

Please see copy attached of instructions sent to S.1.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.I. Pitts
Kindly enquire please.
See file D-5454. 14/11/33

Special Branch,

November 14,1933.

S.1

Please prepare a list of offences which have recently been perpetrated against radical newspapers and booksto es and comment on the action being taken to find the offenders. hat organizations or individuals are under suspicion in connection with these cases.

Please see copy attached of instructions sent to S.2.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

F. 201 A
G. 2000-7-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Br. Registry
OFFICE

FILE NO D. 5454/6

SUBJECT:

Press cutting re attack on New Hwa Mattoir Picture Studio & bookstores by Communists & anti-communists.

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Transferred to		D. 5449
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

F 201 A
G 2000-1-34

5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

C.S.B. Reg OFFICE

FILE NO. A.5454/5

SUBJECT:

Nee Hwa Motion Picture Studio, Connaught Road.

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
transferred	C.S.B. Reg	A. 5449.

INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER

December 20 33.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1595 dated December 13,1933, regarding an attack by Communists on the Pai Shen Electrical Engraving Shop(百勝電刻廣告), 619 Nanking Road, and to state that the matter is receiving attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Commissioner of Police.

General Wen Hung En,

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau.

逕復者准十二月十三日沽字第1595號大函開關於南京路六九號百勝電刻廣被暴徒襲擊一案飭查辦等因加以注意矣相應函復查照為荷此致

上海市公安局局長文

警務處長實行代

廿二年十二月二十日

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P.
File No. D-5454/4
C. I. & S. B. REG.
No. D

Date December 19, 1933

Subject (in full) Attack on the Pai Shen (百神) Electricity Engraving Shop, 619 Nanking Road, on 17.11.33.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.I. Everett

With reference to the attached despatch dated December 13, 1933, bearing character "Fah" (法), No.1595, from General Wen Hung-en, Chief of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, regarding the attack by local communists on the Pai Shen (百神) Electricity Engraving Shop, 619 Nanking Road, on November 17, 1933, I have to state the following :-

Despite the fact that we are aware that the outrage mentioned above was committed by members of "Flying Groups" of the local Chinese Communist Party, which groups are mainly composed of unemployed workers, diligent efforts made by the staff of this office have so far failed to disclose the actual identity of the persons taking part in the attack. Further enquiries are proceeding and a report will be submitted should any additional information be obtained.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Form 226
A.S. 500-6-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
C. I. S. B. R. 31
No. D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Despatch bearing Character FAH No. 1595 from the Bureau of Public Safety of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

December 13, 1933.

To

Messrs. Police Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sirs,

Instruction Order No. 7900 has been received from the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to the following effect:-

> "According to a communication from the Executive Committee of the local District Kuomintang, No. 1 Branch Office of the Shanghai Citizens' Amalgamated Federation petitioned, on behalf of the Pai Shen Electricity Engraving Shop, corner of Nanking Road and Ta Ch'ing Li Alleyway, that necessary action be taken in connection with the outrage perpetrated by some unscrupulous fellows who wilfully smashed a large plate glass of a window with large stones and left a warning which indicates that the perpetrators are Communists.
>
> In view of the above, you are hereby ordered to comply with the request as far as possible and report the result. Copy of enclosure is attached for your information."

In consequence of the foregoing, I forward you herewith a copy of the petition for your favour of disposal please.

A reply is hereby solicited.

$2, For comment please. WHG

(Signed): Wen Hung-en

Chief of the Bureau.

Encl: As stated.
SKHO:

Copy of Extract of Louza Morning State under the date of November 18.

Malicious damage.

At 7.30 p.m. 17-11-33 a stone wrapped in a piece of paper, containing Communist threats against shop-keepers exhibiting posters denouncing communists and asking for support for Nanking Government, was thrown through the plate glass window of the Pah Sung silver ware shop situated at 619 Nanking Road. Value of window $100.00. No arrests.

Copy for D.S. Records

"A"

2838/33.

Louza

December 11th, 33.

2.		42.
2.p.m.-4.p.m.	20-11-33.	Teashops on Peking Road.
3.p.m.-4.p.m.	22-11-33.	97 Gordon Road.
11.a.m.-12 noon.	25-11-33.	Teashops on Chekiang Road
9.30a.m.-10.40a.m.	26-11-33.	Teashops on Shantung Road
2.p.m.-3.00p.m.	28-11-33.	619 Nanking Road.
9.p.m.-10.p.m.	29-11-33.	Fokien Road Lodging House
9.a.m.-10.40a.m.	1-12-33.	Teashops on Peking Road.
2.p.m.-4.p.m.	2-12-33.	Peking Rd. Lodging Houses
9.a.m.-11.a.m.	3-12-33.	Teashops on Amoy Road.
7.p.m.-9.p.m.	4-12-33.	Sun Sun Roof Garden.

FINAL DIARY.

Since the commission of this offence, complainant has not been the recipient of any further communication of an anti-Kuo Min Tang nature or the victim of further malicious damage, and all efforts made by C.D.C.105, at times and places shown above, to detect the criminal have so far proved unsuccessful.

Observation was kept by C.D.C.105 on the man named Li, referred to in Diary 1, but in the absence of sufficient proof it was not considered advisable to question him.

A Final Report has been forwarded with the suggestion, that this case be classified and filed for future reference.

D.S.265.
C.D.C.105.

File

Form No. 3
C 25,000-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C. I. & S. B. F.
File No.
No. D

REPORT

Special Branch Date. 18/11/33.

Date November 18, 1933.

Subject (in full) Local communist adherents plan campaign against anti-communist propagandists.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa Forwarded by [signature]

Agent A-2251 reports that certain local Chinese communist adherents plan to start a window smashing campaign of shops exhibiting anti-communist propaganda on the evening of November 17. Shops likely to be attacked in this manner in the immediate future include the Dong Chong (同昌) Bicycle Shop and the Dah San Yuen (大三元) Restaurant on Nanking Road, the New World Amusement Resort at the junction of Bubbling Well and Thibet Roads and another shop on Kweichow Road.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Re attached report from Langley Est.

Officer i/c Special Branch [signature] 18/11/33

Information sent through C.C.R. to Stations concerned on 17/11.

Reg Vause file. [signature] 18/11.

C O P Y

Telephone message received from Louza Station at 9.40 p.m. November 17, 1933.

At 7.15 p.m. 17.11.33 a piece of stone and one roll of paper bearing anti-Kuomintang sentiments were thrown through a glass window of the Pah Sung (百勝銀樓) Silerware Shop, 619 Nanking Road.

Fm. 22 G. No. 1
G. 50m-4-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

No. D

"A" Division.

Louza Police Station.

Crime Register No. 2833/33

17th November, 1933.

Diary Number 1. (Sheet No. 1.) Nature of Offence:— 42

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	17-11-33.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	See below.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Pah Sung (百勝) Silver Ware Shop, 619 Nanking Road.
Time and date of offence.	7.1[illegible] p.m. 17-11-33.
" " " reported.	7.[illegible] p.m. 17-11-33.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	[illegible] Hsing (徐士良), Manager, 619 Nanking Road.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	
Arrests.	Nil.
Classification of property stolen.	Value $
Classification of property recovered.	Value $
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	

Fm. 22 G. No. 2
G. Sch. 51-32

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

(j) What staff employed on premises?
(k) Are they all "old" servants?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "characters"?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion, if not, who is suspected?

Remarks.

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer.

At 7.30 p.m. 17-11-33, complainant came to this Station with a piece of stone wrapped up in a piece of white paper bearing Chinese characters, copy of translation is attached hereto, and reported that at 7.15 p.m., same date, it had been thrown through one of the plate glass windows of a silver ware shop at 619 Nanking Road, by some person unknown, who escaped unseen by the occupants of the shop. D.S. Logan and C.D.C.105 visited the scene and found a large plate glass window damaged to the extent of $100.00. The shop in question is situated on the South side of Nanking Road almost directly opposite the intersection of Lloyd Road, where C.P.C.2466 was posted on point duty some 30 yards distant but the latter though he heard the smashing of the window pane did not see any person running from the scene and was not able to single out any suspicious person in the vicinity at the time due to the density of the crowds walking on the pavement. Enquiries made by C.P.C.2466 immediately after the occurrence failed to locate a witness of the offence as also did enquiries made in the vicinity by D.S. Logan and C.D.C.105.

The malicious damage would appear to be the work of Communists inspired by the action of complainant and various other shopkeepers exhibiting in their shop windows, posters denouncing the Communists and asking for support for the Nanking Government.

F. 22F
G. 750-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: *Division.* *Police Station.* 19

Diary Number: 1 cont. Nature of Offence:

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day

Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

At 9.18 p.m., same date, a telephone message was received from C.C.R. to the effect that communists were expected to throw stones through windows in the vicinity of Dong Chong (同昌) Cycle Shop and Sun Ya (新雅) Restaurant. On receipt of the message Chinese detectives were detailed to patrol in the vicinity of these places.

When first questioned by detectives complainant denied having had any quarrel with any person whosoever or that any person might harbour a grudge against his shop, also his having any political leanings which might arouse malice in any quarter, but at 8.45 p.m. same date, he returned to the station and stated that for about a fortnight his shop had been having some difficulty with a customer who was dissatisfied with a wireless set bought at complainant's shop and suggested that this person might be the culprit. The suspected person, one named Li (李), is believed to reside in the vicinity of Gordon Road: enquiries are being made with a view to locating him and investigating the possibility of his being the guilty party. Circulated.

A.K. 18/11

W Logan

D.S.265
C.D.C.105

W A R N I N G!

I ask you: Who is the seller of the welfare of the nation, Kuo Ming Tang Party or Communist Party? Who caused the bankruptcy of rural industries, Kuo Ming Tang Party or Communist Party? The fact is well known by every one; The loss of Eastern four provinces by lack of opposition. Has the Communist Party sold the welfare of the nation? Airplanes, forts, bombs, gas, pillage and arson were done by Communist Party? Million thousands loan, cruelty taxes, and the bankruptcy of rural industries are caused by Communist Party?

In order to warn the forceful declaration of Fascist and to wake up nine thousand millions of people's dream, so we break your shop window today. A bomb will be sent to you again if in future there should be any re-appearance of such cheaters.

THE 37TH BRANCH OF THE WEST SHANGHAI LIGHT HORSE CORPS FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF REACTION.
(沪西肅反軽騎隊第三十七分隊)

F. 22F
G. 40000-9-33.

(3)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

..... Division.
CRIME REGISTER No:— 1863/3 ..... Ginza Police Station.
..... 7th December 1933

Diary Number:— 5 and final. Nature of Offence:— 13

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Daily.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	Scene of Offence.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Since the reciept of the telephone message, coriplainant's premises have been kept under observation, but the perpetrators have made no furt er attempt to communicate with him in any manner.

Police have now been withdrawn from the vicinity and inview of the lack of information on which to base enquiries, this file is forwarded for classification and filing, pending information being obtained, that would serve to re-open the case.

Copy for Special Branch.

D.S.

S/I,
Please note and pass W/Reg. to file.

Noted 12/33.

DEC 8 1933

F. 22F
G. 40000-9-33.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1[illegible]7/37.

"[illegible]" Division.
Yiu Za Police Station.
Dec. 2nd 1937.

Diary Number:— 4. Nature of Offence:— 17.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	2/12/37.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	Scene of offence.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

[illegible] the 2/12/37, one named King Wei Tzi (倪維基), an assistant in the employ of complainant, reported to Station that at 5.35p.m. on the 2/12/37, a telephone message had been received from an unknown source, which asked the following question:-

"Does your shop want a bomb".

The telephone call was taken by a foreman in complainant's employ named Wong Chih Fei (王志飛) and he states that nothing else was said by the person sending the message.

Voice was that of a male Chinese, and of deep tone, probably assumed for the occasion. Witness was unable to identify it with any person of his acquaintance.

Further enquiries at the scene of offence proved futile, but as a precaution against any violence being attempted by the offenders, Police were again placed on guard in the vicinity.

It was omitted from Diary No.3 that Police who had been placed on duty on receipt of the initial report were withdrawn at the complainant's request.

Enquiries proceeding.

D. S.

Remarks of O/C 2.B. on being Branch copy of this report:

S.I. Please see and return to Crime Branch

sgd T.P.G. 5/12

F. 22F
G. 40000-9-33.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"HP" *Division.*

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1933/37 Sinza *Police Station.*

28th November *19* 37.

Diary Number:— 5 Nature of Offence:— ?.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Daily	Places visited in course of investigation each day	Scene of Offence.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Since the receipt of the letter the premises of the complainant have been kept under observation but no suspicious persons have been seen loitering in the vicinity.

No further letters have been received by the complainant and no information has been received that would assist in establishing the identity of the person responsible for the despatch of the first letter.

Police who were detailed to keep the complainant's premises under observation have now been withdrawn, but should the necessity arise for further surveillance, due to the receipt of other letters, precautions will be taken against any attempt at violence to Complainant's person or property.

Enquiries proceeding.

D.S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. REGISTRY.
No. D 5454/3
December 04 4 32 33

Political (6)

Sing Ming Publishing Society - threatened with bombing

The Sing Ming Publishing Society, 117 Nan Shing Zaung, Shanhaikwan Road, received a telephone call from an unknown source at 5.30 p.m. December 2. The call stated "You will be bombed. Do you want it".

It will be recalled that this concern is the printing office of the Chen Pao, one of the local vernacular papers which received on November 15 through the post a threatening letter from the "Warm Blood and Heat Group". The Chen Pao is believed to be a Kuomintang organ operated by Wan Kung-chai (潘公展), Chief of the Bureau of Education and a committee member of the local Tangpu.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

"G"

1863/37.

Sinza
Nov. 21st, 37.

2.

13.

Daily.

Scene of offence.

Further investigations and enquiries at the scene of the offence have failed to obtain information that would lead to the apprehension of the persons responsible for sending the threatening letter.

No further letters have been received by the complainant, and no other active other than political has been found.

The letter was forwarded to Headquarters for scrutiny in the threatening letter Registry, but no identification was made.

Police are still keeping the complainant's premises under surveillance.

Inquiries proceeding.

D.S.

Passed
Noted 22-11-37.

Fm. 22 G. No. 1
G⁹ 50m-4-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date /

Division.

Police Station.

19

Crime Register No. 1

Diary Number 1. (Sheet No. 1.) Nature of Offence:

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day.	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	
Time and date of offence.	
" " " reported.	
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	
Number of criminals with full individual description.	
Arrests.	
Classification of property stolen.	Value $
Classification of property recovered.	Value $
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	

Fm. 22 G. No. 2
G. 50m-4-33

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

(j) What staff employed on premises?
(k) Are they all "old" servants?
(l) *If not*, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "characters"?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

at 10.50 • • on the 16-11-27, one of the [illegible] publishing society (新民) reported to the station that at C•. 15-11-27, a letter had been received by the above co[illegible]ny at 197 Shanhuikwan Road, translation as follows:-

"Your news is co[illegible]ed, that it will not be long before extraordinary events will be taken to exterminate the [illegible] of all property and life in your shop. The time is not far off, you can count the date. We shall warn you. Your blood and heart drown."

The names were published and the letter dealt to no particular person as the object of its attention.

The premises are owned and operated by one Wu Ching Tsai (吳清彩), Editor of the Department of Education, and is engaged mostly on the publication of educational books on behalf of the Central Government, these books being of an anti-Communistic nature.

Wan Kung Chai is also General Manager of the Chen Pao (Morning Post) which is also anti-Communistic in its views, he, Wan, is reputed to be in fairly affluent circumstances.

Letter was delivered through the post and was posted on the 15-11-27 at the Carter Road Post Office.

The Sing Ming Publishing Society has been in existence for about one year at Shanhuikwan Road and employs about 50 persons.

No trouble has been met with as regards its employees, they apparently being on satisfied terms with the company, no demands have been made for increases in salary, and neither has trouble been

F. 22F
G. 40000-9-33.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1965/37.

...Western...Division.
...Sinza...Police Station.
...Nov. 16th...19 37.

Diary Number:— 1 continued. Nature of Offence:— 13.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

experienced with any of the Labour Organizations, which might have caused the receipt of the letter.

Information states that no dismissals of staff have occurred which might have led to any dis-satisfied staff attempting to intimidate the firm.

No previous letters have been received.

Police have been placed in the vicinity of complainant's premises to guard against any attempt of violence.

Complainant instructed to report to station in the event of further communications being received from the same source, or should any person approach or enter the premises, to have the detained and the Station immediately informed.

It is forwarded for information that the Main Kwang Bookstore (新光), 6 Darkhill Road, which acts as agents for the sale of complainant's books, was entered and damaged by students on the 13-11-37, vide Sinza F.I.R. 1875/37 Malicious Damage.

Letter forwarded to Headquarters for scrutiny.

Inquiries proceeding.

K. Anderson.

D.S.

17/11

Jennello.

9'R 14/11/37 D.H. Duncan

Please note

17/11

F. 18
G. 2000-1-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

C. I. D.
Headquarters Staff File No.

C. R.
File No.

THREATENING LETTER

Sinza Station Nov. 16th. 193 33.

Name of Recipient Sing Sing Publishing Society.

Address 117 Shanhaikwan Road.

Occupation Publishing Agency. With whom employed -

Time and date letter received by recipient 6p.m. 15-11-33.

Time and date letter handed to police 10.30a.m. 16-11-33.

Person suspected -

Reason for suspicion -

Give particulars of previous anonymous or threatening letter, if any, received by recipient Nil.

Is recipient interested in any Political Party, Society or Union Central Government.

Has recipient recently had business, social or domestic differences No.

Reading of Post Office marks on envelope Carter Road Post Office.

Action taken See Crime Register Sinza 1566/33.

Detectives enquiring [illegible]

SENIOR DET. I/C	INSPECTOR I/C	D.I.C.	H. Q. STAFF

Translation

"Good news is coming! We, Wa! It will not be long before extraordinary measures will be taken to deter fine the fate of all property and life in your shop. The time is not far off, you can count the date!

e specially warn you.

Warm Blood & Brave Heart Group!

Result of search in T.L. Registry:

Similar letter paper..... File No.....

Similar writing..... File No.....

Similar signature or chops used..... File No.....

Similar envelope.....

Photostat copy of T.L. on file.....

Political

Sing Ming Publishing Society - receives threatening letter

At 6 p.m. November 15, the Sing Ming (...) Publishing Society which is the printing office of the Chen Pao (The Shanghai Morning Post), one of the local vernacular paper, received through post a letter purporting to emanate from an organization entitled "Warm Blood and Heart Group". The following is the translation of the letter :-

"Good News is coming ! Ha, Ha ! It will not be long before extraordinary measures will be taken to determine the fate of all property and life in your shop. The time is not far off; you can count the date ! We specially warn you.

Warm Blood & Heart Group ! "

The Chen Pao (The Shanghai Morning Post) of which Pan Kung-chai (...), Chief of the Bureau of Education is the General Manager is believed to be a Kuomintang organ.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

(2)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.S. No. REGI...
No. D...
Date ...

REPORT

Special Branch-S.2. Stddghl.

Date November 20, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist handbills distributed during an attack on the Hsin Kwang Bookstore (新光書局), 88 Burkill Road.

Made by D.S. Pitts. *Forwarded by* D.S. Pitts.

In compliance with the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch appearing on the attached translation from the China Times dated November 14, 1933 entitled "Communist handbills distributed on Burkill Road," I have to report that enquiries elicit the following information:-

The Hsin Kwang Bookstore with premises situated at No. 88 Burkill Road has for more than a year acted as the general distribution agent for the "Social News" (社会新闻), a bi-weekly mosquito paper which devotes its pages to the exposing of reactionary elements and to advocating national unity. It is definitely of an anti-communist nature and attempts to show its readers the fallacies and drawbacks of the "red" doctrine. Although only a mosquito paper it enjoys a fairly large circulation and is well received locally. The paper has its editorial and printing offices at the Social News Agency at premises located next to the headquarters of the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang, West Gate, Nantao, its editor being one Ting Muh Tsung (丁默村), a reformed communist. Although it has not been definitely ascertained, it is believed that this publication receives some sort of financial support from the local Kuomintang authorities so that the latter's views on the failings of radicalism can be broadcast.

At 3.30 p.m. November 13, 1933 two young Chinese males of the student type entered the front door of the Hsin Kwang Bookstore and stated that they wished to subscribe to the Social News. One of these individuals gave his name as Wong Ts Dee (王志田) and declared that he was a student at the Great China University, off Kiaochow Road, O.O.L. Almost immediately afterwards four similar youths entered the shop, one asking to be allowed

Fm. 2
G. 35in-11-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

2

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

to use the telephone there. Whilst he was apparently using this instrument, another youth picked up a small stool from the floor of the shop and threw it at a glass bookcase, breaking four panes of glass. These persons - six in all - then decamped, after the individual using the telephone had torn the flexed wire from the receiver, thus putting it out of action.

A few copies of a communist handbill entitled "Smash the offices of the Social News - the Fascist reactionary publication," purporting to have been issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League on November 13, 1933, were scattered in the premises by the departing youths. This handbill, a copy and a translation of which are attached, states that the Social News is the official organ of the Kuomintang which is continually cheating the common people. It adds that this paper is the bitterest enemy of the masses and concludes by mentioning that the Social News advocates the workers to cheerfully bear the oppressive measures of the capitalist Kuomintang.

It should be noted that no report of this attack was made to the Police by the management of the Hsin Kwang Bookstore, the damage done only amounting to $2.50.

There is every reason to believe that this attack was engineered by adherents of the communist cause solely as a retaliatory measure against the attacks made on the Nee Hwa Motion Picture Company (藝華影片公司), Connaught Road and the Liang Yue Bookstore (良友圖書公司), 851 North Szechuen Road on November 12 and 13 respectively by a society which terms itself "Shanghai Cinema Circles Communist Extermination Association." This association is reported to be mainly composed

Fm 2
G. 35m-11-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

of ex-graduates of Government military academies, some of whom style themselves "Blue Shirts," or "Chinese Fascisti." It is also said that this particular "communist extermination association" has the nominal support and backing of the local Government officials.

However, the damage done by youths attacking the Hsin Kwang Bookstore has brought the Communist Party no moral victory in any way since the Social News is still being published.

for Sikes

D. S.

Officer I/c Special Branch.

SI.

Please comment with special reference to parts underlined. Who are the persons who actually commit these offences, and from what bases and under whose direction do they operate?

NOV 23 1932

Translation of a communist handbill entitled "Smash the offices of the 'Social News' - the Fascist 'reactionary publication' ", issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League on November 13, 1933.

Toiling Youth Masses !

The "Social News" is the Press organ of the Kuomintang, being employed as a means to deceive the masses and is the manufacturing centre of various 'reactionary' news. It us the deadly enemy of labourers, peasants and other toilers.

The "Social News" advocates reconciliation between workers and capitalists, exhorting the former to tolerate and not resist the oppression of the Kuomintang and the Capitalists.

The "Social News" disseminates fascist doctrines and instils 'reactionary' militarist ideas.

The "Social News" blackmails the anti-Japanese and anti-Imperialist Soviet Government and the Red Army. It labels the Soviet Union as the Red "imperialists" and opposed the fraternal alliance of the Chinese revolutionary masses with the Soviet Union. It also publishes reports shielding the traitorous acts of the Kuomintang.

The "Social News" requests the technical co-operation of the robber League of Nations and the partitioning of China by the imperialists.

In order to ensure the success of revolutionary wars and to overthrow the present 'reactionary' regime, we must smash all political deceits of the Kuomintang. We summon the youth masses to crush anti-revolutionary societies and to organise corps to punish the editors and responsible persons of the "Social News" - the White Terror Fascist publication.

Bury all arbitrary propaganda and political deceits of the Kuomintang !

Long live the Chinese Communist Party !

Long live the Chinese Soviet !

Kiangsu Provincial Committee
of the
Chinese Communist Youth League.

November 13, 1933.

Re Hsui Kwang Bookstore

S. B. R. GI
No. D
Date / /

"qq"

1 Sf/ff.

2 Final.

Sinza
Nov. 20th. 37.
42.

Jessfield.

On the 19th. inst, proceeded to the Great China University, Jessfield (大夏大學), for perusal of the books respecting any students enrolled on the name of Tong Tsz Loo.

No such name registered.

In the advent of any arrests being effected in connection with this case, there is not sufficient evidence to warrant any charge being preferred in respect to Communistic activities against any of the youths re this case, whilst the complainant, owing to the trivial value of the articles damaged would not be willing to prefer any charge. (Art. 732 C.C.R.C. Instigation only by complaint of injured party.)

Under those circumstances further enquiries by Police in connection with this case would be futile, but detectives will continue enquiries in an endeavour to ascertain persons responsible for similar offences, believed to be members of the same organization as responsible for this offence.

Final report forwarded for classification.

Officer i/c 2nd Sec.
i/c Investigation
Japanese Section 1937

D.I.

NOV 2

A/C Special Branch.

Insp Duncan.
Noted Please note
Wkly 23. 20/11

Fm. 22 G. No. 1
(6. 50m-4-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

..... Division.

Crime Register No. .....

..... *Police Station.*

..... *19*..

Diary Number 1. (Sheet No. 1.) Nature of Offence:-- ..

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	.. to .. .. 26-11-37.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	.. office. .. much office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	.. 新統洞), .. road.
Time and date of offence.	.. .. 26-11-37.
" " " reported.	.. .. noted.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	.. 蕭逸塵), .., above address.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	.. six .., .. of .. made .., one who gave his .. as .. .. 王之田 .. made t of the .. University" (大夏大學) .. said villa..
Arrests.	
Classification of property stolen.	Value $
Classification of property recovered.	Value $
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points (e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	D/ Potts For enquiry & report please 16/11/37

Fm. 22 C. No. 2
G. 5m-4-33

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

(j) What staff employed on premises?
(k) Are they all "old" servants?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "characters"?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion, if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

Upon perusal of Daily Intelligence Report of 16-11-37, the following was noticed:-

Hsin Kwang Bookstore - attacked.

A party of some twenty Chinese of the student type appeared at the Hsin Kwang Bookstore (新光书局), 68 Burkill Road, at 7.30 p.m. November 15, where, without giving any explanation, they broke the telephone connection, smashed five window panes and burnt an account book. They remained on the premises for about ten minutes and then decamped. As they were leaving they dropped copies of a handbill entitled "Smash the Office of the "Social News" (社会新闻), the Fascist "reactionary" publication". This leaflet purports to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Youths' Group and is dated November 15. It denounces the "Social News" as being a Kuomintang organ which assists in deceiving and enslaving the masses. The handbill advocates the overthrow of the Kuo intang and its replacement by a Soviet regime.

The Hsin Kwang Bookstore acts as agent for the sale of publications of the "Social News".

Premises 68 Burkill Road are in Sinza District no report of such an occurrence having been made to Sinza Station, C.D.S. 66 was detailed for enquiries regarding the authority of this report.

Enquiries by D.I. Bennett C.D.S. 66 ascertained that the substance of the above report was correct with the exception of the burning of the account book and the number of men involved.

These premises, 68 Burkill Road, the Hsin

F. 22F
G. 4c500-9-33.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 1. 55/37. 1.

"B" Division.
Sinza Police Station.
Nov. 14th, 19 37.

Diary Number:—1. continued. Nature of Offence:— 42.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Bookstore (新光书局), situated on the roadway, the proprietor, one Tau Yih Koh (赵祈谷), being at present in Peking, supposed to be in some way connected with the Kuomintang.

The accountant of this shop, one Shiao Yih Tung (萧逸庵) states that at about 3.30 p.m. 13-11-37, 2 youths, of the student type entered the shop by the front door, stating they wished to subscribe to the Social News (社会新闻) one of them giving his name as Wong Ts Tee (王之田) a student of the Great China University, Jessfeild village.

Almost immediately afterwards four other youths entered the shop by the open front door, asking to buy books, one of these youths asking to use the telephone.

Whilst this youth was using the telephone, another youth picked up a small stool from the floor of the shop, which he threw at the glass bookcase, breaking four panes of glass.

All these youths then immediately decamped, the youth using the telephone pulling away the wire from the receiver.

During the rush through the doorway a pane of glass in the door was broken.

No explanation given by any of the youths regarding this incident, a number of handbills being left behind, dropped by these students.

Total damage about $2.50.

D.I.

Extract from Intelligence Digest No 1 [illegible]

Hsin Kwang Bookstore - attacked

A party of some twenty Chinese of the student type appeared at the Hsin Kwang Bookstore (新光書局), 88 Burkill Road, at 3.30 p.m. November 13, where, without giving any explanation, they broke the telephone connection, smashed five window panes and burnt an account book. They remained on the premises for about ten minutes and then decamped. As they were leaving, they dropped copies of a handbill entitled "Smash the Office of the "Social News" (社會新聞), the Fascist "reactionary" publication". This leaflet purports to emanate from the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Youths' Group and is dated November 13. It denounces the "Social News" as being a Kuomintang organ which assists in deceiving and enslaving the masses. The handbill advocates the overthrow of the Kuomintang and its replacement by a Soviet regime.

The Hsin Kwang Bookstore acts as agent for the sale of publications of the "Social News".

Suspected...

China Times and other local newspapers: 21/11/33.

COMMUNIST HANDBILLS DISTRIBUTED ON BURKILL ROAD

The Society Mercury (社會新聞), a mosquito newspaper, for the sale of which the Sin Kwang Bookstore (新光書局), at Burkill Road, is the general agent, has been published for more than a year. As the paper is devoted to exposing nefarious schemes of reactionaries and to advocating unity in the country, it is well received by the reading public and its circulations has become nation-wide. Therefore, the paper is offensive to the reactionaries.

The people responsible for the publication are, however, well aware of the intentions of the reactionaries and have removed their editorial office to Nantao, keeping the location of the office secret.

Yesterday, at 3.30 p.m. about twenty persons, all young men and poorly dressed, appeared in front of the Sin Kwang Bookstore on Burkill Road near Thibet Road. They blocked the traffic and distributed hundreds of leaflets bearing the title "Destroy the Fascist anti-revolutionary newspapers The Society Mercury."

The pamphlet states that the Society Mercury is the official organ of the Kuomintang and that the party is cheating the people. The paper, it continues, is the bitterest enemy of the masses of workmen and farmers. It adds that the Society Mercury advocates harmony between capitalist and labourer and advises the labourers to bear the oppression of the capitalist Kuomintang. The leaflets bear the name "The Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Communist Party."

A reporter of this journal paid a visit yesterday to the book shop and was informed by one of the assistants that the shop assistants were not molested by the people and that activities of the rowdies were confined to the street.

The speaker assured the reporter that the book store is only an agent for the distribution of the paper and that the demonstration staged by the communists had nothing to do with the shop.

S2, For attention please

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI [illegible]
File No. S. B. R. G.

No. D 1111

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 12 1933.

Subject (in full) Local communists plan to attack the Hsin Kwang (新光) Bookstore, 88 Burkill Road.

Made by ~~x~~ and *Forwarded by* D. I. Everest

At 10.30 a.m. to-day, December 12, a telephone message was received by this office from Mr. Liu Hwa (劉華), Officer i/c Special Branch of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, to the effect that local communists plan to make an attack on the Hsin Kwang Bookstore, No.88 Burkill Road, on December 13.

This information has not yet been confirmed by agents attached to this Section, but the necessary precautionary measures will be adopted in co-operation with Sinza Station.

Regarding previous reports on this subject, I have to state that the expected attack by communist adherents on the Hsin Kwang Bookstore on December 11 failed to materialize.

H.B. Everest C.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.O. "B"

Information and please return.

J.W. Evans
O. i/c Sp

DEC. 13 [illegible]

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.B. No. D

S.2, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date December 11 1933.

Subject (in full) Letter received from the Hsin Kwang Bookstore (新光書局), 68 Burkill Road.

Made by x and *Forwarded by* D. I. Everest

I forward herewith an express letter addressed to D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa from the Hsin Kwang Bookstore (新光書局), 68 Burkill Road, which was received at 9 a.m. December 11, 1933. The letter states that communists plan to attack the bookstore to-day, December 11, and asks for police protection.

Although the above information cannot be confirmed by the agents of this office, a detective has been detailed to keep observation in the vicinity of the bookstore and the Senior Detective, Singa Station, has been informed.

It will be recalled that the Hsin Kwang Bookstore was attacked on November 13, 1933, by some 20 Chinese youths of the student type who were believed to be communist adherents.

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2,

Please make arrangements which will ensure that any persons who attack the shop will be arrested. Singa Station will no doubt be willing to supply the bulk of the men required for this purpose.

6 D.I.'s from S.2 & two D.I.'s from Singa Station posted for duty 12/11

DEC. 11 1933

Translation of an express letter addressed to D.I. Kuh Kao-hwa from the Hsin Kwang Bookstore (新光書局), No.18 Burkill Road.

December 9, 1933.

According to information received by us from a reliable source, the local Communist Party will hold demonstrations and commit other lawless acts in the International Settlement, French Concession and Chinese controlled territory on December 11 - the anniversary of the Canton Uprising. It is further learned that the communists will also take action against this bookstore on or before December 11 simply because we are selling on consignment an anti-communist publication entitled "The Social News." Although we do not know whether the above information is reliable or not, we deem it advisable to take precautions beforehand. We, therefore, request you to send detectives to protect our shop on December 10 and 11. With many thanks in advance,

(Sealed) The Hsin Kwang Bookstore,
88 Burkill Road.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

...M MUNICIPAL ...
C... S. B. REGI
File No. ...
No. D

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 28, 19 33.

Subject (in full) Communist propaganda regarding the attack on the Hsin Kwang(新光) Bookstore, 88 Burkill Road, the general distribution agents of the Kuomintang publication entitled "Social News."

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.I. [illegible]

With reference to the attack on the Hsin Kwang (新光) Bookstore, 88 Burkill Road, the general distribution agents of the Kuomintang bi-weekly mosquito publication entitled "Social News", at 3.30 p.m. November 13, 1933, by a number of youths styling themselves to be students of the Great China University, Chun San Road, C.O.L., I forward herewith a handbill dated November 15, 1933, on this subject, which was obtained by Agent A-2268 in Western Chapei on November 27,1933.

A summarized translation of the handbill is given hereunder :-

"LETTER TO THE PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATTACK ON THE OFFICES OF THE 'SOCIAL NEWS' "

"The Kuomintang has adopted the Fascist policy of 'White Terror' for the purpose of maintaining its reactionary rule over the Chinese masses and is publishing shameless and arbitrary propaganda under the guise of a newspaper entitled 'Social News' for the purpose of deceiving the people. This paper publishes false rumours detrimental to the Communist Party and the Communist Youth League who are the true leaders of the Chinese Revolution.

"The Chinese Young Men's Anti-Fascist Flying Squad has undertaken to deal in an exemplary manner with the reactionary Fascisti and as the preliminary warning attacked the distribution offices of the 'Social News' on the afternoon of the 13th Inst. We warn all reactionary Fascist propaganda organs and bookstores selling Fascist newspapers to take immediate notice and to refrain from committing anti-revolutionary acts. We further warn the 'Social News' to cease publication lest we take more drastic measures. We call upon young men throughout the

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full) .....

-2-

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

country to rise and with the strength of the masses wipe out the reactionary influence of the Fascisti and to struggle for emancipation and freedom of the people."

Headquarters of the Chinese Young Men's Anti-Fascist Flying Squads.

Kuk Tao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies of translation to Messrs Shipton, Nethagh, Lally & Vanden Berg.

YBYoe
29/11/33.

Copy for C.C.(Sp. Branch)

Form 2
G. 55m-11-32.

File No. 490/ 1sc.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

...ow Station,

Date 19

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 52[illegible]
Date / /

Subject (in full) ...ttached letter.

Made by ...Clarville. Forwarded by ...elter.

Sir,

I beg to report, that the attached letter was received by the ...ion; The Bookstore, No.381 ...th Szechuen Road, on the morning of the 15-11-32, at about 9a.m. It was handed by the master to P.C.141, attached to the Post ...ce on the 17-11-32, who in turn gave it to P.C.I. Bonetti, who has ...rwarded and forwarded to this station.

The letter, which is addressed to the Shanghai Young Circles Communist Extermination ...ociation, warns the Liang Yue Bookstore, to desist from ex...osing for sale, books by a number of Chinese authors, who, in the opinion of the ...ociation, are Communists. If they fail to do so, more drastic steps than those adopted against the Hsu Pu ...otion ...ures ..., would be taken against them.

The master of the store was interviewed on the morning of the 16-11-32 by P. ... ... with the undersigned, and warned that in the event of his receiving further letters of a like nature, he was to send them as quickly as possible to the ...ew ...tation. This he promised to do. He admits having for sale books written by the Chinese authors mentioned in the letter, and states that he intends to carry on selling them, as he is of the opinion that they are not of a communistic nature, and that he has the authority of the Nanking Government to sell same.

C.I. Robertson was informed of the occurence, and has posted a C.I. ...y. in the vicinity to prevent any untoward incident.

The master of the Liang Yue bookstore, later sent another letter to the station, which he had received the same time as the letter mentioned above. It is a duplicate of the other letter, with the exception that it has at the conclusion the "Movie Pictorial" instead of the "Silver Star Magazine". He did not mention this letter at the time of the visit of the undersigned. The "Movie Pictorial"

Form No. 3
G. 10000-9-33

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full) Continued.

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

is a magazine published by the Liang Yue bo Estore,and the "Silver Star" is a former publication of theirs,now extinct.

Both letters are signed by the Shanghai Cinema Circles Communist Extermination Association.

I am Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

J. Glanville

D.S.I.C.

D.S.I. Bureau.

Please note

Inv? 20/11

Noted WHO 20/11/33

19.XI.V.1933

Translation of a letter received by the Liang Yue [illegible] Store,851 Nth Szechuen Road,on November 15 [illegible] the Shanghai Cinema Circles Communist Exter- [illegible]tion Association.

This Association wholeheartedly loves the nation,and is unwilling to have the idealist and cultural circles utilized by the Communist Party. With these points in view,a warning was lodged against the movement of the Red Cinema Centre,i.e. the Nee Hwa(新華)Motion Picture Co. In order to enforce our measures,we intend to get even with the cultural circles. Besides giving a warning to the Liang Yue(良友). Book Store,careful investigations have been made into various publications of different book stores. As your enthusiasm in civilisation differs from others,a severe warning is therefore presented to you. All writings of red editors,such as Lu Hsin(魯迅) Mou Sen(茅盾)Bo[illegible] Pei(蓬子) Yun Tuan Sien(沈端先) Tien Han(田漢) Kuo(郭[illegible])and others,reactionary literature,reactionary criticisms on dramas and introductory notes relative to conditions in Soviet Russia,must not be printed and published. If you fail to do so,drastic steps more severe than those adopted towards the Nee Hwa Motion Picture Co,will be adopted against you. We will never pardon you. This is intended for your notification.

Shanghai Cinema Circles Communist Extermination Association.

15-11-33.

Silver Star Magazine.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5414
Date 14/11/33.

November 14, 3.

Political (3)

D 5414/5

Liang Yeu (良友) Publishing Company - Plate glass window broken by an unknown person

At 11 a.m. November 13, a plate glass window in the Show Room of the Liang Yu Publishing Company, 851 North Szechuen Road, was broken. This concern deals in books which advocate socialism and pro-leftist ideas. The attack is believed to have been inspired from the same source as the one directed against the Nyi Hwa (藝華) Cinema Studio, to which reference was made in the Daily Intelligence Report of November 13.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

Special Branch Copy

C. Miscellaneous
File No. 408/33-M.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. No. D

Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date November 13th, 33.

Subject (in full) Further report on the smashing of a window at the Liang Yue Bookshop, situated at No. 851 North Szechuen Road.

Made by Det. Sgt. 12 Glanville *Forwarded by* Det. Insp. A. Telfer.

Sir,

I beg to report, that with reference to the above, D.I. Telfer, D.I.I. Brownrigg, C.S.I.Shih and the undersigned made further enquiries at the Liang Yue bookshop, No. 851 North Szechuen Road. The master, Koo Liang Dah (佐聯達) was interviewed, and he denied having printed or exposed for sale in his shop, any literature of a Communistic nature, or taking part in any Communistic activities. He gave permission for his shop and printing plant to be inspected by the above mentioned detectives, but nothing of a Communistic nature was found. He has on sale a number of books dealing with the Russian 5 Year Plan, but they are not of a Communistic nature, and he has permission from the Nanking Government to sell the same.

On making a more thorough inspection of the show window where the plate glass pane was smashed, a newly made iron hammer head was found, this was evidently the missile used to smash the window. Enquiries will be made by detectives at all local iron foundries, in an effort to locate the source of same.

There is not the slightest reason to suspect the master of the Liang Yue bookshop of being engaged in Communistic activities, and it is suspected that the attack on his shop is the outcome of business rivalries, the culprits working under the anti-Red cloak, to screen their activities. The master of the shop was questioned re this, but stated that he could think of none of his business rivals, who would go to such extremes.

A C.P.C. has been posted in the vicinity of the shop, with orders to arrest any person acting suspiciously in the vicinity.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Glanville
Det. Sgt. No. 12

S. D. I/C Special Branch

000 6
Photographs of the certificate is given with each book

SI,
For attention and report in this case.

TRANSLATION FROM THE ZUNG PAO (中 報) DATED 13/11/33

The Nyi Woo Company was smashed.

Recently a new film company was established called the Nyi Woo Company. This Company was established by Chinese merchants. Dien Han and Poh Wan Chong were engaged as managers. Kyung Yan and Woo Ping were engaged as actors. They are now busily engaged in taking pictures.

At about 9 a.m. yesterday morning the new establishment of the Nyi Woo Company on Connaught Road was entered by several tens of persons who smashed everything up and distributed some white handbills bearing the acharacters - "Arise and extinguish the communists". "Arise and extinguish the communists who commit slaughters and arsons". Knock down the communists who betrayed our people." At the same time some printed literature was distributed, which bears the name of the Chinese Cinema members association for extinguishing the communists. The literature states the Nyi Woo company is a communistic propangada organ. They are now petitioned to the Bureau of Education, Bureau of Domestic affairs, Central Kuomingtang headquarters and the Great Municipality of Shanghai, requesting them to instruct the said company to destroy all their pictures and also to punish the red members. They also declared that the action taken by them yesterday morning was only a warning to the other companies, if they don't change their attitude in future, more vigorous action will be taken. It is also learned that they also smashed the Liang Yue Book Store and Kwong Hwa book company (Central District) as these two establishments are also communistic organs. The reporter made enquiries at the two latter establishments but they denied having had any trouble yesterday morning.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

Special Branch Copy

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. D
Station.
Date

REPORT

Date October 12, 1933.

Subject (in full) Searching of premises of the Liang Yue bookshop situated at No.CXL North Szechuen Road.

Made by D.S.I. Melville, Forwarded by Det.Lieut. W.R. Hall,

Sir,

At about 10.15 a.m. 12/11/33, I went in a motor car situated at No.647 North Szechuen Road, heard the sound of glass being broken in the adjoining shop, No.CXL, the Liang Yue bookshop, so he went out and found that some unknown person had smashed the plate glass window of these premises. He did not see anyone running away from there. The sound of breaking glass was also heard by an assistant of the bookshop, one Lee Ching Kuen (李清廣), who at the time was in a back room having his tiffin, he also rushed out, but could see no one. In the doorway of the shop was found a quantity of small books, with a slogan printed in Chinese on them (as attached). The translation is as follows:-

"Union of Masses to Overthrow Suppression of Communists."

The shop assistant reported the matter to D.S.I.1371, who investigated the matter. Enquiries were made of the informant at the bookshop, when the following was learned. The Liang Yue bookshop is closed on Sunday, and there is only one shop assistant left in charge of the premises, the master Woo Liang Deh (伍聯德), and the other assistants, living out. The assistant does not know where his master lives, except that he thinks it is on Yuen Yuen Road. He does not know whether his master is interested in any political party, but stated that there were some Russian books, translated into Chinese; on sale at the shop.

D.S.I.Moore of the Political Branch was informed of the occurence

The Master of the shop will be interviewed on the morning of the 13/11/33.

Enquiries proceeding.

Reg. Please attach to file.

NOV 14 1933

J. H. Melville
D.S.I.12.

November 14, 1933. 2 Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers: November 14 1933

LIANG YOU PUBLISHING COMPANY (良友) ATTACKED

Following the attack made by a crowd of rowdies dressed like workmen on the Nee Hwa Motion Picture Company's new studio (藝華公司) at Connaught Road at 9 a.m. on Sunday and the distribution of leaflets bearing the name of the Chinese Motion Picture Employees Federation for the Extermination of Communists, a second attack was made yesterday at 11 a.m. on the Liang You Publishing Co. at 851 North Szechuen Road.

At the hour mentioned, a man carrying an iron bar in his hands appeared in front of the premises and smashed a large window, afterwards making good his escape.

Upon receipt of a report regarding the attack police from Hongkew Station rushed to the scene and made an investigation.

It is generally thought that the attack on the Nee Hwa Motion Picture Co. is related to the attempt made on the Liang You Publishing Co. inasmuch as both places are suspected of propagating communism.

When the incident which occurred at the Liang You Publishing Co. became known, the Kwang Hwa Book Store at Foochow Road became alarmed and made an appeal to the Central Police Station for protection.

Yesterday the Liang You Publishing Co. sent the following letter, but we are not certain whether the letter was despatched before or after the attack was made.

"Yesterday the news that the Nee Hwa Co. was wrecked appeared in the columns of your paper, and the name of our company was mentioned.

D5456

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-11-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch,
Station,

REPORT

Date November 15, 1933

Subject (in full) Communist Propaganda found in Y'Poo and Louza Districts.

Made by D.I. Kuh Tao-hwa *Forwarded by* [illegible]

During the afternoon of November 13 two small red flags bearing the insignia of the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics were found by the Municipal Police on Kwangshin and Linching Roads respectively.

A number of coloured leaflets printed in the Chinese language were found by the Municipal Police on Nanking Road near Fokien Road at 4.30 p.m. November 11. The leaflets, which are believed to have emanated from communistic sources, denounce the Kuomintang as being in league with foreign imperialists and state that the task of overthrowing the imperialists in China rests with the Red Army.

Kuh Tao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Li.

The above is covered in L.R. 15/11/33

C.O.

J. de G/15/11

Attached Report of 15/11/33

F. 439 Inst. 12-31.
T.H. 1000-12-31.

Report sent with One red flag pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.

Where found	Kwangshin Road	Time found	3 p.m.	Date	12/11/33
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Industrial.				
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Mill.				
How distributed? (If known).	Hanging on tree.				
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Communist.				
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Nil.				
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	-----				
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	-----				

Signed Sen.Det.i/c.

Date 12th. Nov. 1933

for C. I. etc. i/c. Yangtzepoo *Station.*

F. 439 Inst. 12-31.
T.H. 1000-12-31.

Report sent with one red flag ~~pamphlets, handbills or newspapers~~ to Special Branch.					
Where found	Yangtszepoo near Linching Road.	Time found	4 p.m.	Date	12/11/33
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Industrial.				
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Mill.				
How distributed? (If known).	Hanging on tree.				
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Communist.				
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Nil.				
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	-----				
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	-----				

Signed [signature] Sen.Det.i/c.

Date 12th. Nov. 1933

for C. I. etc. i/c. Yangtszepoo *Station.*

F. 439 Inst. 12-31.
T.H. 1000-12-31.

Report sent with Special Branch.	a quantity of leaflets ~~pamphlets, handbills or newspapers~~ to				
Where found	Nanking near Fokien Roade	Time found	4.35p.m.	Date	11-11-33
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Business				
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	-				
How distributed? (If known).	Not known.				
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Communist.				
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Nil.				
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	Nil.				
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	-				

H.D. 12/11

Date 11th November, 1933.

Signed John Leighton D.S.I.

for C. I. etc. i/c. Kowloon *Station.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5456

D.C. (R... E)

November Date 15, 15 / 31 / 32.

Political

Movement of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.30 a.m. November 15 :-

Li Shih-cha, Vice Minister of Navy.

Lieu Zeu-heng, Minister of Health.

Communist Propaganda

5456

During the afternoon of November 12 two small red flags bearing the insignia of the Union of Soviet Socialistic Republics were found by the Municipal Police on Kwangshin and Linching Roads respectively.

A number of coloured leaflets printed in the Chinese language were found by the Municipal Police on Nanking Road near Fokien Road at 4.30 p.m. November 11. The leaflets, which are believed to have emanated from communist sources, denounce the Kuomintang as being in league with foreign imperialists and state that the task of overthrowing the imperialists in China rests with the Red Army.

Commander of the Liaoning National Salvation Army - office estgblished in French Concession

An office entitled "Shanghai Office of the Commander of the Liaoning National Salvation Army" has been established at No.81 Heng Ching Li (恒慶里), Rue Amiral Bayle, with one named Deu Ngoh (竇諤) in charge. The office is endeavouring to solicit monetary and other material support from various local circles for the volunteers in the North East who are engaging in

CRIME BRANCH

D5462
D5463

November 28 33.

Dear Mr. Carly,

I forward herewith for your information a tabulated statement relating to the arrest by the Municipal Police of a Communist named Yang Te Daung (楊樹棠) alias Lau Lung(老龍) at No. 23 Tao Loong Li(寶隆里), East Yuhang Road at 11 a.m. November 16, 1933.

The accused appeared on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on November 21, 1933 when he was extradited to the Chinese Authorities.

A list of the literature seized is attached.

Yours truly,

Monsieur A. Carly,

Chief of the Political Section,

French Police Headquarters.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT.

S.S. Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. File No. D 3462

No. D

Date Station, 1

Date November 27, 1933

Subject (in full) Case against Yang Ts Daung (楊 樹 棠) alias Lau Zung (老 陳,) charged with being a communist.

Made by P. Tizon, Clerical Asst. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Regarding the case against Yang Ts Daung (楊 樹 棠) alias Lau Zung (老 陳,) who was arrested at 11 p.m. November 16, 1933 at No. 23 Pao Loong Li, East Yuhang Road, on a charge of being a communist, which was concluded on November 21, 1933 when the accused was ordered to be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, I forward herewith tabulated statement referring to the individual, together with a draft of a covering letter to the French Police relating to this case.

P. Tizon

Clerical Assistant.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D 5462

S 2 Special Branch xxxxx

November 27, 33

Case against Yang Ts Daung (楊樹棠) alias Lau Zung (老陳) charged with being a communist.

P. Tizon, Clerical Asst.

Regarding the case against Yang Ts Daung (楊樹棠) alias Lau Zung (老陳) who was arrested at II p.m. November I6, I933 at No. 23 Pao Loong Li, East Yuhang Road, on a charge of being a communist, which was concluded on November 2I, I933 when the accused was ordered to be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, I forward herewith tabulated statement referring to the individual, together with a draft of a covering letter to the French Police relating to this case.

Clerical Assistant,

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D 5462

Kashing Road.

Yang Ts Daung (楊樹棠) alias Lau Zung (老陳)

Han Chung Hsien, Shensi

24 male

II p.m. November 16, 1933
at No. 23 Pao Loong Li,
East Yuhang Road.

for being a communist.

Handed over to Chinese authorities.

Accused was arrested at the instance of the Chinese authorities and was ordered to be handed over to them on November 21, 1933.

A quantity of communist pamphlets and books was seized.

F. 22F
G. 4 (10-9-33.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C. I. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D
Date / /

CRIME DIARY.

"C" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc.158/33. ~~Kaohing Road~~ Police Station.

~~21st November 1933.~~ 19

Diary Number:— 4 Nature of Offence:— Communist.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	p.m. 21.11.33.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	. . D. High Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Daily Report of 22/11/33

The accused Yang Te Daung ( ) was to-day handed over to the Bureau of Public Safety, together with his property and all documents relative to the case.

R D Heaney.
D. . 84.

B. I.
Gen. Det. i/c

D. D. O. "C".

D.C. Special Branch.

JR

Sir
Information and favour of return.
D.D. 22/11/33.

JHS

Mr Higson:
Normal letter to friends
Police
D.D. 23/11/33.

Done
JR 27/11

F. 22F
G. 4[illegible] 9-9-33.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P[illegible]
C.I.D. S. B. REGI[illegible]
No. D
Date / /

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

[illegible] Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 150/33 Reading [illegible] Police Station.

November 20, 1933

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:— Communist.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Further to this case, the accused as [illegible] did not put in an appearance at 25 Pau Loong [illegible] p.m. on 17-11-33, the detective being therefore withdrawn.

It is understood that the Bureau of Public Safety will make application for acc sed to be handed over to them at [illegible], or 21-11-33 when he is due to appear for decision.

R. D. Keary.
P. S. 84.

[illegible]
Sen. Det. [illegible].

D. D. O. "C".

O.C. Special Branch.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGI...
No. D
S.2.

REPORT

Date November 18, 1933

Subject (in full) Arrest by the Municipal Police of a Chinese communist named Yang Ts Daung.

Made by D.S. Jones *Forwarded by* D.S.I.

During the afternoon of November 17 the communist prisoner, Yang Ts Daung (楊樹棟), arrested by the Municipal Police on November 16 was further interrogated by the undersigned regarding the communistic literature found in his room at No. 23 Pau Loong Li (寶隆里), East Yuhang Road at the time of his arrest and his associations with other members of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

Although questioned closely the accused refused to admit that he was ever concerned with any subversive movement in the International Settlement and adhered to his statement that he was acting under the orders of Siau Hsu (小許), Inspector of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League, these orders being that he keep in touch with members of Communist "cells" in factories, wharves etc at Pootung.

When asked what he knew about Dah Hyi (大青), whose name is mentioned in a post-card found among the communistic literature seized during the raid, Yang Ts Daung alleged that this man is Clerk of the Pootung District Committee of the Communist Youth League and that he first met him through Siau Hsu on the N.Y.K. Wharf near the Japanese Consulate a few weeks ago. He met Dah Hyi alone at the same place three or four times after this and discussed with him the possibilities of enlarging the Communist "cell" at Lau Bah Doo (老白渡) Wharf, Pootung. Dah Hyi also advised him as the the best method to keep in contact with the various Pootung "cells" and to supply them posters bearing communist slogans (vide specimens attached). According the the prisoner there are at present five comrades in the Lau Bah Doo "cell".

Description of Dah Hyi : age about 25, native of Kompo,

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

height about 5'.5", strong build, coolie type; small reddish scar on left temple.

Interrogated re Siao Foo (小傅), whose name also appears in documents seized at the address in question, the accused informed the undersigned that this person is a member of the Secretariat of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. This man he also met at the N.Y.K. Wharf at the instance of Siau Shu. The prisoner declares that it was Siau Foo who gave him the notes mentioned in item No.7 of the attached list of communistic matter seized.

Siau Foo is described as a native of Kwantung, age 26, height about 5'.6", slim build; of the student type: dresses in foreign style clothing and speaks only Cantonese.

Another communist with whom Yang Ts Daung had dealings was one San Keu (三狗), member of the Chinese Communist Youth League, at present in charge of the Lau Bah Doo "cell". Yang was in the habit of visiting him at Pootung with instructions from Siau Hsu.

Description of San Keu: native of Kompo, age 24, pock marked features, of the labourer class.

From information obtained from the prisoner it seems clear that the moving spirit among local adherents of the League is Siau Hsu. He it was who issued instructions to a group of subordinates working under his guidance. According to Yang Ts Daung his superior Siau Hsu was to have visited him at his home in Yuhang Road during the morning of Nov.17 in order to discuss Party matters. A detective was left on the premises with instructions to arrest any visitors but Siau Hsu did not put in an

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date *19*

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

appearance at the appointed hour. Siau Hsu is described by the accused as a native of Kwangtung, age about 26; usually well dressed in Chinese long gown: no peculiarities.

Siau Foo, mentioned above, was also expected to pay a visit to No. 23 Pau Loong Li on November 17, but he, too, failed to keep his appointment. As there is now little likelihood of either of these two men calling at this address the watch, which can no longer serve any useful purpose, has been abandoned.

E.S. Jones

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

Additional list of communistic literature seized in a room over the kitchen of House No. 23 Pau Loong Li (寶隆里), East Yuhang Road, at 11.15 p.m. November 16, 1933.

---

1) Post card addressed to Siao Foo(小傅), stating that Dah Hyi(大義) had failed to keep the appointment and asking him (addressee) to give the communication address of Brother Ying(明) as the writer (name and address not given) desires to request him to look after his (writer's) wife upon her return to the native country.

2) Note addressed to Siao Foo(小傅) stating that Hyi Te had failed to keep the appointment and that the writer (name not given) had gone to the Japanese Wharf.

3) A torn letter written by the addressee's elder brother in Room 29, Ming Tsi(民濟) Hospital, (Convalescence Department), Kiukiang, stating as follows :-
"Arrangements are made by friends and relatives. Will not tolerate the mother to..... sick and die. Be diligent in your studies. Mr. Han(韓) of my shop will soon come to Shanghai to visit you; I do not know how you will entertain him. How do you do recently? With best wishes."

4) Note addressed to the District Committeeman from the Provincial Secretariat, dated November 15, instructing him to forward before noon November 16 :
   (a) a list of representatives elected to participate in the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives, together with their antecedents, political leanings and the industrial cells to which they belong.
   (b) Subscription books soliciting contributions to support the Red Army and the massacred warriors in Germany together with the amount of subscriptions already collected.
   (c) The monthly report on activities for October and the plan of activities for November (including a report and a plan on the activities of the soldiers of the White Army as well as the replies given to the Military Committeeman during the previous interviews).
   (d) Reports on secret activities and armed organizations of the popular masses.

5) Draft of a blank form dated 12.11.33 to be filled in by the Pootung District Committee containing the following headings :-
   Name of cells:
   Amount (Stock in hand:
   (Distribution:
   (Reduction:
   (Total:
   (Sex:
   Number of men in the executive department:
   Popular organization and the number of men:
   Living condition of cells:
   Remarks:

6) Note on a cigarette package bearing the following inscriptions :-
   Koo Tse Hoong (顧次紅) is now at New M.E.K.
   Old M.E.K. Japanese Wharf. One day 1000.
   500 propaganda (?)
   Sunday 4 o'clock.

7) Slip of paper bearing the following note (some characters are undecipherable) :-
"We shall continue to struggle with the Communist Extermination Corps and reactionary groups. Recently various literary bodies have published a mosquito paper known as "Tih Liu"(鐵流) and have also established a "Chien Peng Primary School"(堅朋小學)at No.4 Huh Shing Li (福興里), Sinza Road, opposite the Bright Star Cinema. The Anti-Communist Corps has decided to smash this school tomorrow and is prepared to kill the teachers of the school. Now the reactionary elements are going to smash the "Sung Nyi Koen"(青年公), No. 680 Burkill Road. The Communist Extermination Corps is at present making investigations xxxx into all Leftist organs which they plan to smash one by one.
Received at 4 p.m. November 15".

Fm 22F
G. 45000-9-33.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. R. Ch.
No. D
Date / /

CRIME DIARY.

"C" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 158/33 Kashing Road Police Station.

November 17, 1933

Diary Number:— 2 Nature of Offence:— Communist.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
a.m. 17-11-33. p.m. 17-11-33.	S.S.D. Court. Headquarters Special Branch.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused Yang Ts Daung (楊梓堂) appeared before the High Court this a.m. and after repeating his previous admissions, was remanded until p.m. on 21-11-33 for decision.

At p.m. on 17-11-33, he was taken to Headquarters and after his photograph had been taken, he was interrogated by Special Branch and returned to Kashing Road Station.

Further developments, if any, at the address raided on 16-11-33 will be reported in a later Diary.

A. S. Heaney.
D. S. 84.

B. P.
Sen. Det. i/c.

D. D. O. "C".

O. C. Special Branch.

Lt. Instructions & Sanction
Action [illegible] 18/11/33

18/11.

F. 22F
G. 40000-9-33.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date 1 1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"C" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:- Misc. 158/33. Kashing Road Police Station.

16th November 1933, 19

Diary Number:- 1.		Nature of Offence:- Communism.	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	11.15 - 11.45 p.m. 11.45 p.m., 16.11.33 - 2 a.m. 17.11.33.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	23 Pau Loong Li. Office enquiries.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

At 11 p.m. on 16.11.33, D.S.I. Everest, D.S. Jones, Clerk Fang Kuo Liang (房國樑) and C.D.S. 48 came to Kashing Road Station together with Inspector Tai Yoong Tsing (戴永清) of the Nantao H.Q., P.S. Bureau, requesting assistance to raid the room above the kitchen at 23 Pau Loong Li (寶隆里), East Yuhang Road. The party were armed with Warrant No. 406 to search above place for communist literature and Warrant No. 407 to arrest one Lau Zung (老陳) for being a communist, both Warrants issued by the 1st S.S.D. Court.

The undersigned and C.D.C. 285 rendered assistance, the party proceeding to mentioned address, where the wanted man Yang Ts Daung (楊樹棠), alias Lau Zung (老陳), 24, Shansi, S/unemployed, was found lying on a bed upon which was found part of the literature (see attached list), the remainder being found under the bed. Suspect and literature were then brought to Station where suspect was questioned, making a statement, copy of which is attached, admitting he is a member of the Communist Youth League etc. He is suspected of propagating principles irreconcilable with the Peoples Three Principles and will be taken to Court a.m. on 17-11-33 when a Writ of Detention will be requested in order that further enquiries may be made.

After appearing at Court it is proposed to proceed to Headquarters Special Branch in order that accused may be interrogated and his photograph taken.

F. 22F
G. 40000-9-33.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

.....Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 158/33 .....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:— 1 (sheet 2) Nature of Offence:— Communist.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Meanwhile C.D.C. 285 has been left at the room formerly occupied by accused, to await the arrival of one named Siau Hsu (徐) who, according to accused, is to visit him between 5 and 6 p.m. on 17-11-33.

K. D. Neary.
D. S. 84.

See page 2 of statement by accused. (Flagged) BDS 17/11

Sen. Det. i/c.

D. D. O. "C".

O. C. Special Branch.

Sir:
Information & favour of return. As it is possible that further arrests may be effected no mention of this case will be made in the Daily Intelligence Summary for the time being.

Correct
~~All right~~
JWC

BDS DSO
S. 2. 17/11/33

List of communist literature seized during a raid at the room over the kitchen, No. 23 Yau Loong Li(宝隆里), East Yuhang Road, at 11.15 p.m. November 16, 1933.

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1) Handbill dated October 30 entitled "Open letter to the soldiers of the Red Army from the Chinese Militants' Anti-Imperialist League opposing the 5th 'suppression campaign' launched by the Kuomintang", issued by the Chinese Militants' Anti-Imperialist League. 1 copy

2) Handbill entitled "Outline of propaganda in support of the "Soviet Red Movement week", issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. "

3) Handbill entitled "Summary of the Success of the second World Congress of the International Anti-War League". "

4) Handbill dated November 6 entitled "Open letter to youth masses opposing the 'Bandit suppression Propaganda Movement' of the Kuomintang", issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist League. "

5) Circular dated August 15, 1933, issued by the "Central" to various branch committees of the Party in connection with the convention of the 2nd National Congress of the Soviet Representatives. "

6) Handbill dated October 18 entitled "Revolutions in connection with the 16th Anniversary of the October Revolution", issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee. "

7) Handbill entitled "Summary of the activities of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League in connection with International Anti-War and Anti-Fascist Congress". "

8) Handbill dated October 30 entitled "Outline of propaganda in connection with the 2nd National Congress of Soviet Representatives", issued by the Propaganda Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. "

9) Handbill dated October 28 entitled "Letter to workers of the Power Company", issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. "

10) Pamphlet entitled "Struggle", Issue No.57, dated November , 1933. "

11) Pamphlet entitled "Narratives of Youths in Soviet Districts", dated November 7, 1933. "

12) Handbill entitled "The Truth of Youth", Issue No.25, dated October 29, 1933. "

13) Pamphlet entitled "Lenin Youth", Issue No.9, dated November 5, 1933. 2 copies

14) Pamphlet entitled "Construction of the League", Issue No.5, dated October 30, 1933. 1 copy

15) Pamphlet entitled "Vanguard", Issue No.21, dated November 10, 1933. "

16) Booklet entitled "Consent of Party Purification". "

17) Book entitled "12th Plenary Session of the Executive Committee of the Communist International". 1 copy

18) Book entitled "To 'bolshevitise' the capitalistic countries". "

19) Book entitled "What is the Red Trade Union International?" "

20) Book entitled "The Socialistic Fascist Party in the traitorous political clique". "

21) Booklet entitled "Crush the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign and struggle for the Chinese Soviet". "

22) 21 paper posters bearing communist slogans.

23) 3 red cloth banners bearing communist slogans.

24) Miscellaneous papers.

To be translated in full on return from Canada.
17/11/37

Yang Te Tang (楊樹堂)

Chenei . . Jones

Ka ning Hs tn Nov.16, 1933 Clerk ..S.Fang

My name is Yang Te Tang(楊樹堂). I was born at Han Chung Hsien (漢中縣), Chensi, 1909. My father, who was formerly Chief of the Education Bureau at my native place, is now unemployed. At the age of 13 I began to attend the primary school at Han Chung Hsien and remained there as a pupil until I was 20, when I left school. For the next 3 years I was unemployed and stayed at home.

In December 1932 I came to Shanghai to resume my studies. I intended entering the Yung Hua (雍華) College, Kiangwan, but as I brought with me only $100 and spent $60 in travelling expenses, I was unable to realize my ambition owing to the fact that the entrance fee to this college is $80.

From December 1932 until October 1933 I lived at No. 108 Yung Yeh Road (永業路), Kiangwan. For my room I paid $4.50 per monsem. During this period I was unemployed and spent my leisure hours reading newspapers and books. I was able to subsist on remittance received from home.

On October 15 this year a man named Hsiao Hsu (小徐) came to see me at the instance of my friend Tsang Yoh Ching (曾昭勤), a student at Yung Hua College. The latter was formerly a communist but has now severed his connection with the Party.

Hsiao Hsu, who told me he was a communist, persuaded me to join the Pootung District Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. I joined and was appointed a member of the propaganda section at a salary of $8 a month. Ten days ago Hsiao Hsu paid me $2 . Since then he has paid me $6 in two instalments. The last time he visited me was on the 13th inst.

I have visited various cells in factories situated in

Pootung to instruct the workers in propaganda work for the Chinese Communist Youth League.

The Communist literature and posters found in the room at the time of my arrest were brought by Lau Hsu on November 10 My instructions from Lau Hsu were to study the literature and to distribute the posters among "red" cells in the Pootung factories.

Lau Hsu is an inspector of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League. He never divulged to me his address and I do not know where he can be located.

(Signed) Yang Te Sung.

November 16, 1933.

Search warrant No.406 issued by Judge Dzien at the request of the Shai Public Safety Bureau.

To search for and seize certain communistic literature in the room above the kitchen of premises No.23 Pau Loong Li (宝隆里), Yuhang Road. This warrant may be executed at night in accordance with the article 148 section 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

District Court for the First Special Area in Shanghai.

November 16, 1933.

Warrant No. 407 issued by Judge Dzien at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

-v-

Lau Zung (老 陈)

Address :- In the room above the kitchen of premises No. 23 Pau Loong Li (宝隆里), Yuhang Road.

Wanted by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau for being a communist.

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch, S. 5.

REPORT

File No. S. B. No. D 74
Date 1 1/

Date. December 4, 1933.

Subject (in full) Efforts to locate the premises of the bi-monthly eriodical entitled the "Road to Life" (生路).

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S. McKeown.

Regarding the above, I have to report that the premises situated at 49 Nanking Road are no longer occupied by the publishers of the periodical entitled the "Road to Life." Inquiries among local newspapermen have elicited the opinion that the periodical has ceased publication.

A further report will be immediately forwarded should a further issue be published from another address, and the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch will be put into effect.

McKeown.
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

2nd File
DEC 4 1933

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
S. B. REGISTRY
File No.
No. D
Date

REPORT

S.2, Special Branch
Date November 16, 1933

Subject (in full) An article in a bi-monthly periodical entitled "Road to Life" criticizing the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.S.P. [illegible]

With reference to the attached report by D.S.McKeown regarding a certain article detrimental to the Municipal Police appearing in the November 2 issue of a periodical entitled "Road to Life," I have to state that the only case on record on which the article in question appears to have any bearing occurred on October 30, 1933, when four workers of the New Ewo Cotton Mill, Wetmore Road, who were suspected of being ringleaders in a labour dispute in that mill, were taken to Yulin Road Station for interrogation. They were subsequently permitted to return to the mill where they tendered their resignations to the management and were accordingly paid off.

A copy of the station report on the subject is attached herewith.

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

17/11

S 5 (D.S. McKeown)
Please endeavour to induce the editor of the Road to Life to retract the statements against the Mun. Police which he has made.

NOV 17 1933

Form No. 2
G. 21,500-1-31

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch, S. 5. ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date November 4, 1933.

Subject (in full) Criticism of S. M. P.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S. McKeown.

Attached is an article which appeared in the 'Road to life,' a bi-monthly periodical, office 49 Nanking Road, in its issue of November 2, 1933. The instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch are respectfully requested concerning the advisability of taking action against the publishers.

/

J McKeown
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2, Please endeavour to trace the case to which reference is made.

D.I. Kuh. 6/11

The Road to Life (生路), a bi-monthly periodical, (Address: 49 Nanking Road) published the following article on November 2, 1933.

Nobody knows the cause ~~surrounding~~ OF the arrest of Ah Miao by two foreign policemen who struck her on the face twice and took her away in the police van.

Ah Mou and Ah Siao representing the entire body of female workers asked the general manager the cause of the arrest of Ah Miao. No reply was given.

When 4 representatives were appointed to question the general manager about the case, they were threatened with dismissal and were therefore compelled to leave the general manager's office.

Upon gaining information from newspapers that Ah Miao was accused of being a member of the Communist Party, Ah Mou and Ah Kwei were appointed as representatives to see the general manager and ask him for evidence to prove that Ah Miao was connected with the Communist Party. The general manager was requested to effect the release of Ah Miao, otherwise all the other female hands would declare a strike.

No reply was secured and Ah Mou and Ah Kwei were also kept in custody by several foreign policemen.

Upon arrival at a certain police station, several Indians came and took them out of the van. The arrested persons were kicked and dragged to the cell. After half an hour, they were brought into THE Charge Room.

"When did you join?"

"What did we join?" asked Ah Kwei more bravely than Ah Mou.

"Women, when did you join the Communist Party?"

"Communist Party? We have not joined yet."

"Hurry, speak".

"They will not confess until they are beaten".

A whip was taken up by a certain official to beat Ah Kwei, but she only laughed. The whipping ceased after about 20 whips had been administered.

"Speak when did you join the Communist Party. May be we will give you some money."

"We have nothing to say. It is true that we have not joined any party. If you compel us to speak, we can only say 'We have not joined'," said Ah Lou.

Ah Mou and Ah Kwei were again beaten.

"No! we have not joined."

"We have not joined; we can say nothing else even if you put us to death."

"We only requested the general manager to effect the release of Ah Miao because she is a wage earner."

"Don't speak with them. See what they would do with us."

As no evidence could be secured, Ah Mou and Ah Kwei were released.

On the following day, Ah Kwei informed her colleagues of the activities of the imperialists.

The workers said they would rather die of hunger than work like oxen and horses for foreigners who had amassed much money and yet were desirous of persecuting the Chinese.

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A whip was taken up by a certain official to beat Ah Kwei, but she only laughed. The whipping ceased after about 20 ~~whips~~ BLOWS had been administered.

"Speak, when did you join the Communist Party. How do we will give you some money."

"We have nothing to say. It is true that we have not joined any party. If you compel us to speak, we can only say 'We have not joined'," said Ah Mou.

Ah Mou and Ah Kwei were again beaten.

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The workers said they would rather die of hunger than work like oxen and horses for foreigners who had amassed much money and yet were desirous of persecuting the Chinese.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

Misc.
File No. 113/33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Yulin Road. Station,

REPORT

Date Oct. 30. 1933

Subject (in full) Labour trouble at the New Ewo Mill, Wetmore Road.

Made by D.S. Hice. Forwarded by H Stallings Insp.

Sir,

At 8.10 a.m. on the 30-10-33, in response to a telephone message from Mr. J.J.Davies, C.D.C.220 & the undersigned proceeded to the New Ewo Mill, Wetmore Road, for the purpose of conducting enquiries in connection with some expected labour trouble as a result of which the following was ascertained.

The department concerned is the jute mill where approximately 800 workers are employed. Two kinds of material, 8 oz. and 11 oz. are used in this department and the latter, being a heavier cloth, is slower to work on, in consequence of which, the employees, who are paid piece work, work alternately on the two materials.

During the night of the 29th inst. the stock of 8 oz. cloth ran out, and the department foreman Zung Tsing Yuen ordered the employees to carry on with the 11 OZ material, however, one coolie, Liao Koh Yien (廖克賢) refused, and subsequently handed his resignation to the manager.

At 6.00 a.m. on the 30th inst. the dayshift workers heard of Liao Koh Yien's resignation as a result of which three more weavers, namely Woo Foh Tsung, Lien Tuh Lee, and Lee Tsung Ming, intimated their intention of resigning.

The management stated that they have reason to believe that the four workers mentioned above were the ringleaders of a dispute which occurred in the same department about three months ago, when a small increase in pay for those working on the heavier materials, was granted.

The four workers were interrogated by detectives as to their reason for wishing to resign and stated that they are out of favour of the management and their foreman, as a result of

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

which their position has become untenable. They strenuously denied having the intention of causing further trouble or discontent among the employees, and were strongly advised against any such procedure. They reiterated their intention of resigning and were accordingly paid off by the management.

The address of those mentioned above are as follows:-

(1) Koo Toh Tsung. 33, Anhwei, M/coolie.

10, Ziang Oen Lee. Yangchow Road.

(2) Lieu Tuh Lee. alias Saung Ding, Anhwei, /coolie, 34.

130 Koong Yue Lee Y'poo Road.

(3) Lee Tsung Ming. 24, Anhwei, S/coolie.

240, Koong Yue Lee Y'poo Road. Night duty.

(4) Liao Koh Yien. Anhwei

178 Koong Yue Lee Y'poo Road.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Laurence Wilde

D.S. 356.

S.D./C.

D.D.C. "D"

O.C. Special Branch,

S.I.

Please note and pass Registry to file.

S.I.S.

1-11-33.

D5464

D5464

ALLEGED CHEQUE FRAUD

A. C. Mack Again Appears at H.M. Court

STORY OF $1,000,000 BANK ACCOUNT

Another full day was devoted yesterday by Mr. C. H. Haines, Magistrate, to the taking of further evidence in the case of Rex v Mack now being heard in H. M. Police Court, and after some rather sensational evidence had been heard, the further hearing was again adjourned. For the first time a witness for the prosecution was cross-examined by counsel for the defence.

The accused, Arthur Charles Mack, 52, merchant, stands charged on six separate and distinct counts with participating, in conjunction with others, in forgery, obtaining and attempting to obtain money by fraud, and counterfeiting, whereby the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China Ltd., were defrauded of the sum of $136,688.25.

Mr. John McNeill (of Messrs Hansons) appeared to prosecute on behalf of the S.M.P., while the accused was represented by Mr. E. L. Hartopp.

Expert's Opinion

The first important witness called was Auguste Weder, who gave his occupation as "typewriter and calculating machine man," and, in answer to various questions gave it as his distinct and positive opinion that no two typewriting machines had the same characteristics, but that given a document, he could infallibly point out the particular machine on which the document was written, from out of a number of different machines. This witness identified certain cheques and letters as having been written on certain typewriting machines, one of which had been identified as having been taken from out of the office of Bush Mack & Co. Cross-examined by Mr. Hartopp for the defence: Are you really able to say whether or not those various documents which have been presented to you by counsel for the police, were or were not produced on one or other of those machines without making a test in Court, and comparing it here and now with a specimen of typewriting from one of those machines taken for the purpose?.....Yes, it is possible.

Witness further stated that he had examined thousands of machines, and it was not possible for an expert to make a mistake after he had made a careful examination of the machine with the typed specimen. Mr. Hartopp tried hard to shake this witness' evidence, but he adhered to the position he originally took up.

Police Evidence

Reginald William Yorke, Superintendent in the S.M.P., was then called by the prosecution, and gave evidence as to alleged interviews which the accused gave to him, and to various statements said to have been made at such appointments. To the admission of this evidence Mr Hartopp, strenuously objected, but in the end it was decided by the Magistrate that, although it was admitted that Mack had at no time been cautioned that anything he said might be used in evidence against him, yet, in the absence of any "suspicion" that the police intended to make an arrest in the accused's case, he, the Magistrate, would admit such evidence, leaving it to the higher court to take further action if necessary, in the meantime registering counsel's protest.

Witness stated that he first saw the accused in his office on January 19, when he wished to "see Mr. Mack in view of a document which I had seen at the Central police station, the document in question being a specimen signature card on the China State bank because Mack's signature was on it, introducing the China Leaf Co., and I was making enquiries about such an a/c. On that occasion I saw a young Italian citizen, named Tamburini, who was immediately sent off by Mack, after he had handed to him a letter file, and told to come back after lunch. Mack took the file, and said: 'I'll show you how I came to sign that card, and he then told me that about January 5 last a foreign male came to his office, and gave the name of Camincian, who looked like a Greek or a Turk, and stated that he wished to obtain samples of leaf tobacco and quotations. The name given was G. S. Camincian & Co., of 19 Museum Road. He showed me a carbon copy of a letter which he had written to the L. B. Jenkins Tobacco Co. of 72 Szechuen Road, asking them on behalf of Camincian & Co., to quote for tobacco, and also the reply received declining to do so. Mack then told me that he again saw Camincian a few days later, and was asked by him to introduce him to the China State bank for the purpose of opening an account and before he agreed to do so, Mack stated, he saw his legal adviser as to any responsibility he might incur by such an introduction. Mack had never known Camincian before the January 5.

Loans To Ionin.

"I then mentioned to Mack," continued the Superintendent, "that I was making enquiries as to a number of cheques which had been signed by one P. Sokoloff, drawn on the China State Bank, which were in the hands of the police, and Mack then told me that on the 4th a Russian, named Ionin, had given him several post-dated cheques signed by P. Sokoloff, and explained the reason by saying that Ionin had during the past two or three years obtained from him or his firm of Bush Mack & Co., sums of money totalling $78,000, and his firm's affairs were affected by these loans to such an extent that he had told Ionin that he was going to close his firm and that any investigation of the firm's books would mean trouble for Ionin. In consequence of that talk with Ionin, the latter told Mack to draw up a list of his most pressing debts, which he did, and, subsequently on January 4., Ionin brought cheques for the amount of the most pressing creditor's debts, such cheques being signed with the name of P. Sokoloff.

One Million Dollars

"When I saw Mack the next day, Mack commenced to talk about the arrest of Ionin, and asked me, as representing the police, not to spoil his (Mack's) chance of getting his $78,000 back from Ionin, and Mack told me that he knew that Ionin had a sum of just over $1,000,000 in the Chartered bank in the name of Scuratoff, and that he (Mack) believed he would obtain his $78,000 which Ionin owed both him and his firm.

"I pooh-poohed this statement of one million dollars, but told Mack I would make enquiries. I did so next day, and saw both Mr. Roberts and Mr. Sykes of the Chartered Bank, and from them learnt that not only was there no such sum as one million dollars but that there was no such account as Scuratoff. When I told Mack that information he was very hard to convince, and for a considerable time he was trying to explain to me the origin of this huge sum of money standing to the credit of Scuratoff. The amount was originally in gold dollars, the banks in Shanghai and Manila through which this money had passed, and he showed me consular letters verifying the signature of Scuratoff. Realising eventually that there was no money in the Chartered Bank, he commenced to again criticise Ionin for swindling etc., and Mack then said: 'If you are convinced that there is no money in the Chartered Bank, I'll tell you a good deal more about that cheque,' which remark I understood to refer to the cheques signed by Sokoloff, and he then told me that the cheques came from the China State Bank and that they were drawn on the account of the China Leaf Tobacco Co."

At this stage the further hearing was adjourned to January 20 at 10 a.m., when the police witness will continue his evidence.

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date

REPORT

Date December 14, 1933.

Subject (in full) Departure of Skuratoff for France with passport issued by the Bureau of Public Safety

Made by Supt. Tan Shao-liang *Forwarded by*

With reference to the endorsement of the Officer i/c Special Branch on attached report, I had an interview with Dr. Hung Chi, Chief of the 2nd Department at the Bureau of Public Safety on the afternoon of December 13 and after briefly relating the circumstances under which S.S. Skuratoff obtained a passport from the Bureau of Public Safety to enable him to proceed to France, I advised him that in future if the Passport Office has any doubt about persons applying for the issue of passports, they should communicate with the Officer i/c Special Branch and the information desired would be furnished. Dr. Hung appreciated this advice and agreed to instruct his subordinates to do accordingly.

Dr. Hung informed me confidentially that the Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai has been registered with the Social Bureau and the Kuomintang Headquarters and has always been looked upon as a responsible organization with reference to certificates to Russian applicants for registration.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Dec 14 1933

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-31

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.D. S.B. R.G.
File No.
No. D

Section 2, Special Branch.

Date

REPORT

Date December 11, 1933.

Subject (in full) Alleged arrest by local Chinese Military Authorities of a Russian named Skuratoff, on suspicion of espionage.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev *Forwarded by* D.S.I.

With reference to the endorsement of the Officer i/c Special Branch on the attached report dated December 5, 1933, on the subject of the alleged arrest by the local Chinese Military Authorities of a Russian named Skuratoff suspected of being engaged in espionage (File D-5464), I have to report that the younger of the two men bearing the name S. S. Skuratoff mentioned in the previous report had no documents of identity when registering with the Council of United Russian Public Organizations (SORO), 442 Avenue Joffre. Therefore he was registered with that body on the strength of a statement in writing made by two other persons to the effect that they guaranty the identity of Skuratoff and the correctness of particulars recorded on his registration card (Appendix A). He then was issued with a certificate of registration (Appendix B) on the strength of which as well as of a letter from the Council (S.O.R.O.) to the Public Safety Bureau (Appendix C) he was issued by the Bureau with a certificate of registration. The latter document was exchanged by Skuratoff on February 15, 1933, for a passport to enable him to proceed to France.

It would be natural to presume that the two persons who acted as Skuratoff's guarantors were registered with the Council of United Public Organizations and well known to that body. However, no information can be obtained from the Council as to the identity of the guarantors. Three persons bearing the name (the name of the first guarantor) Shmulevsky have been located in Shanghai. They deny having any knowledge of Skuratoff. The signature of the Second guarantor is illegible.

No further information is available regarding the other man named Skuratoff, whose photograph is also attached herewith. (Appendix D).

G. Prokofiev

Officer i/c Special Branch. D. S. I.

Supt. Ian, Please tell these fact to the Ch. authorities and explain that they will be bound to Ch. Govt. in causing trouble with the Foreign countries concerned if the issue passport haphazardly. It would be advisable for the P.S.B. warn us of the true any doubt about a man. This advice should be given very discreetly as the matter is beyond our purview.

1933

№

Фамилія Скуратовъ

Имя Сергѣй Сергѣевичъ

Отчество

Время рожденія 1894 г. 5 Февраля

Мѣсто рожденія г. Самара

Семейное положеніе холостъ

Имя и возрастъ жены

Имена и возрастъ дѣтей

Профессія Коммерсантъ

Когда и откуда прибылъ изъ Харбина

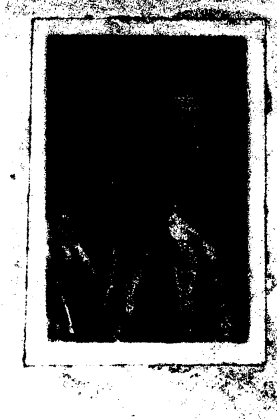
черезъ Читу 20/XI-32 года

Адресъ Inter-Savings Bk. 2nd

ОТМѢТКИ

о происшедшихъ измѣненіяхъ въ семейномъ положеніи и о перемѣнѣ мѣстожительства.

За правильностъ свнутя самъ
сеймот на оборотѣ сего и
за печатью г. Скуратова
удостовѣряю.
A. A. Shmulevsky



Division of M. 2.

APPENDIX "B"

File No. 76/747.

Council of United Russian Public Organizations
at Shanghai.

November 28, 1933.

CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

This is to certify that Mr. S. S. Skuratoff, a Russian citizen and emigrant, bachelor, born in Samara Province (Russia) on the 5th of February, 1894 is duly registered with this council as a Russian emigrant.

Mr. S. S. Skuratoff arrived in Shanghai from Harbin via Yingkow on the 20.11.1932 and took up his residence at 421 Avenue du Roi Albert, Inter-Savings Apartments.

P/p/ Chairman
(Signed) M. I. Afanassieff
Secretary i/c

APPENDIX "C"

File 77/748

November 28, 1933.

Messrs. Bureau of Public Safety,
City Government of Greater Shanghai.

NANTAO

Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in recommending to your kind attention the bearer of this Mr. S.S. Skuratoff, a Russian citizen and emigrant duly registered by this community.

Mr. Skuratoff arrived from Harbin without any documents on the 20/11/1932 and is desirous at present time to be registered at your Bureau and to receive a due certificate of registration.

Mr. Skuratoff is known to the community as a quite reliable and lawful person.

Therefore, I should be very obliged if you would kindly grant Mr. Skuratoff a necessary registration and issue him the due certificate.

Yours faithfully,

N. G. Fomin,

President.

APPENDIX "D"



S.S. SKURATOFF

Fm. 2
G 50[illegible]11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5[illegible]
Date 1 1

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 5, 1933.

Subject (in full) Alleged arrest by local Chinese Military Authorities of a Russian named Skuratoff on suspicion of espionage.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev *Forwarded by* D.S. Everest

With reference to the attached cutting from the "Shanghai Times" of November 16, 1933, containing report on the subject of the alleged arrest by the local Chinese Military Authorities of a Russian named Skuratoff suspected of being engaged in espionage in China, Superintendent Tan Shao-liang states that upon enquiries made by him at the proper quarters he was informed that no such arrest had been made by the local Chinese Authorities.

Enquiries show that two Russians bearing the above name are registered with the "Council of United Russian Public Organizations at Shanghai" (SORO), No.442 Avenue Joffre. When registering they gave the following particulars :-

1. Sergey Sergeievitch Skuratoff, born 5-2-1894 at Samara, Russia. Bachelor. Merchant by occupation. Arrived in Shanghai from Harbin via Yingkow on 20-11-32. Resides at the Intersaving Apartments 272.
2. Sergey Sergeievitch Skuratoff, born 20-10-1867 at Perm, Russia. Widower. Merchant by occupation. Arrived in Shanghai from Harbin on 29-4-32. Resides at No. 157-A Seward Road.

On February 15, 1933, the first named individual obtained from the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety a passport to enable him to proceed to France "via British and French ports". On that occasion he gave his address as 491 Avenue du Roi Albert and stated that he was employed with Marden & Co. From enquiries made it was ascertained that there is no such address as "No.491 Avenue du Roi Albert" and that no Russian named Skuratoff had been employed with Marden & Co. Ltd., No.10 Hankow Road.

The "Shanghai Times" report above referred to was reprinted by the local Russian newspapers on November 17. However, no

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full) .....(2).....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

information has been so far received by either the Council of the United Russian Public Organizations or the Russian Emigrants Committee to the effect that any of local Russian residents bearing the above or a similar name has been missing.

It is of interest to note that the following notice appeared in the North China Daily News of September 12, 1933 :-

"Mr. S.S.Skuratoff, formerly of California, U.S.A., is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Musso, Fisher & Wilhelm,

71 Szechuen Road."

In an interview with the undersigned Dr. Wilhelm stated that a similar notice was published by him in the same newspaper on 4-4-1933. On both occasions he acted on instructions of a client who gave her name as Mrs. O.N.Skuratoff and her address as 12 Harmony Terrace. Without entering in details Dr. Wilhelm explained that the idea of his client was to induce Mr. S.S.Skuratoff to call at his office in order to get hold of him in connection with a certain monetary transaction. Skuratoff, however, failed to put up in an appearance, or to communicate with the above law firm. As the whole affair seemed to Dr. Wilhelm rather strange, he refused to deal with the matter any longer.

Enquiries at No.12 Harmony Terrace, Avenue Joffre, which is a boarding house, show that no one bearing the name of Mrs Skuratoff resided at this address.

Enquiries have failed to locate any person named Skuratoff as well as to confirm the report of the "Shanghai Times".

G. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2, Ref. "A", did the P.S. Bureau make any enquiries before issuing the passport? Who acted as guarantor for S.S. Skuratoff?

D.I.

DEC. 5 1933

D.S.I. Prokofiev 6/12/33

NOTICE

MR. S. S. SKURATOFF, formerly of California, U.S.A., is requested to communicate with the undersigned.

MUSSO, FISCHER & WILHELM
71 Szechuen Road.

x8645

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date 1 1

THE SHANGHAI TIMES, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1933

ALLEGED SPY HELD AT GARRISON HERE

An alleged Russian named Skuratoff is now imprisoned at the Shanghai-Woosung Garrison Headquarters at Lunghwa, on suspicion of espionage in China, according to a Chinese report yesterday. The Military Court of the headquarters is investigating as to what country he had represented in the course of his activities.

D 18/16/11

S2,
For inquiry and report please. Supt. Jan may be able to help.

D.S. Prokofiev
17/11/33.

D5465

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G. 90M-1-39

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 5465

S. 1, Special Branch Station, 2

REPORT

Date March 27, 1940.

Subject. Rice Shop Owners' Guild - receives instructional order purporting to have emanated from local Kuomintang Headquarters.

Made by. C.D.I. Sih Tse Liang *Forwarded by.* D. I. Crawford

At 9 a.m. March 20, 1940, the Shanghai Municipality Rice Shop Owners' Guild, Lane 153, 52 Shanhaikwan Road, received a copy of an order purporting to have emanated from the Shanghai Municipality Kuomintang Headquarters of the Chinese Kuomintang (Chungking) (上海特別市党部). This order instructed the Guild and its members to clarify their attitude, through the medium of press, towards the article in support of Wang Ching Wei's peace movement, which appeared in the Central China Daily News on March 17, 1940 and which purported to have originated from some 100 local organizations headed by the Shanghai Municipality Curios Dealers' Guild.

SHANGHAI MA... 26 MAR 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

The despatch was delivered by hand to the above guild by an unknown person. A copy of the order together with translation is attached hereto.

FILE

The person Wu Zao Zu (吳紹澍), who signs the order as Chief of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Municipality Kuomintang Headquarters of the Chinese Kuomintang is aged about 37 and a native of Sungkiang. He graduated from the Futan University at Shanghai, and formerly served as a secretary in the Chung Shing Coal Mining Company, Tai-er-chwang, Shantung. Prior

INDEXED (S) REGISTERED DATE 3/4/40

FM. 2
C. 90M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

to the outbreak of the hostilities in 1937, he was a member of the Standing Committee of the Hankow Kuomintang Headquarters and it is confidentially learned that he was appointed to take charge of the Kuomintang affairs in Shanghai in January, 1940, in place of Doong Ying Bah (童行白) who was relieved of his position because he had permitted a number of his subordinates to join the Wang Ching Wei clique. His movements, since his arrival in Shanghai, have been kept strictly secret and it is stated that a reward of $30,000 for the murder of Wu has been offered by the Wang Ching Wei clique.

Sih Tsehiang
C. D. I.

D. C.(Special Branch).

TRANSLATION

Order No. 54 of the Shanghai Municipality Headquarters of the Chinese Kuomintang

On March 17, 1940, the Central China Daily News, a puppet-administered newspaper, published a joint telegram in the name of some 100 organizations headed by the Shanghai Municipality Curios Dealers' Guild 上海市古玩業同業公會, pledging support to the traitor Wang's peace movement. The contents of the telegram is absurd and it is thought that it may have been the work of some persons who have illegally made use of the names of these bodies to mislead the general public. It is, therefore, requested that the organizations in question publish in the Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao or Chinese American Daily News, a denial or a statement within four days of receipt of this order in order to clarify their attitude. Failure to do so will result in the suspension of these organizations and the responsible persons concerned dealt with accordingly.

Signed: Wu Zao Sz (吳藻溪), Chief.

Chopped: Executive Committee of the Shanghai Municipality Kuomintang Headquarters of the Chinese Kuomintang.

Extract from Morning Translation dated March 18, 1940

Central China Daily News dated 17/3/40

Circular Telegrams from Public Bodies Pledging Loyalty to Wang Ching-Wei and Supporting Peace

Circular telegrams pledging loyalty to him, support of his peace movement and urging him to hasten the inauguration of the new National Government at Nanking in order to bring about peace between China and Japan have been sent to Wang Ching-wei by the following bodies :-

159 local trade guilds including the Shanghai Municipality Curios Dealers' Guild, the Shanghai Rice Shop Owners' Guild, the Shanghai Chinese Tobacco Factory Owners' Guild.

The Shanghai Special District Tangpu of the Kuomintang.

The Shanghai 1st Special District Citizens' Federation and its various branches.

The Shanghai Journalists Lien Hyi Association.

The Shanghai Newspaper Workers' Union.

The Shanghai University Students' Federation.

The Shanghai Middle School Students' Federation.

Extract from the Central China Daily News of 17/3/40

滬全市各同業公會電

上海汪精衛先生鈞鑒、溯自七七戰事發生以來、時逾二載、失地日廣、生靈塗炭、民生凋敝、尤以我全滬商界所受之影響為鉅、慾憂往來、既感輸流活動、經濟遂形停滯、如此情形、其流久乎、居以工不能專心於場所、商無法經營其市集、夫民為邦本、邦以商興、安邦利商、惟有和平之一途、吾公懷救國救民之苦衷、抱大仁大義之精神、一心一德、領導和平、脫會等實深愛戴、查日本既與明尊重中國主權與領土、自宜開誠與商、復修舊好、化干戈為玉帛、敦睦邦交、再造和平、統東亞百年之大計、此其時矣、伏乞俯察民隱、教力主持、庶幾早覩和平曙光、復興工商事業、鞏固城防、不勝禱企、上海市古玩業同業公會、上海市化學原料業同業公會、上海市米號業同業公會、上海市呢絨工廠業同業公會、上海市糧食雜糧零售業同業公會、上海市糧糧油餅業同業公會、上海市華商搖煙業同業公會、上海市熱水瓶製造業同業公會、上海市西藥業同業公會、上海華洋雜貨業同業公會、上海市玻璃業同業公會、上海市舊本業同業公會、上海市西藥業同業公會、上海市裝潢業同業公會、上海市花磁業同業公會、上海市鮮肉業同業公會、上海市磚瓦業同業公會、上海市製革業同業公會、上海市火油業同業公會、上海市人力車業同業公會、上海市竹行業同業公會、上海市水店業同業公會、上海市人力車業同業公會、上海市竹行業同業公會、上海市熟貨業同業公會、上海市花粉業同業公會、上海市熟貨業同業公會、上海市醬園業同業公會、上海市參精澱粉業同業公會、上海市鐵鍋陶器業同業公會、上海市北布業同業公會、上海市板箱作業同業公會、上海市木箱取運業同業公會、上海市染坊業同業公會、上海市運銷石灰號業同業公會、上海市宰鴨作業同業公會、上海市留聲機箱業同業公會、上海市雪茄烟業同業公會、上海市鋪業同業公會、上海市精煉業同業公會、上海市汾酒業同業公會、上海市貨棧業同業公會、上海市鮮藥業同業公會、上海市機造機料業同業公會、上海市無光紗綫業同業公會、上海市料瓶業同業公會、上海市書業同業公會、上海市冰廠業同業公會、上海市柳器業同業公會、上海市漂染整理業同業公會、上海市成衣業同業公會等同叩、

會、上海市白飯作業同業公會、上海市電影業同業公會、上海市華洋伙食業同業公會、上海市蒲包業同業公會、上海市國藥業同業公會、上海市歇木業同業公會、上海市機牲鋪業同業公會、上海市經售機冰業同業公會、上海市海味業同業公會、上海市機牲鋪業同業公會、上海市蔬菜行業同業公會、上海市電燈槽板業同業公會、上海市玻璃製造業同業公會、上海市鞋皮釘拔業同業公會、上海市毛帕業同業公會、上海市水管材料業同業公會、上海市煙紙業同業公會、上海市洋貨業同業公會、上海市染坊業同業公會、上海市甜白酒業同業公會、上海市公寓業同業公會、上海市輪船客運業同業公會、上海市棉花業同業公會、上海市機石業同業公會、上海市染業同業公會、上海市營業同業公會、上海市傭介紹業同業公會、上海市灰色染業同業公會、上海市柴炭業同業公會、上海市銅鐵業同業公會、上海市西式木器業同業公會、上海市銅鐵砂作業同業公會、上海市汽水業同業公會、上海市鏡木作業同業公會、上海市橡皮業同業公會、上海市酒瓶甲肉館業同業公會、上海市船目製胶業同業公會、上海市花板椅業同業公會、上海市眼鏡邊染業同業公會、上海市翻砂廠業同業公會、上海市陰丹士林染織業同業公會、上海市報稅業同業公會、上海市洗衣業同業公會、上海市圖桶木作業同業公會、上海市芝蘿蔴油業同業公會、上海市油漆木器業同業公會、上海市橙製切麵業同業公會、上海市鮮豬販賣業同業公會、上海市中西木作業同業公會、上海市印刷製本業同業公會、上海市士酒作業同業公會、上海市鮮糖率作業同業公會、上海市機器織業同業公會、上海市棉花業同業公會、上海市製盒業同業公會、上海市豐爾業同業公會、上海市五金雜貨業同業公會、上海市茶葉同業公會、上海市雪茄業同業公會、上海市海市綢緞染軸業同業公會、上海市汽車材料業同業公會、上海市洋木業同業公會、上海市陽業同業公會、上海市棕綳業同業公會、上海市衣莊業同業公會、上海市新法洗染業同業公會、上海市野味號業同業公會、上海市碼頭駁船業同業公會、上海市燈籠業同業公會、上海市絲綿業同業公會、上海市染坊業同業公會、上海市傳造民船業同業公會、上海市拍賣業同業公會、上海市樂業同業公會、上海市地花業同業公會、上海市鍋業同業公會、上海市廣雜貨業同業公會、上海市化學肥料業同業公會、上海市皮鞋業同業公會、上海市舊貨銅鐵市同業公會、上海市鋸耳業同業公會、上海市旅館業同業公會、上海市鮮魚行業同業公會、上海市電汽業同業公會、上海市棕棚業同業公會、上海市磨漆業同業公會等同叩刪、

FORM No. 3
G. 50M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S.B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 5465

Date March 26, 1940.

Date

Subject (in full) Pro-Chungking Government Propaganda

Made by D.T. Pan Lien Pih Forwarded by Supt. J.Mason

Commr. of Police
Shanghai
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

On March 21, 1940, copies of a pamphlet purporting to have emanated from the "Shanghai Municipality Kuomintang Headquarters (上海特別市黨部)" (pro-Chungking Government) and chopped by Woo Chao Tsz (吳紹澍), Chief of the Headquarters in question, were received by the different trade associations in the French Concession and International Settlement. The literature dated March 16, 1940, which was delivered by an unknown messenger, exhorts the receipants to refrain from being deceived by the false propaganda propagated by the Wang Ching Wei's party.

The pamphlet together with translation is attached hereto.

SHANGHAI 26 MAR 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

DATE 27/3/40

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D. C.(Special Branch).

SUMMARIZED TRANSLATION

Gentlemen:

We are very pleased to see that you have not wavered even though unscrupulous means have been employed by traitor Wang to induce you to fall into his trap. Your attitude reflects righteousness which still prevails. Recently, however, it was learned that traitor Wang and his followers, had engaged themselves energetically in preparing the establishment of a puppet regime. They have made certain pro-Wang documents which are false and have coerced various trade associations to chop them. It is further learned that in the event of the puppet regime becoming established, they will resort to other contemptible means to make local trade circles hoist their flag in celebration. We hope, that you will adopt the same attitude you have displayed in the past in pointing out to your fellow-traders how they should be loyal to the National Government - first and last. Should there be certain weak-minded individuals, you must explain to them the importance of "righteousness" in order to confirm their belief.

Shanghai Municipality Kuomintang
Headquarters

Chief Woo Chao Sz 吳紹澍
(chopped)

March 16, the 29th year
of the Chinese Republic.

FM. 2
G. 55M

File No. 5465

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch xx Station,

REPORT

Date February 8, 19 38.

Subject Local Kuomintang - suspends activities.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-ih *Forwarded by* C. Clausen D.I.

Following the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from the Shanghai area in November, 1937, the majority of the 120 officers of the local Kuomintang left Shanghai for Hankow or for other services with the forces at the front, leaving about twenty members behind in charge of Mr. Mo Yung (毛雲). Because of the unfavourable circumstances prevailing at present in Shanghai, these twenty persons have remained inactive, living apart from one another and taking no part in the Tangpu activities.

Of those twenty members, the following are understood to be still in Shanghai :-

Mr. Mo Yung (毛雲), a lawyer by profession and at present engaged in refugee relief work sponsored by the Refugee Relief Committee of the Pootung Fellow Countrymen's Association, 1454 Avenue Edward VII.

Mr. Yue Yao-chiu (余耀球), former executive member of the Investigation Department of the Tangpu, and at present engaged in relief work conducted by the Taichong, Kading and Paosan Fellow Countrymen's Relief Association, 12 Rue du Consulat.

Mr. Chun Pai-yung (蠢沛雲), former executive member of the People's Movement Department of the Tangpu and also former committee member of the General Labour Union, and at present in charge of the Repatriation Department of the Refugee Relief Committee of the Pootung Fellow Countrymen's Association, 1454 Avenue Edward VII.

CP 9/2

D.C.(C)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE - 9 FEB 1938 - SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE

11/2

FM. 2
G. 55M 3

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject.....

-2-

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

Mr. Ning Ping (任 苹), former executive member of the Investigation Department of the Tangpu and at present connected with the Repatriation Department of the Refugee Relief Committee of the Pootung Fellow Countrymen's Association, 1454 Avenue Edward VII.

Mr. Tu Mong-sung (杜夢森), former executive member of the Propaganda Department of the Tangpu and at present employed as a teacher in the Hwa Tung Girls' Middle School, Lane 462, No.2 Avenue Joffre.

Copy to D.C. 9/2

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

A.D.C.(Sp. Br.)

LOCAL KUOMINTANG IS STILL ACTIVE

Japanese Report Body Operating Amongst Students Here

Contrary to reports of its closure, the local branch of the Kuomintang is still actively engaged in combating Japan and ferreting out "traitors," the Shanghai "United News," a Japanese daily, charged yesterday.

Working *sub rosa*, Kuomintang agents, according to the journal, are "busily implanting anti-Japanese ideas in the minds of people in general, and students in particular."

Operating through anti-Japanese individuals and organs closely linked with it, the Kuomintang was said to be preparing for a vigorous propaganda campaign, to be launched with the re-opening of schools next month.

The Kuomintang's activities, the daily declared, belie reports that it was closed down simultaneously with the evacuation of Chinese officials from the city.

January 26, 1938.

SHANGHAI GOLO

ACTIVITIES OF THE LOCAL KUOMINTANG

The activities of the "C.C.Party" are opposed to the communists. Similar activities are now going on in the local Kuomintang, although the members of this party are still anti-Japanese. Under the tile of "The mission of the national salvation associations in the areas captured by the enemy," the Kuomintang has issued the following principles to be followed by the members of the party :-

(1) Eradication and disposal of traitors.
(2) Anti-Japanese political training of the people.
(3) Training of youths against control by the enemy.

The existence of such activities in the area captured by the Japanese army will seriously handicap the pro-Japanese political development which is now going on. These activities will be closely watched.

LOCAL NEWS AND ~~TRANSLATION~~ SERVICE

No. 1

KUOMINTANG SAID
STILL ACTIVE HERE

BELYING REPORTS OF ITS CLOSURE, THE LOCAL BRANCH OF THE KUOMINTANG IS STILL ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN COMBATING JAPAN AND FERRETING OUT "TRAITORS", THE SHANGHAI UNITED NEWS, A JAPANESE DAILY, CHARGED YESTERDAY.

WORKING SUB ROSA, KUOMINTANG AGENTS, ACCORDING TO THE JOURNAL, ARE "BUSILY IMPLANTING ANTI-JAPANESE IDEAS IN THE MINDS OF PEOPLE IN GENERAL, AND STUDENTS IN PARTICULAR".

OPERATING THROUGH ANTI-JAPANESE INDIDIVIDUALS AND ORGANS CLOSELY LINKED WITH IT, THE KUOMINTANG WAS SAID TO BE PREPARING FOR A VIGOROUS PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN, TO BE LAUNCHED WITH THE REOPENING OF SCHOOLS NEXT MONTH.

THE KUOMINTANG'S ACTIVITIES, THE DAILY DECLARED, BELIE REPORTS THAT IT WAS CLOSED DOWN SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE EVACUATION OF CHINESE OFFICIALS FROM THE CITY. S/G

27/1

D.5465

SHANGHAI Municipal Police
D. S. I.
No. D 5465
[illegible]

December 24, 1936.

Local Tangpu issues instructions to branches and sections

The local Tang u has issued a circular notice to its branches and sections in Shanghai instructing the to suspend activities with effect from December 25 pending reorganization. The Tangpu will conduct an investigation into the activities of branches and sections in addition to individual members for the purpose of re-allotting the area of their activities and purging the party of inefficient and unruly elements.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH February 29, 1936.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 10.50 p.m. February 28 :-

Liu Vee-ts, Vice Minister of Industry.

Arrived at 7 a.m. February 29 :-

Chang Kung-chuan, Minister of Railways.

Tseng Yoong-fu, Vice Minister of Railways.

Tan Tseng, Vice President of the Judicial Yuan.

Pang Hsueh-p'n, Vice Minister of Communications.

Chu Pei-teh, Chief of Staff of the Military Affairs Commission.

Chu Kia-hua, Chairman of the Communications Committee of the Central Political Council.

Hsu Kai, Vice Minister of Finance.

C.E.C. of Kuomintang - Reorganization of Tangpu Headquarters

It is reported that the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang has ordered the re-organization of the various branch headquarters of the Party. Under the re-organization scheme, Special Commissioners will be appointed in place of the existing committees to take charge of party affairs. It is learned that this change is being made in order to centralize control.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
5465
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
(CRIME BRANCH)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

INTELLIGENCE REPORT September 26,1935

Political

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 8 a.m. September 25 :-

New Yung-chien, Vice President of the Examination Yuan.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. September 26 :-

H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance.

Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

Chen Shao-kwan, Minister of Navy.

Ma Tsao-tsing, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

District Kuomintangs- compile new lists of members

The 4th District Kuomintang, 43 Tien Doong Li, Tien Doong Road, Chapei, the 6th District Kuomintang, 32 Nan Sing Road, Chapei, and the 10th District Kuomintang, 3959 Kiao Tung Road, Chapei, are compiling new lists of members with the object of bringing the registers up to date. Copies of a blank form have been issued to various sections of the Kuomintang in Chapei for distribution among members.

New Life Movement - Mayor Wu Te-chen to issue medals to those who have excelled in propaganda work

On Sept. 25, the Youth's Service Group of the New Life Movement Acceleration Association, Fong Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, issued a notification to its branches in Shanghai

Form No. 2
G. 20,000-1-30

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No. 5465
G.S. REGISTRY.

Special Branch Station,
Date 22 July 1935

Subject (in full) Rumoured proposal to abolish the local Tangpu.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

Enquiries made of Mr. Wu Ka Sien, the head of the local District Kuomintang Headquarters, fail to confirm the report that General Chiang Kai Shek had ordered or is planning the dissolution of local Tangpu. Mr. Wu, however, does not deny the possibility of such a demand having been submitted to Nanking by the Japanese. Enquiries made at the Chamber of Commerce and the Shanghai District Association have also failed to confirm the report that they have forwarded petitions to General Chiang Kai Shek requesting the abolition of the local Tangpu.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent

D. C. (Special Branch).

File
27 JUL 1935.

11211

Is It True?

According to Shanghai Mainichi Shimbun reports yesterday General Chiang Kai-shek, chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, is contemplating the abolition of the City Kuomintang, having received several petitions to this effect from various public organizations among which are the Shanghai Civic Association and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The paper says that these petitions have been caused by the fact that the existence of the City Kuomintang would give Japanese opportunity to make all kinds of accusations and may finally lead to a trouble in Shanghai.

Both organizations mentioned did not confirm the reports of these petitions.

Supt. Fan,
Any information
please.

20 JULY 1935

20 JULY 1935

July 19, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

No. S. B. 5465

MAINICHI

CHIANG KAI SHEK DECIDES ON REMOVAL OF DISTRICT KUOMINTANG FROM SHANGHAI

It has been frequently reported to the effect that a number of foreign residents as well as the Chinese in Shanghai would like to have the District Kuomintang, the Blue Shirts Society, the C. C. Corps and all other anti-Japanese organizations removed from Shanghai in order to prevent a recurrence of such incidents like the case of lese majeste committed by the "New Life Weekly".

According to information received from reliable Chinese sources, Chiang Kai Shek has decided to remove the District Kuomintang, which is strongly anti-Japanese, from Shanghai because he has come to the conclusion that the presence of the District Kuomintang in Shanghai may give rise to further trouble between Japan and China and injure the prestige of the Kuomintang and the Central Government among foreigners. Chiang Kai Shek will so arrange matters that the withdrawal will appear to be in accordance with the wishes of the Chinese people and not have the appearance of a surrender to Japan's wishes.

Chiang Kai Shek first sought the understanding of local Chinese circles regarding the removal. A few days ago, the Chinese District Federation, the Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies sent a joint letter to Chiang Kai Shek asking for the removal of the District Kuomintang from Shanghai. It is not known when and in what manner the petition will be acted upon.

Well-informed Chinese and foreigners in Shanghai generally believe that the withdrawal of the Kuomintang from Shanghai is not intended as a gesture for the promotion of Sino-Japanese relations but rather as a measure to prevent further trouble between Japan and China because in the event of further trouble arising the power of the Central Government would be destroyed. For this reason, the withdrawal is not regarded as a pacification measure but rather for the purpose of strengthening the activities of the Blue Shirts Society which is Chiang Kai Shek's most powerful political organization. Chiang Kai Shek was endeavour to convert the Kuomintang into a private and secret organization like the Blue Shirts Society.

MUNICIPAL ADVOCATE ASKS CHINESE COURT TO SUPPRESS THE PUBLICATION OF THE "NEW LIFE WEEKLY"

D 5513

On July 18 the S.M.C. filed a petition with the 2nd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court pointing out that although the Court has issued an order prohibiting the distribution of the "New Life Weekly" no order prohibiting its publication has been issued. For this reason the petition requests the Court to issue an order prohibiting the publication of the weekly in question in accordance with Section 2 of Article 41 of the Chinese Press Law.

The Court will hold a conference to-day to consider the petition.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
C. S. B. R. GI
No. 17 Entry No.
Date Stamp

S.1, Special Branch

Date November 27, 19 33.

Subject (in full) Local Kuomintang.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang *Forwarded by* W Duncan 1155

The local Kuomintang with an office on Ling Ying Road, outside West Gate, is governed by an executive committee of the following persons :-

Pan Kung-chai (潘公展), Chief of the Bureau of Education.

Tao Pah-chuan (陶百川), Chief Military Judge of the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters.

Wu Sing-ya (吳醒亞), Chief of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

Loh Ching-dz (陸京士), Councillor of the City Government Provisional Council.

Doong Ying-pah (童行白), an ex-student of the Fu Tan University.

Chiang Wai-soo (婁樓素), an ex-reporter of a defunct news agency.

Lung Ti-yao (龍体要), ex-committee member of the Students' Federation.

Ling Mei-ying (林美行), Headmaster of the Dah Kung Vocational School, City.

Wong Shao-yung (黃造雄), a committee member of the Shanghai Educational Association.

The first three persons mentioned also form the Standing Committee.

There is also a Supervisory Committee of the following members :-

O.K. Yu (俞鴻鈞), Secretary of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Wong Yien-soong (王正松), committee member of the

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station.

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

Wu Kai-sien (吳開先), Chinese Chamber of Commerce. a member of the Board of Directors of the Dah Kung Vocational School, City.

Chiang Hao (姜豪), member of a committee of the 4th District Kuomintang.

Wu Sieu (吳修), a Kuomintang member.

The Committees are assisted by the following departments :-

Name of Department	Person in charge	
Secretariat	Chiang Wai-soo	(姜懷素)
People Training Dept.	Chow Foh-noong	(周福農)
General Department	Doong Ying-pah	(童行白)
Organization and Registration Dept.	Huang Mei-yung	(汪曼雲)
Propaganda Department	Ling Mei-ying	(林美行)
Investigation Department	Loh Ching-dz	(陸京士).

In addition, the local Kuomintang controls the following eleven branches :-

Name	Address	Person in charge	Scope of activities
1st District Kuomintang.	125 Mei Ka Loong, inside Great South Gate.	Yih Kwan-chien (葉冠千)	City and Nantao.
2nd District Kuomintang.	436 Rue Auguste Boppe.	Wu Tseng 吳 橧	French Concession
3rd District Kuomintang.	Temple of Queen of Heaven, North Honan Road.	Tang Tuh-ming (湯德民)	International Settlement

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

4th District Kuomintang.	23 Tien Doong Road, Chapei.	Chen Sieu-poo (陳秀普)	Eastern District.
5th District Kuomintang.	Lan Kyi Doo, Pootung.	Chang Tsai-pai (張載白)	Pootung.
6th District Kuomintang.	Sing Ming Road, Chapei.	Yang Yeu-jen (楊有壬)	Western District.
7th District Kuomintang.	Kiangwan	Tiao Ching-un (刁慶恩)	Kiangwan
8th District Kuomintang.	118 Tai Shing Road, Woosung	King Yao-wen (金耀文)	Woosung
9th District Kuomintang.	Lunghwa	Wong Ts-aung (王志聖)	Lunghwa
Chenju Branch	Chinan University	Chow Sz-foo (周士輔)	Chenju
Mei Lung Tsung Branch	Mei Lung Tsung Village, on S.H.N.R. Line	Mei Hung-chien (梅鴻銓)	Mei Lung Tseng.

These branches in turn have organized sections in their respective areas to carry out the work of the Party.

The local Kuomintang receives a monthly subsidy of $3,000 from the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang at Nanking and an allowance of $2,000 per mensem from the Shanghai Municipality. On the other hand it grants a sum of $200 to each of its nine branches and $100 each to the Chenju and Mei Lung Tsung Branches. Financial assistance is also rendered to the following organizations for propaganda work :-

Kuo Ming News Agency, 1c Kiukiang Road.	$200 per mensem
Dah Kung News Agency, 46 Hankow Road.	$150 " "
Chen Pao or Shanghai Morning Post, 305 Shantung Road.	$300 " "

Under the direct control of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang at Nanking, the local Kuomintang is the highest

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ____

REPORT

____ Station,

Date ____ 19

Subject (in full) ____

Made by ____ Forwarded by ____

Kuomintang organ in Shanghai, and its duties, apart from directing party affairs and endeavouring to imbue the people with the People's Three Principles, includes observation on the work of the administrative organs, with the object of bringing to the notice of the National Government through the C.E.C. of Kuomintang, any irregularities or malpractices arising out of local administration. Consequently, it is independent of the Shanghai Municipality, the local administrative organ in the Chinese controlled territory, but they cooperate in anything in which they are mutually interested.

The local Kuomintang directs and supervises the organization of labour unions. Any body of workers intending to organize a union must first apply to the local Kuomintang for permission and when permission has been granted, a representative of the Kuomintang will supervise and direct the preparation, after which the union has to apply to the Bureau of Social Affairs for registration.

It is generally considered that any movement, either political or labour, should be conducted under the supervision and direction of the local Kuomintang and that that which has been sponsored without the knowledge of this organ is regarded as illegal and liable to be suppressed. Being an organ for the party affairs, it has, however, no administrative or executive power. Apart from the fact that it is authorized to instruct any union to cease functioning pending reorganization or otherwise, any decision which the Kuomintang has formed has to be executed by the local Chinese

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ....

REPORT

....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

administrative or judicial authorities.

At present it ostensibly exercises control over local labour unions more or less through the General Labour Union, as the majority of the members of the General Labour Union, such as Chu Hsueh-fan (朱学範) are supporters of Loh Ching-dz (陸京士), a committee member of the local Kuomintang. As local unions, however, do not as a rule enjoy the full confidence of the labourers at present, control over them is far from being strong and the reluctant obedience of workers to the instructions of the Kuomintang as well as Bureau of Social Affairs is greatly attributable to the fact that the workers dare not raise much opposition against the Authority in order to avoid the accusation of being reactionaries.

In connection with its influence over the press, education and film censorship, the local Kuomintang keeps constant surveillance and conducts investigation into any matter or report of a suspicious nature and should something concrete be learned, it will notify the Chinese Administrative Authorities in order that necessary action be taken.

Agent 59 assisted in making this enquiry.

Lih Tse Liang

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
J Robertson
for O. i/c S. B.

DEC. 4 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date /

Special Branch,

November 17,1933.

S.1

Please report on the present status and activities of the local Tangpu. The report should include the following :-

1. The names and a brief account of the principal persons controlling the Headquarters and most important branches of the organization.
2. The addresses of the Headquarters and of the most important branches of the organization.
3. The status of the organization vis-a-vis the Central Kuomintang and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.
4. The control or influence exercised by the organization in labour matters.
5. The control or influence exercised by the organization over the press, education and film censorship.

T. Gwéno

Officer i/c Sp.Br.

H.H. Duncan.
Attention please.
17/11

D 5466
D 5467

Fm. 2
G. 35m-[illegible]-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B. REGISTRY
SECTION 2 D
Date November 16 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Subject (in full). Dunn, alleged member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

Made by D.S.Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* D.S. Inspector

With reference to the attached translation of extract from French Police Intelligence Report dated October 20, 1933, containing V.A.Morison's statement on the subject of " Financial and material support for Chinese Red Armies", I have to state that no information is available as to the identity of the individual named Dunn who, according to Morison, is a representative of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party maintaining contact with the local Soviet agents. Morison definitely states that Dunn is a Chinese, but he is unable or unwilling to furnish any information which could lead to the establishment of Dunn's identity.

It is possible that the name " Dunn " is an incorrectly romanized Chinese name. In this connection it is of interest to note that one Dung Tsoong Hsia (鄧中夏) alias Dung An Zah (鄧安石), member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in 1924-5, was mentioned in the statement of Chiang Vee Sing in December 1932 (Shooting Affray at No 1040 S Vung Lee, off Tatung Road, File D-4257).

G. Prokofiev

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Spl Br Dep.
Please file
JWP
17/12

EXTRACTS FROM FRENCH POLICE INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

October 20, I933.

Financial and Material Support for Chinese Red Armies.

The following is a translation of the second report submitted by V. A. Morrison, a former employee of the local Branch of Centrosojus, to the Chinese Military authorities:-

In compliance with a decision of the Bureau of Finance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. made on October 26, I93I on the subject of work in foreign countries, all funds for the support of communist organizations in countries of the Far East (China, Japan and Korea) are to be transferred, not by certain trustworthy firms as had been done hitherto, but direct to the representatives of the Chinese communist organizations.

This new system has been applied to China since the end of I932. The great lapse of time between the date of the decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. and the date of its enforcement is due to the fact that the Chinese communist organizations, such as the Chinese Communist Party in the sovietized regions have not been able to nominate, within the time designated, the representatives to whom more or less large sums of money might be entrusted. The delay in the selection of representatives by the Chinese communist organizations was due to the fact that the decision of the Bureau of Finance of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R. stipulates that all responsibility for the remittance of funds to their destination shall fall directly on the secretary-general of the Chinese Communist Party. This condition is being insisted upon owing to the fact that a certain sum of money destined for the Japanese Communist Party and which was to have been remitted by a trustworthy person----a Japanese----had been

Mikhailov
Seregin
Lanegin
Tselukhov
Vneshtorg
Markov

misappropriated by the man who later sought refuge in the Philippine Islands.

Early in the month of April, a sum made up of gold &38,000, Mex. $45,000 and Yen 25,000 was remitted to the Chinese Communist Party through the intermediary of N. F. Mikhailoff, a representative of Centrosojus. The largest portion of this money was destined for the "red" regions in China. N. F. Mikhailoff proceeded to Tientsin early in April for this purpose. The official object of his journey was to attend to the sale of a stock of U.S.S.R. cotton thread. Shortly before the voyage of Mikhailoff to Tientsin, a person named Sereguine, manager of the Tientsin branch of Centrosojus, arrived in Shanghai (February, 1933) to inform him that the representatives of the Chinese soviet regions were expected at Tientsin early in April. Another person named Saneguine, an employee of the local Branch of Centrosojus, was sent to Tientsin early in April to secure information from the Chinese about the amount they required. The object of his journey was at that time stated to be the sale of U.S.S.R. textile products.

Upon his arrival in Shanghai, Sereguine stated that an interview could be arranged with the representative of the Chinese Communist Party at Tientsin in the premises of the Chihli Trading Co.,a firm which is owrking for the sale of U.S.S.R. textile products, but after the journey to Tientsin, it was found that an interview could be held only at the office of the branch of Centrosojus. It was at this place where Mikhailoff actually met the Chinese communists in question and handed to them the amounts indicated above. It is to be noted that in addition to the sums remitted to the representatives of the Chinese Communist Party by Mikhailoff, Saneguine also handed to them a sum of Mex. $25,000.

75% of the amounts handed to the Chinese by Saneguine as well as by Mikhailoff consisted of forged banknotes of the Bank of Communications. These banknotes had been imported into Shanghai on board a soviet steamer which

arrived in Shanghai with a cargo of U.S.S.R. petroleum in February, I933.

It seems that Mikhailoff did not hand the full amount of gold $38,000 to the representative of the Chinese Communist Party because he did not want to arouse suspicion through the appearance of such a large amount of American dollars in the soviet regions. About gold $I5,000 (all counterfeit) were taken back to Shanghai by Mikhailoff and handed to the deputy manager of the local branch of the Dalbanque in the name of Tzaloohoff (Tseloukhoff). This last named is the special agent for the distribution of money destined for secret work in China. In I932, this man made a voyage to Moscow to formulate a planfor the distribution of secret funds for the year I933.

At about the same time, money was remitted to the Central Committee of the Shanghai Branch of the Chinese Communist Party. This took place not long after the arrival in Shanghai of Waldmann, representative of the Vnechtorg (foreign commerce of the U.S.S.R.). This person was formerly a procurator of Moscow who is at present directing, for the time being, the Japanese and Korean Sections of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R.

A conference, for this purpose, was held with a representative of the local Branch of the Chinese Communist Party (in March, I933) in house No. 47 Rue Amiral Courbet. At this conference, were present M. Markoff, manager of the local Branch of Centrosojus, Morrison (who was, at this time, manager of the Chemical Department of this establishment), Tzaloohoff (Dalbanque) and a person named Dunn, the representative of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Waldmann gave Dunn certain instructions on the policy to be followed by the Chinese Communist Party as a result of the Sino-Japanese conflict and in view of the possibility of a conflict between the U.S.S.R. and

Japan. Waldmann added that he would proceed to Tientsin to issue instructions.

At the close of the meeting, Tzaloohoff, on the orders of Waldmann, handed Dunn a sum of Mex. $I2,000 and Yen I5,000. The official reason for this meeting was given out as the opening of negotiations for the sale of the products of the Soyuzneft.

After the return of Waldmann to Tientsin, he had another meeting with Markoff, Tzaloohoff, Morrison and a Chinese named Kai Ho who works in the economics department of the local Branch of Centrosojus and who speaks Russian. (This Chinese is short and thin and looks like a Japanese). Little was discussed at this meeting: it was simply pointed out that the work done at Tientsin was insufficient. There was a shortage of funds and large sums were required for the intensification of the propaganda in this city. Waldmann promised to bring forward this question upon his return to Moscow.

At the close of the meeting, everybody left the house except Waldmann who had a private conversation with the Chinese Kai Ho.

DUNN
Representative of Central Committee of Chinese
Communist Party. Chinese.

MORISON, V. A.
Former employee of Centrosojus

MIKHAILOFF, N. F.
Representative of Centrosojus.

SMP: No. D 5466

SEREGUINE
Manager of Tientsin branch of Centrosojus

SANEGUINE
Employee of local Branch of Centrosojus

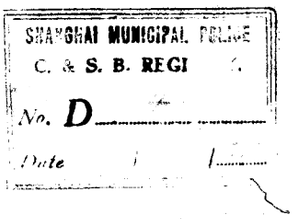
Chihli Trading Co.
Works for sale of USSR textile products.

TZALOOHOFF (TSELOUKHOFF)
Special agent for distribution of money destined for secret work in China.

WALDMANN
Representative of the Vnechtorg (foreign commerce of USSR)

MARKOFF, M.
Manager of local Branch of Centrosojus





November 23 33.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge your letter No. 3403 dated November 15,1933, and to state that there is nothing in the Police records against Miss Luba Ringer who desires to travel through Netherlands India to Great Britain.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Officer i/c Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,
Netherlands Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SECTION 2

Date November 23, 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No.
No. D 5
Date 1/

Subject (in full) Enquiry from Netherlands Consulate-General re: Miss L.Zinger.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by [illegible]

With reference to the letter dated November 15,1933, from the Netherlands Consulate-General on the subject of Miss Luba Zinger residing at No 30 Wongkashaw Gardens, enquiries show that she has been employed as a typist at the International Savings Society for the past three years. She resigned on her own accord recently stating that she intended to leave Shanghai. It is rumoured that while in Shanghai Miss Zinger made acquaintance of a certain Englishman and is now proceeding to England where they will be married.

Nothing detrimental is known by this office regarding Miss Zinger.

A. Prokofiev

D.S.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

NCV

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5467.
Date 7.11.1.33

GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
OOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 3403.

SHANGHAI. 15 November 1933.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Miss Luba ZINGER, born at Moscow, 13 December 1906, living at 30 Wongkashan Gardens, a typist employed at the I.S.S. for more than 3 years, desires to travel through The Netherlands to Great Britain. She has a passport issued by the local Bureau of Public Safety on 20 February 1933, No. 2167 and a British visé has already been granted. Although no Netherlands visé is required under these circumstances I would be much obliged to know whether anything is known against this person from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Officer i/c Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Council,

SHANGHAI.

$2. For attention please
D.S. Robertson 17/11/33

D5471

S.M.C. Registry.
No. 572
Date 30-12-44

Dear Sir,

In connection with your kind decision to become acquainted with the definition of our origin for the personal certificates issued by the SMC for the foreigners, the undersigned Ukrainian emigrants take liberty to notify the following:

When the local police administration of Shanghai issued an order for the re-registration of all the foreigners in this city for the new personal certificates, we immediately went to the corresponding police station. But when we declared that we were of the Ukrainian and not Russian origin we were sent to the chief station of Pao/chao.

The officials of this station have taken our documents and our explanation about our origin into consideration and we were told to come back in few days.

When we came next we have been told that we were wrote down as stateless not of the Ukrainian but of the Russian origin. Our statements were not given proper attention and once more we were sent to the corresponding police station.

On arrival to the police station we learnt that we were entered into personal certificates as the people of Russian origin. On our declaration that this was a mistake we were once more sent to the Central Pao-chao station.

Having returned to the Central station we were sent to the person in charge in this office . Here after certain explanations given on the matter we were informed that our statements were taken into consideration and once more we were sent to the police station of our district, to get our personal certificates.

However, on the arrival there on the appointed date we were informed that the new order by which our origin was recognised as the Ukrainian one was annulled by a telephone call and that the first decision was held good, according to which we were recognized as the people of the Russian origin.

While asking for the reason of this new decision we had been sent again to the higher police officials in charge.

We related the whole story to show that the slowness in this affair has nothing to do with the evil intention on our part and that on the contrary we are ready to explain the situation so important to us, in a legal way.

Thus, we take the liberty to inform you that:

1. All of us came to this country with the documtents in which it was clearly wrote that we were stateless emigrants of the Ukrainian origin;

2. That we never belonged to any Russian emigrant organization, but only to the Ukrainian ones:

3. That all the documents, with which we lived in Shanghai up till now are stating that we are emigrants of the Ukrainian origin.

Out of the discussions we had with the corresponding officials we learn that our Ukrainian origin was turned into Russian because:

1. The Ukrainian State doesnot exist and never existed in the past;
2. That the Ukraine is only a province of the USSR and that all the inhabitans of the USSR are people of the Russian origin.

In connection with this we take liberty in explanation this problem.

1. We are emigrants because we are not the subjects of the state which is now ruling over our country i.e. we are not the subjects of the USSR.
According to the Constitution of the Union of the Socialistic Soviet Republic pact 13:"The USSR is a Union of the states, which is put together on the basis of the voluntary unity of Socialist/Soviet Republic with equal rights:
Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic,
Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic,
White Russian S.S.R.,
Azerbaijan S.S.R.,
Georgian S.S.R.
Armenian S.S.R.,
Turkoman S.S.R.,
Uzbek S.S.R.
Tadjik S.S.R., Kossack S.S.R.,
Kossack S.S.R., Kirghiz S.S.R.
Karelia-Finnish S.S.R.
Moldavia S.S.R.
Latvian S.S.R.,
Lithuania S.S.R., Esthonian S.S.R.

Because, according to the Constitution the unity of these 16 independent Soviet Republics is voluntary one, pact 17 of this same Constituion states:

"Each of the Republic has a guaranted right of leaving the USSR."

Thus the USSR is not a state with one and only nationality but a union of many states of different nations. The Ukrainian Republic as well as the Russian or any other republic may also leave the USSR.

In connection with this there is in the USSR a united government e. s. the Council of the People's Commissaries of the USSR, which is in charge of the affairs which , according to the Constitution are to remit to its jurisdiction . Besides every Republic has its own government as for example the Council of the People's Commissaries of the Ukraine, which controls the affairs of this Republic.

According to it, pact 15 of the Constitution of the USSR states that:

"The independence of the separate republics is limited only in the boundaries mentioned about in the pact 14 of the Constitution. Otherwise every Republic expresses its state will independently. The USSR defends the independence of the allied republics."

Out of all this ~~ixx~~ it is obvious that the Ukraine is not a province of the USSR, but a separate allied state. According to the Constitution the USSR this republic is an independent state of the Ukrainian people, as well as the Russian Federative Soviet Republic is a state of the Russian people and the people who live within the boundaries of this republic.

The rights of the separate republics, included in the USSR were recently increased. During the 5th Central Executibe Committee session on Feb.1 of this year, according to the reports of the Union Commissary for the Foreign Affairs V.M.Molotoff the following changes of the constitution of the USSR had been agreed about:

1. In the body of every Council of the People's Commissariat of separate republics a Commissariat for the Foreign Affairs has to be organized, at the time when up till now there was only one Commissariat for the Foreign Affairs in the Council of the People's Commissaries in the USSR.

To the pact 18th of the Constitution the following addition had been made:

"Every allied Republic has a right to enter into direct relations with any foreign state , to conclude treaties and to exchange diplomatic and consular represen/tatives."

In view of this new law the Commissaries for the Foreign Affairs of many of the separate allied republics have been appointed. The Commissary for the Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Ukraine is D.I. Manuilsky.

Thus from now on the Soviet Ukraine is in a position to have its own ambassador in every state. It may also happen that the Government of the Soviet Ukraine shall send its diplomatic representatives also to the Asiatic states, with which the USSR has diplomatic relations.

Thus under such conditions it is absolutely impossible to say that the Ukraine is only a province of the USSR.

2. According to the Constitution of the USSR the Soviet Russia is not the Soviet Union but only one of the 16 republics which are included in the USSR.
Thus it is understood that the Soviet Ukraine is not a part of the Soviet Russia but a part of the Soviet Union.

According to the pact 21 of the Constitution of the USSR, all the citizens-inhabitants of the USSR are not the subjects of the Soviet Russia but of the Soviet Union. The state membership of the inhabitants of the USSR is not a "subject of Russia" but a "subject of the USSR" or not "Russian subject" but a "Soviet subject".

At the same time the origin of each subject of the USSR is defined by his state membership to this or that separate Republic. Since an Ukrainian is descended from the Ukraine, it is only clear that being a soviet subject he is at the same time an Ukrainian by birth.

An Uzbek, being a Soviet subject is of the Uzbek origin because of his descendance from the Uzbek USSRetc.

In accordance with the Soviet State Law only people of the Russian Soviet Republic, only the inhabitants of the Russian S.S.R. are called: the Soviet subjects of the Mosco origin. Neither the Ukrainians nor the Uzbeks, nor Tadjiks a are called the people of the "Moscow or Russian origin", since they have their own state and are members of a separat Ukrainian, Uzbek and Moscow people.

From the abovementioned documents of State Law of the USSR it is clear that all the talks on the "non-existence of the Ukrainiane state, that the Ukraine is a province of Russia "and that there is neither Ukrainian nationality nor the Ukrainian people, but only the Russian nationality and the Russian people and the Russians have no legal

grounds and are contradicting the real situation in the USSR.

We, the undersigned do not believe in independence of the Soviet Ukraine and are against the membership of the Ukraine in the Soviet Union.

However, since in the matter of our state capacity our personal conviction is of no importance for the government of the country in which we live, we cited here the corresponding pacts of the Soviet Constitution.

Out of the a ove-mentioned one can see that the Ukrainian nationality , the Ukrainian people and the Ukrainia State do exist even for the Soviet Union and its govern - ment and that the latter destinguishes the Russians from th Ukrainians, the Russian origin from that of the Ukrainian as well as the Russian state from that of the Ukrainian.

The Ukrainian nationality is not recognized only by the Russian emigrants, who always and everywhere refuse to acknowledge the existence of the Ukrainian nation and are inclined to turn into "Russians" all the Tartars, Kirghiz and Uzbeks. These Russian emigrants always carry on their policy, wherever they can and inform the foreigners on the Ukrainians in a wrong way since they are against any Ukraine, no matter whether it is a Soviet or non-Soviet one.

While informing you on the matter you asked for, we kindly beg you to support our petition for issueing our personal certificates with the definition

"stateless, of the Ukrainian Origin"

or

"stateless, Ukrainian emigrant".

R. Korda-Fedorov.
M. Milko.
A. Drobiazko.
Mrs. Korda-Fedorov.
Mrs. Milko.

The Shanghai Times, 18-6-43

5471

12 7 43

✝

Український представницький комітет
сповіщає, що в вівторок 15 червня б. р.
7-ій годині вечора в Архієрейському Собор
(55, Рут Пом'ь Аврі)

Епископом Шанхайським Іоанном

буде відправлена панахида по замученим і
похованим в спільній могилі в м. Винниці,

ДЕСЯТИ ТИСЯЧАМ УКРАЇНЦІВ,

та всім замученим і убитим радянською владою.
Громадянство приголошується помолитись о
спокій душ вмерших.

FILE

File: Ukrainian Emigrants Committee

№ 5471
Date 19.5.43

"НЕ ЗНАЙОМАЯ ЗАРЯ", 16-5-43

✝

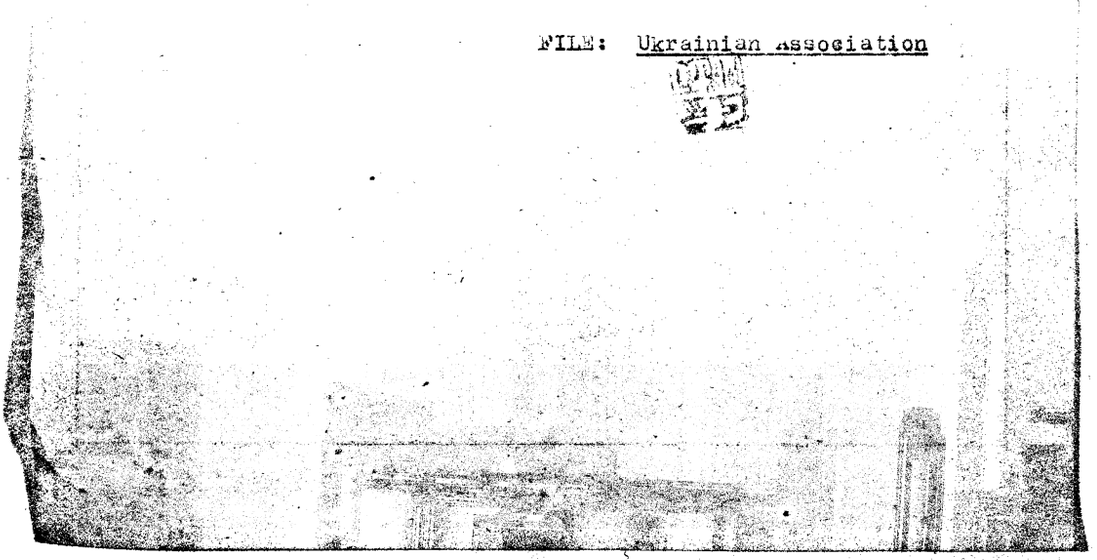
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ПРЕДСТАВНИЦЬКИЙ КОМІТЕТ доводить до відома членів Української Національної Колонії м. Шанхаю, що в понеділок 17-го ТРАВЯ 1943 РОКУ, в Архієрейському Соборі (55, Рут Поль Анрі) о 7-ій годині вечора

ЕПИСКОПОМ ШАНХАЙСЬКИМ ІОАННОМ

буде відправлена панахіда по вбитому большевиками АРХІЕПИСКОПІ КРЕМЕНЕЦЬКОМУ ОЛЕКСІЮ, що очолював Українську Автокефальну Церкву.

Громадянство приголошується помолитись о спокій душі опочившого.

FILE: Ukrainian Association



FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

5471
25 I 43

Foreign Affairs, C&S Branch. File No. ..... Date January 22, 1943.

SUBJECT: Ukrainian Representative Committee in Shanghai - Proposed gathering of members on 29-1-43.

The proposed gathering of members of the Ukrainian National Community to be held between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. on January 29 at the premises of the Community, 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII, is just another of the functions which have been taking place at the same address from time to time during the past several years and which, come within the sphere of activities of the Community.

According to the arrangement existing between this office and the Ukrainian National Community, no police permission is required for meetings of members, provided they are private, but the police must be notified beforehand of any function of a public or political character, together with details of programme, attendance etc. It was also agreed that public and/or political meetings may be attended by a member of the Special Branch, if necessary. This arrangement has been working satisfactorily so far, and explains the attached communication.

This time the proposed function will be devoted to the commemoration of the "Ukrainian Heroes who fell at the hands of Red Soviet Bands in 1918" and is, therefore, political in character. The following programme will be observed:-

1. Requiem service.
2. Opening speech by Mr. N.T. Kwashenko, Chairman of the U.N.Committee.
3. Address on the significance of the anniversary of events of 1918 - by Mr. S.I. Vassilieff member of the Committee.
4. Concert.

Attendance is restricted to members only, some 50 persons being expected to attend. No fees will be charged for admission.

A. Fukuyama
D.I.

FILE

一九四三年一月二十九日於愛多亞路一二九二號之ウクライナ人代表委員會主催ウクライナ獨立運動講演者年會約五十名ノ會員ノミノ特定集會ニ臨ミ默認ス

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs C&S Branch.

RECEIVED BY S.B. REGISTRY DATE 25/1/43

僑民代表委員會 上海烏克蘭

Український Представницький Комітет в Хінах
Ukrainian Representative Committee in China

No. 17

Шанхай
Shanghai
19

[illegible]

[illegible],

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

F. 207A
20-10-42

5471
2 11 42

D. 5471

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

October 29, 1942.

To **The Secretary,**
S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No. :- Your File K 5/33

Subject :- **Identity Certificates for Ukrainians**

Enclosures **Copy of a Police report,**
For information.

刑事第三科長

National File
(CC(45(3)

P. T. O.

Foreign Affairs Section
Crime & Special Branch.

October 28, 1942.

SUBJECT: Identity Certificates for Ukrainians

Sir,

Communications containing the same request were addressed to the Chairman of the S.M.C. by the "Ukrainian Representative Committee", 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII, on 25/8/42 and by the so-called "Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia", 261 Gordon Road, on 15/9/42.

Both communications were referred to the Police for comment, and the parties referred to above were subsequently informed that as far as the Settlement Authorities are concerned only two groups of former Russian nationals are recognized here, namely: (a) Russian Emigrants, headed by the Russian Emigrants Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road, and (b) U.S.S.R. citizens having their Consular representative.

Representatives of the second named group (7persons in all) were informed of the above verbally, at their application for registration in June, 1942 has not yet been approved by the Police and therefore, strictly speaking, they cannot function in the Settlement as an organization.

As far as can be ascertained, a similar attitude towards this matter has been adopted by the French Concession Authorities.

WSY/:

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

5471
2 11 42

REPORT

Foreign Affairs Section
Crime & Special Branch.
Station. File No. Date October 30, 1942

SUBJECT: Identity Certificates for Ukrainians

Sir,

Communications containing the same request were addressed to the Chairman of the S.M.C. by the "Ukrainian Representative Committee", 1202/3 Avenue Edward VII, on 25/8/42 and by the so-called "Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia", 261 Gordon Road, on 15/9/42.

Both communications were referred to the Police for comment, and the parties referred to above were subsequently informed that as far as the Settlement Authorities are concerned only two groups of former Russian nationals are recognized here, namely: (a) Russian Emigrants, headed by the Russian Emigrants Committee, 118/1 Woulmein Road, and (b) U.S.S.R. citizens having Soviet Consular representative.

Representatives of the second named group (7 persons in all) were informed of the above verbally, as their application for registration in June, 1942 has not yet been approved by the Police and therefore, strictly speaking, they cannot function in the Settlement as an organization.

As far as can be ascertained, a similar attitude towards this matter has been adopted by the French Concession Authorities.

Supt.
Officer in Charge Sec. 3
Cr. & Sp. Branch.

C.M.
D.C. C & S. Br.
Sir
This information will sent to Secretary through P.A. to C.P. for refusal.

RECEIVED BY
C.I.D. REGISTRY
DATE 2/11/42

Foreign Affairs Section
Crime & Special Branch.

October 28, 1942

Identity Certificates for Ukrainians

Sir,

Communications containing the same request were addressed to the Chairman of the S.M.C. by the "Ukrainian Representative Committee", 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII, on 25/8/42 and by the so-called "Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia", 261 Gordon Road, on 15/9/42.

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As far as can be ascertained, a similar attitude towards this matter has been adopted by the French Concession Authorities.

H. Yamaguchi
Supt.
Officer in Charge Sec. 3
Cr. & Sp. Branch.

Precis translation of letter to Chairman from Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia, Shanghai.

REFERRED TO POLICE FORCE

October - , 1942.

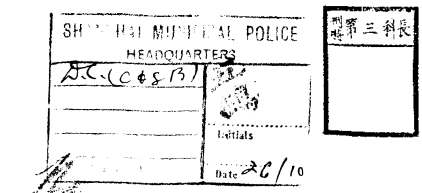
26 OCT. 1942

Identity Certificates for Ukrainians

We have to refer to our letter of September 15, 1942, pointing out that in the identity certificates issued to us by the Council our nationality is erroneously given as Russian instead of Ukrainian and requesting you to rectify the mistake. The same method is employed by the French Municipal Council which announced that the measure was taken in full accord with the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Although we can submit proofs to corrobate our claim that we are neither Soviet Russians nor Russians, it is deemed advisable to refrain from doing so since this is not a question of politics, but national honour.

It is requested that identity certificates giving our true nationality as Ukrainain be issued to us.



Chairman,

Secretary,

Ukrainian National Committee
in East Asia, Shanghai.

一九四二年十月　日

上海共同租界
參事會長　岡崎勝男　殿

東亞ウクライナ國民協會
會長　アレクサンドル・ドロハヤスコ
書記　マルク・ピュゴフ

拜啓、陳者九月十五日附書翰を以て當ウクライナ國民協會は、上海共同租界工部局發行に係る身分證明書の誤謬訂正方を御依賴致置候、右證明書に於てウクライナ人を「ロレア人」と誤記入されゐ候ことの御取扱方は、公董局に於ても實施されをり、權威者に於ては一國籍一權には實際の國籍を記入すべきものと解釋致居り、同時に右取扱方は、同租界工部局と全たる同意の下に實施されたるものと公示され候。

右に鑑み當協會は、以下に左記御依賴申上る次第に候。

現下、世界新秩序建設のため東西に互り戰爭勃發し、凡ゆる民族はその全力を擧げ民族の統一の强化に努め居り、殊に日本帝國にては、全世界に對し、各民族の民族的統一を賦與する綱著なる實例を呈示し、民族の光榮の問題か、凡ゆる國家國民に最重要なるも

東亞ウクライナ國民協會所在上海

Український Національний Комітет
у
Східній Азії.
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
in East Asia
Shanghai, China.

上海東亞烏克民族委員會

ことに做し居り候。民族的誇りと栄光の感念は各人に對し自己の民族の名に於て何時、如何なる場所に於ても、又如何なる狀勢の下に於ても、その榮譽を擁護することなく、常に公然と誠實を以て、各々自己の民族への歸屬を認めるべきを要求するものに候。

斯くる民族榮譽の感念は、我がウクライナ民族各層に浸潤し、強化され居り東歐に於ては公然と積極的に日本の國家者獨逸による新秩序建設に協力致居り候、その感念は本部アジアのウクライナ人間に強烈な勢をもつて醸生され強力化しつゝあるものに候

上記在件のウクライナ人は少數にして周知の如く、屢々敵性分子の迫害を受け、必ずしも自己の統一を保持し、内部的不一致を除却し得たるものには無之候。

而して我がウクライナ人の大勢は民族歸屬の感念と英雄的日本軍の未曾有の戰果をも培養した日本民族の威容に對し尊敬を持つに至に候、從つて、皇下の指導の下に益々強く、明確にその相貌を變し大東亞共榮圏の最重要中心地の一となりつゝあり當上海に在住し、日本の世界觀、輝く民族の高邁なる精神は我がウクライナ人間に益々強く反映致居り候。

而して斯くる情勢に於てウクライナ人は「ロシア人」なる認定の下に身分證明書を交附され、民族的稱號を失ひ、自己の民族より脫却され、非現實なるものを所持し居り候。

我々は當地のウクライナ人がソ聯人民に非ざる、同時に、實在ざるロシア人民にも非ざる論證を提示し得るものに候も、我々の民族的稱號を保持する問題が政治的の問題に非ず、民族の榮譽のためなるを以て、これを差控へるものに候。

我ウクライナ國民協會は、貴下に對し、在上海ウクライナ人が自己の民族稱號を復得し、我々の眞の民族、ウクライナ人たるを證明する身分證明書を交附され、我等を平安ならしめ且つ我々民族及び日本民族代表たる貴下に對し恥感を懷へさせ上う御配慮賜り偏に御依賴申上候

敬具

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S471
20 / 43

Foreign Affairs, C&S B. *Station.* *File No.* ..... *Date* October 9, 1942

SUBJECT: Ukrainian language broadcasts from German Radio Station.

As was previously reported (vide Daily Report of 5-9-42), daily regular broadcasts in the Ukrainian language (music, news and comments) from the local German Radio Broadcasting Station, 3 Great Western Road, have been discontinued since September 1, 1942.

It will be recalled that these broadcasts were started some time in May last and were conducted by Messrs M. MILKO. J. SWEET and O. DROBIASKO - leaders of a handful of Ukrainian nationals, who severed their relations with the Ukrainian Representative Committee in March, 1942, and formed the so-called "Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia".

At present broadcasts in the Ukrainian language takes place once a week (Sunday, between 2 and 3 p.m.) under the supervision of Messrs KWASHENKO and TOTSKY, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Ukrainian Representative Committee, 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII. According to them, the management of the German Radio Station, being dissatisfied with the work of Dr. M. MILKO and his friends, have dispensed with their services.

A. Prokofiev
D. I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branch.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

5471

REPORT

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Foreign Affairs, C&S.B. *Station.* *File No.*..... *Date* September 30,1942.

SUBJECT: The Ukrainian Representative Committee in China - Revised Rules & Regulations and supplementary list of members.

Forwarded herewith are a certified copy of the Rules & Regulations of the "Ukrainian Representative Committee in China", 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII, and a supplementary list of Ukrainian nationals registered with that body, bringing the total number of members to 164. The information was furnished by the Committee on request from this office.

A translation of sub-section "a" of Article 4 of the revised Rules & Regulations reads as follows:-

" The Committee will be on guard of the basic principles of the Struggle of the Ukrainian People for Freedom and will look after the development of national self-consciousness of its members"

This constitutes a substantial amendement in the Rules & Regulations of the organization in question as originally submitted to the S.M.Police in November, 1933 and in December, 1937 (File D-8157 - F.10). At that time there was nothing in the declared aims of the Ukrainian National Association, which could clearly indicate the political character of that organization.

Otherwise, there is nothing in the revised Rules & Regulations, which would present a special interest from the Police viewpoint.

Attached herewith is also a copy of the "Ukrainian National Community's Messenger", organ of the Ukrainian Representative Committee in China containing an account of the proceedings at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Ukrainian National Community in Shanghai which was held on 12-7-42. In this account the following passage relating to the so-called "Ukrainian National Committee

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

in East Asia" is not without interest,as it reflects the opinion of Ukrainian nationals themselves regarding that "organization"i-

" Mr. Mihail Milko,having obtained employment at the German Radio Broadcasting Station and also additional material support,founded an Ukrainian National Committee headed by Mr. J.Sweet with the assistance of Mr.O.Drobiasko - his two colleagues in the work at the German Radio Station. They rented a room in Gordon Road,which they themselves hardly ever visit as,according to Mr. Milko," it is rather far away" but which they need as "an organization must have an address" for registration with the Police"

It will be recalled that the "Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia",261 Gordon Road, so sarcastically referred to in the above quoted passage, was formed in March,1942 by a group of 7 Ukrainians who had severed their relations with the "Ukrainian Representative Committee" following a squabble amongst members of that organization. In June,1942 they applied for registration with the S.M.Police,but so far their application has not been approved. It appears that the founders of the "Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia " do not fully realize that,unless they have a Registration Certificate from the Police,they cannot function in the Settlement as an organization.

A. Prokofiev
D. I.
Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branch.

У С Т А В

УКРАИНСКОЙ НАЦИОНАЛЬНОЙ КОЛОНИИ в Китае , г . Шанхай .

I. Цель и средства .

п.1. Название.. - Украинская Национальная Колония в Китае.

п.2. Место .... - г. Шанхай.

п.3. Цель ..... - Объединение, проведение, помощь и защита интересов украинцев в Китае, города Шанхая.

п.4. Средства.. - Для достижения своей цели УНКолония через свои органы:

а/ стоит на страже основ Освободительной Борьбы Украинского Народа и следит за развитием национального самосознания своих членов;

б/ ведет и руководит взаимопомощью для усиления материальной силы всей Колонии и отдельных членов;

в/ ведет регистрацию украинцев для пред соответствующих административных учреждений;

г/ учреждает при Колонии отделы, секции и т.под., следит за взаимопочитанием и сотрудничеством всех отдельных товариществ и учреждений при УНКолонии;

д/ содержит библиотеку, выписывает украинскую прессу, устраивает доклады и лекции из циклов украинских дисциплин, как для членов Колонии так и для дружественных иностранных кругов.

е/ имеет виду издание периодичных и непериодичных на украинском и иностранных языках для обсуждения вопросов Колонии и ознакомлением с украинскими делами широких кругов.

II. Члены Колонии .

п.5. Члены УНКолонии разделяются на действительных, сотрудников и юношей.

п.6. Членами действительными УНКолонии могут быть лица украинской национальности, эмигрант, старше 18 лет, соответствующий всем требованиям этого устава, гарантирующий свое подчинение основным принципам УНКолонии и могущий быть полезным в активности достижения целей УНКолонии.

п.7. Члены действительные имеют равния активныя и пасивныя выборные права, право пользоваться всем, что имеет УНКолония и согласно с пунктами этого устава правом на участие в руководстве УНКолонией и контролем деятельности ея органов.

п.8. Члены действительные обязаны достойно представительствовать как украинцы во всех случаях жизни, потдерживать доброе имя УНКолонии, принимать активное участие в жизни и работе УНКолонии и подчиняться решениям всех ея органов.

п.(9) Членом сотрудником УНколонии может быть лицо украинской национальности, эмигрант, старше 17 лет, декларирующий свое подчинение основным положениям УНколонии и могущий быть полезным УНколонии в достижении ея целей.

п.10. Члены сотрудники имеют право пользоваться всем, что имеет УНколония, право участия во всех отделах, секциях и т.д., при УНколонии и право совещательного голоса на собраниях УНколонии.

п.11. Члены сотрудники должны достойно представительствовать, как украинцы, поддерживать доброе имя УНколонии и принимать участие в жизни и деятельности УНколонии и подчиняться всем решениям ея органов.

п.(12) Членом юношей УНколонии может быть особа украинской национальности от 14 - 17 лет, принятая в УНколонию.

п.13. Члены юноши имеют права и обязанности членов сотрудников.

п.14. Все члены УНколонии должны платить членские взносы, высоту которых определяют Общия Собрания УНколонии.

п.15. Порядок состав членов УНколонии происходит через соответствующее постановление руководящего органа УНколонии. Утверждение в правах члена состоится через отдельное постановление Общего Собрания.

п.16. Исключение из состава членов происходит отдельным мотивированным постановлением Правления УНколонии. Утверждение этого постановления производится на Общем Собрании УНколонии.

п.(17) Действительным членом УНколонии может быть только особа, подавшая специальное в том заявление Правлению УНколонии /Украинскому Представительскому Комитету/.

III. Органы УНколонии.

А/. Общее Собрание.

п.(18) Высшим органом УНколонии является Общее Собрание. Оно утверждает устав УНколонии, и его изменения, выбирают и контролируют все иные органы УНколонии, окончательно решают вопросы стоящие на повестке и дают указания для деятельности всех органов УНколонии, также утверждают прием и исключение членов.

п.19. Общия Собрания УНколонии состоятся ежегодно и созываются Правлением УНколонии. Приглашения, в письменной форме, должны быть посланы всем действительным членам УНколонии не позже, как за две недели до дня собрания с извещением повестки Общего Собрания.

п.(20) Общее Собрание действительно когда при открытии его присутствует не менее половины всех действительных членов УНколонии.

Примечание: В случае если в назначеное время не будет

необходимаго кворума, то начало Общего Собрания может быть перенесено на час позднее, когда Общее Собрание дела ействительно при любом количестве членов.

п.21. Решение всех вопросов на Общем Собрании происходит голосованием. Право решающего голоса имеют исключительно действительные члены, право совещательнаго - члены сотрудники и члены юноши.

п.22. Для голосования необходимо обыкновенное большинство голосов присутствующих действительных членов, с нижеследующими исключениями:

а/ для выборов членов Правления УМКолонии, и членов Ревизионной Комиссии, выборов Председателя Общего Собрания, утверждения, приема и исключения действительных членов, необходимо абсолютное большинство голосов присутствующих действительных членов;

б/ для изменения устава и для важности постановления о ликвидации УМКолонии, необходимо большинство 2/3 голосов.

п.23. Чрезвычайныя Общия Собрания. В случае необходимости, Правление УМКолонии в промежутке между годичными Общими Собраниями, для решения неотложных важных дел, созывает Чрезвычайныя Общия Собрания, для которых действительны все предыдущие параграфы этой части устава.

п.24. Чрезвычайное Общее Собрание должно быть созвано Правлением УМКолонии, если этого требует в письменной форме 1/3 всех действительных членов УМКолонии. Этого требует Ревизионная Комиссия УМКолонии в случае констатирования денежных злоупотреблений, или личнаго нарушения Правлением УМКолонии основных параграфов этого устава, или если в составе Правления остается меньше половины выбранных на Общем Собрании членов.

2/ Правление УМКолонии.

п.25. Правление УМКолонии имеет название "Украинский Представительский Комитет в Китае-г.Шанхай"

п.26. Украинский Представительский Комитет является деловым и представительским органом УМКолонии. Он проводит постановления Общих Собраний в жизнь, принимает и исключает членов, разрешает все вопросы жизни УМКолонии, руководит и направляет деятельность всех отделов и секций при УМКолонии, следит за сотрудничеством отдельных товариществ при УМКолонии, он же представительствует УМКолонию, как для внешней работы так и для внутренней.

п.27. В состав Украинскаго Представительскаго Комитета входят: Председатель, Заместитель Председателя, Секретарь, Казначей и три члена.

п.28. Председатель Украинского Представительного Комитета председательствует УКолонию, как таковую, ведет заседания УКомитета и несет первую ответственность за деятельность всего УКомитета.

п.29. Заместитель Председателя, замещает председателя по его поручению, во время его отпуска и ведет одну из важнейших отраслей работы.

Секретарь ведет переписку и делопроизводство УКомитета.

Казначей ведет отчетность и кассу.

Председатель, Заместитель Председателя и Секретарь составляют Президиум УКомитета.

Г/. Совет УКолонии.

п.30. Совет УКолонии является дополнительным-помогающим органом УКолонии, для разрешения вопросов требующих участия всех активных членов УКолонии.

п.31. Совет УКолонии созывается УКомитетом. В состав его входят те из действительных членов УКолонии, которые принимают наиболее деятельное участие в отделах и отдельных товариществах при УКолонии.

Г/. Ревизионная Комиссия.

п.32. Ревизионная Комиссия проводит каждые три месяца ревизию отчетности денежной УКомитета, она же следит за соответствующим сохранением документов и постановкой делопроизводства УКолонии.

п.33. Ревизионная Комиссия состоит из Председателя, его Заместителя и Секретаря, которые выбираются Общим Собранием УКолонии.

IУ. Ликвидация УКолонии.

п.34. УКолония ликвидируется постановлением Общего Собрания, или в случае если количество ее членов становится менее девяти.

п.35. В случае ликвидации Общее Собрание выбирает Ликвидационную Комиссию в составе трех лиц, которая и решает все вопросы связанные с ликвидацией УКолонии.

Устав Украинской Национальной Колонии г.Шанхая, в переводе на русский язык, на четырех страницах, приготовленный и переданый в Политический Отдел Муниципальной Полиции г.Шанхая.

Секретарь Украинского Представительного Комитета : P. Fatsky

15.IX.1942г.

144. Auman-Jehko Tatiana Iosifovna

145. Korujenko Gavrilo Ivanovich

146. Koshtenko Pavlo Fedorovich

147. Demichenko Valentin Fedorovich

148. Demichenko Katerina Olexievna
Son: Georgi 12 years
Daughter: Lareria 10 years

149. Dobrovolsky Olexandr Pavlovich
Son: Mikola 6 years

150. Dobrovolskaya Zinaida Vasilievna

151. Dilotserkovsky Arseni Efimovich

152. Voloschuk Georgi Artemovich

153. Korotenko Grigori Matvievich

154. Korotenko Larisa Georgievna

155. Korda-Pavlov Petro Mikhailovich

156. Korda-Fedoriva Valentina Grigorievna

157. Linh Anatoli Ivaniv

158. Lidlujni Ivan Dmitriv

159. Lidlujna Natalka Ivaniva

160. Marmeluk-Kamenska Natalka Jakovliva

161. Petrov-Lorentz Mikola Miliv

162. Scherbakova Olena Josipovna

163. Vithovsky Mikola Leopoldovich

164. Kocherjinsky Mihailo Fedoriv

~~Lobanovimidenkom~~

for original list vide report dated22-6-42.

Рік 1. 1 Вересня 1942 року. Число 1.

«Орган Українського Представницького Комітету в Хінах— Шанхай.

Вістник Української Національної Кольонії

Від редакції.

Розпочинаючи видання «Вістника Української Національної Кольонії», Український Представницький Комітет переводить в життя давню потребу мати свій друкований орган.

Видання розраховане, в першу чергу, на інформацію членства УНКольонії м. Шанхаю, за життя Кольонії, та праці її керуючого органу УНК, тому видаватиметься на правах рукопису, місячником. Мається на меті подавати матеріал і за життя УНК инших місць Далекого Сходу, відомости з України, та за Україну, вміщувати й літературний матеріал.

По думці УНК-ту вся праця УНКольонії мусить опиратися на як найбільшу самодіяльність громадянства, тому постійна й систематична інформація членства є одним з найважніших чинників її успіху. На сторінках «Вістника» даватиметься можливість критики, та активного співробітництва, яким УНК-т надає велике значіння.

Чи не характерним є те, що переведення давньої потреби друкованого органу, реалізується саме тепер, та не Українським Еміграційним Комітетом, а переіменованим керуючим органом УНКольонії — Українським Представницьким Комітетом.

Настали надзвичайні часи життя Української Нації, коли всі ті що опинилися поза межами України, «не на Україні сущі», вже не почувають себе членами отієї бувшої еміграційної маси, и часткою того українського народу, що бореться на Україні за право свого буття. Бореться поруч з німецьким жовніром, та союзниками мешканець України, без огляду яких земель, бореться і повернувшийся на Україну бувший емігрант українець, що очікував на цей історичний час в Европі. Тільки емігрант українець закинутий в далеку Азію позбавлений можливости принять безпосередню участь в цій боротьбі, очікуючи щасливої хвилини-можливости повернення на Батьківщину, та прилучення до цієї акції, бо духово і він звязаний, та единий з своїм народом в завданні та чині, має право і почуває себе вже не емігрантов, а часткою Великого Українського Народу.

Роля українського емігранта-носія й репрезентанта національно-державної ідеольогії Українського Народу — Самостійної й Соборної України закінчена. Еміграція свою ролю відіграла. Сьогодня ті завдання і то не в ідеольогічно-декляративному порядкові, а чинно-реальному, в боротьбі, переводить в життя Український Нарід в цілому.

В процесі боротьби міжнародніх сил, в процесі встановлення нового ладу в Европі перейде до рішення української проблеми, як центральної проблеми Сходу Европи, вирішиться доля України на пілі століття.

Як це все перейде, сьогодня ще не можемо сказати, знаємо одне, що версальські часи вже не вернуться для Українського Народу, а перед усіми українськими громадянами встають завдання величезного загально-національного значіння, які зможемо перевести тільки при добрім об'єднанні, та самодільности громадянства. Для виконання цього важливого завдання нам і потрібний свій друкований орган.

Надзвичайні Загальні Збори.

У неділю 12-го липня 1942 року, Українська Національна Кольонія м. Шанхаю відбула важний день свого життя — Надзвичайні Загальні Збори.

За годину до призначеного початку зачали вже сходитися громадяне, щоб до Зборів побачитись один з одним, та побалакати на теми, що так турбують кожного. Розбившись на групи, розмови переважно йшли за положення на Україні, новини з Східно-Европейського фронту, хід військових подій в Азії, прогнози на майбутне, громадські справи й т. п. Канцелярія весь час переповнена, члени Президії, активні члени, обмірковуються справи перебігу Зборів, переглядається спис устійнених кандидатів до майбутнього складу Президії. Заходять члени УНК, та зареєстроване громадянство, вияснюються членські права та обовязки, інформуються за положення справ і т. д.

Президія перевіряє кількість присутніх, устійнюється правомочність Зборів, та о годині 3.30 дня Президія займає свої місця.

Голова УЕК-ту п. Бойко-Сокольський відчиняє Збори короткою промовою, закінчуючи закликом вшанувати память полеглих за національно-державну ідеольогію Українського Народу. Всі присутні встають та хвилиною мовчанки вшановують память полеглих за Україну.

Заступник Голови п. Кващенко від імені

заява з переполою до здобуття правового положення УНК.

Обмірковання цього положення в середині активнішого членства, привело до ініціятиви п. Вансовича Ол. за спробу добалакатись з п. Мільком Мих. При посередництві п. Вансовича, відбулося кілько зустріч, та доти, доки справа обговорювалася в тонах принципових, була згода, та вигляди на можливу співпрацю та об'єднання.

Виходячи з вищеподаних невигідних положень для УНК. та ставлення представників влади, прийшло до рішення, зголосити за об'єднання перед відповідними колами, полишивши деталі об'єднання для дальшого обмірковання.

В обміркованні деталів виявилась безкомпромісовість п. Мілька М., як передання йому повної ініціятиви в майбутньому складі керуючого органу УНК. та обовязкову участь в ньому його співпрацевників. Активніші члени УНК категорично стали супроти таких вимог, вважаючи право членів УНК розвязувати такого роду питання, та вважаючи неможливим передання справ в руки виставлених осіб. Рішення активніших членів унеможливило дальши розмови з Мільком.

Касовий Звіт.

З касовим звітом виступив Заступник Голови, та Скарбник п. Квашенко М., який зачитав звіт скарбниці УНК з Жовтня місяця 1941 р. по 9-те Липня 1942 р., та дав пояснення, що до окремих точок прибутку та витратків. Згідно звіту, в скарбниці УНК маєть ся готівка на 9.VII.1942 р. в сумі 424.98 дол. За пожертву на Ніппонський Червоний Хрест, що була зібрана на попередніх Зборах, одержана писемна подяка Генерального Конзуля Ніппону, зміст якої зачитується.

Звіт Ревізійної Комісії.

Голова Рев. Комісії п. Вансович Ол. зачитує протокол Рев. Комісії, за зроблену ревізію, та рішення Комісії.

1) Касова Книжка скарбниці УНК ведена абсолютно точно, як по прибутковим, так і по видатковим документам, які цілком виправдують зроблені витрати за весь час відчитности.

2) Рев. Комісія категорично спростовує будь яке підозріння у зловживанні, неточність чи помилки, як за час поробленої ревізії попереднім складом Рев. Ком., та зголошує, що жадних нотаток попереднього складу Рев. Ком. в Касовій Книжці, чи на окремих документах до неї, зроблено не було, які казали б за неправдивість чи неточність будь якого документу, чи занесення його в Касову книжку. Зроблено пояснення, що Касова книжка, та всі документи до неї, одержані від п. п. Світа та Пирогіва через адвокатську контору п. Шевченка.

3) Звертається увага Зборів на пожертви членів УНК, та пропонується винесення подяки за складені пожертви.

По заслуханню звітів, Голова Зборів оголошує дискусії по звітам.

Виступають кілька промовців, та запроновується резолюція, що одноголосно приймається присутніми, слідуючого змісту:

Надзвичайні Загальні Збори Української Національної Кольонії м. Шанхаю, заслухавши доклад Українського Еміграційного Комітету, та Ревізійної Комісії, виносить слідуючи рішення:

1. УНКольонія м. Шанхаю, стоючи на націоналістичних засадах життя, базуючись на національно-державній ідеольогії Українського народу, непохитно вірить в перемогу держав осі, що несе народам Азії та Европи звільнення від поработителів, певні в успішнім переведенні та укріпленні нового ладу в Азії та Европі, для добробуту всього людства.

2. Загальні Збори УНК складають представникам Ніппонської та Хінської влади, від імені українців мешкаючих в Азії, найщиріщу подяку за право вільного життя в Азії, за справедливе та прихильне ставлення до українців та репрезентуючого органу, в минулому, та просять о розвязанні цього питання й на майбутне, шляхом повернення правових положень.

3. Загальні Збори УНКольонії м. Шанхаю, від імені українців мешкаючих в Азії, що являють собою частину Українського Народу звільненого, дякуючи державам, осі від панування червоних катів, складають представникам Німеччини найщиріщу подяку за звільнення України та надсилають телеграму Рейх Комісарові України Кохові, з подякою за так корисну працю по відродженню життя України, та заневненням в лояльности до влади на Україні, та очікуванні на першу можливість в поверненні.

4. В справі внутрішнього життя УНК, Надзвичайні Загальні Збори устійнюют:

а) переіменування керуючого органу УНК, з Українського Еміграційного Комітету, в Український Представницький Комітет в Хінах, про що сповістити представництва, інституції та установи, як і широкі кола свого й чужого громадянства м. Шанхаю;

б) істнування тільки УНКольонії, як загально-національної організації, об'єднуючої

ня українців мешканців м. м. Шанхай.

В цьому напрямку вчинено спробу створення при цьому управлінню української організації, як раз її членів самоідентифікуватися з більшою загальною справи, або не довелось на небажаних наслідків.

На категоричне вимагає поперечний склад Ревізійної Комісії у найближчому з'їзді Загальних Зборів або якщо скликати, вносить пропозиції в межах УНК, на підставі компромісності відповідальних, рішень перед Загальними Зборами, Радою, Виконкомом та Секретаріатом.

Д) Приймає й затверджує звіти діяльності УНРади, також помічі, склад, та зокрема Президії УНРади, за кожний прийом в важливі та відповідальні мом. Приймає й затверджує дії Ревізійної Комісії, а також і дії

е) Також члени Президії п. п. Бойко-Соколовський та Кашенко, що коли можуть в відповідальній праці, досягли на собі тягар відповідальної праці матеріальних витрат, то також члени Комісії п. п. Ванжосович О., Коваленко, Перегійська, Сука, Антіенко, Свириденко, Кіріяк, Левенець, Собольщикова, Ванжосович М., за покликом, що складали на громадські роботи, тих же членів, що виносять на загальному, обов'язки помогати, на упорядкування технічного секретаря, порозумінням членами.

Обрано: Комітет.

Голова Збору дякує всіх присутніх за зголошення, вирази уваги Збору на вибір обраних Голови Ради, тому прийняти вибору обрати Голову, а пропозиції з ним конституційні вимоги, тому всі перейти до голосування.

Висувається кандидатура п. Голови Ради, а Кашенко М. Голова Збору пропонує вибір п. Кашенко, тобто в склад УНРади Радою. Цієнош згоду, зачекати, що вони не мали кандидатури. Вони кандидатур в кандидатуру, пропозиції вільно перейти. Пропозиції обрати Кашенко. Проти цієї пропозиції ніхто не висловився. Кандидатура пропозиції, що Кашенко, обрано. Пропозиції обрати Голову Збору, та замість голосів усіх, яких хотів би бачити на відповідальних УНРади, вони пропонують дивіться.

Рекомендовано обрати:

Голова п. Кашенко М.
Заст. Гол. п. Кашенко О.
Заст. Гол. п. Кашенко С.
Секретар п. Кашенко К.
Скарбник п. Антіенко Ол.
Члени: п. п. Бойко-Соколовський та Тонькин Г.

В Ревізійну Комісію обрані: Голова п. Сушенко М., Секретар п. Глущук Олена, член п. Мельниченко Г.

В більших справах висловлюється бажання за організацію Живого Куртка при УНК та заклалення Театрального Куртка.

На пропозицію телеграми, з ініціативи п. Бойко-Соколовського, переводиться збірка, яка в короткий час дає значну суму в 300.00 зол.

Зачитання резолюційної частини, що до надсилання телеграми викликав нову овацію Зборів, та довгість складання так повільної суми в короткий час, дали вітчизн. як громадянство театру на можливість будь якого зв'язку з Батьківщиною. Громадянство висловило бажання мати більше докладної інформації, перегляду, як полії на Україні, та за місцеве життя та право.

Голова Зборів висловлює задоволення з приводу так дідно перейшовших З. Зборів, яку громадянство на численну присутність, одушевленість та інтерес до Зборів, як зачинно з тій же кількості присутніх, що й були при відчиненні, та просить відсівати Гим.

В відсівання Гимн. Пристрій хвоп УНР прочитує, на зітах громадських, полягають Резолюція, надіслано Отц. Нак. яку й зачитує.

Повільно стало розходитись громадянство, що обговорюючи громадські питання, більшого, а заповоднику з проведеним часом вертаються з свого буденного життя.

НА КИЇВСЬКИХ ГОРАХ
(Історична фантазія).

Погожий день. На тому київські лазові привіяла і огріває вітання людях, що гуляють Дніпровий берег. Стоїть, вали, жінки і чоловіки, бо в цьому день, а хто — зверхнений наказом князя, збіралась, щоб пошати, а може і побачити нового бога. Чи вже Перун, чи ще Христос? Чи то Скарбо, чи вже забувають його вже геть, чи, що вони нові приїхали? Невже б Волос на тому і забор хтось та тоді говорить вам? Чи не викликають Перун, щоб він знов почав волосить від вам князя?

А Волосить вам, чуєте, оцінює «Слово Перун» на Київських горах. Як вітер він пронісся у вишневих рукавах. Хто-то [illegible] Хто-то [illegible] в чорній [illegible]

Перун [illegible]

склав, як на молитву. Ущухло все, і, затаївши духа, народ якоїсь таємниці жде, що конче мусить наступити, — ось тільки князь промовить слово.

І в тихому повітрі залунали слова, як струни, — то тихі й ніжні, немов благальная молитва, і радісні, як ясная надія, то, як сердешний біль, тужливі, розпачливі перед безоднею страждання й лиха неземного, то — знов — тверді, як криця, та повні певности і віри.

— «О, Боже наш, Єдиний і Правдивий. Ти світ створив і ним, Всесильний, по власній волі володієш. Уся земля, народів доля — в твоїй правиці всемогутній. Через століть далеких морок, мов зараз діється, я бачу, як Твій Апостол Первозванний — і гори ці, й Дніпро-Славуту, і Київ, осідок державний, в ім'я Твое благословив. Пророк він, що на місці сьому спочине благодать Господня, правдива віра процвіте, осяе люд благословенний, благословить його життєву путь.

— «І справдилось правдиве слово: на горах сих, тоді безлюдних, величняя держава стала, прославлена в усіх краях землі, і світ Христової святої віри вже ллється в прагнущі серця.

— Нехай навіки славне буде Твое ім'я Великий Боже, що Ти в своїй превічній волі такую долю нам судив. Молюсь Тобі, о Милосердний, благаю всіма силами душі: будь милостив до свого люду так само у наступній його долі, простри над ним свою оніку, од лиха, напасти од кривд та од загибелі охорони. Бо бачу: звідусюди хмари бездольний край наш облягають. Ось рветься хмарою одна орда із сходу, — виднюють коні, гостроверхії шапки, — а з півночі і друга — личаках піхотою насунула. Грабають, нищать у святому місті все, чого сами створити не здолають. Немов мороз північний, тії сили (народ одну — татарською, другу — московською назве) скували, бачу, землю нашу, спинили зріст її та розвій вільного задержали життя.

— «А що-ж то далій, там? О, жах великий. На отій землі благословенній, що молоком тече і медом, де так пишаються і ниви й села, — ізнов — который раз, осіло лихо, та вже незнанее й нечуване, відколи на землі існує людський рід. Що лиш найгіршого в натурі людській зібралося за мілійони літ, прорвалося, як гній з болячки. Мов звір, що з клітки вирвався, роспаношилася ота північная потвора, гвалтує, рве, грабує, нищить, народу цілі мілійони з насижених осель зрнвае, жене в далекії ліси та в гиблії болота і холодом та голодом винищує наш люд, осквернено, зруйновано доми Господні. Замість хатин, немов отара, ламаючи всі предківські звичаї, в загонах нидіє наш люд — зрабований, знеможений, голодний. Бо ніт його і невсипуща праця лише насильника живлять. Зрабовано останнюю дарлину й одвезено до той кузні, де для людей кують кайдани. Я бачу, як уста зомлілії благають хоч крихту хліба та падають у корчах трупом, і цілі гори трупів людських заповнюють і села, і міста. Дарма уста дитячі зголоднілі, до лона матері припавши, змагають жадібно хоч краплю, — єдину краплю — виссати живущу, — але дарма: із стогном роспуки конають на знесилених руках...

— «О, Боже, Милостивий, Сильний. Прийнав Ти людську подобу і нестерпимі муки в ній терпів та Сам колись за людський рід молився й плакав Ти кривавими сльозами. Згадай, як був Ти в образі Дитяти й до лона Матері пестливо припадав, — згадай та зглянись на наші муки. Нехай дійдуть до Твойого престолу ввесь плач, всі сльози, кров, страждання, що витерпить судилось нам. Нехай дійде до тебе розпачливий той зойк дитячий нерозмежний і жаль та милость в Твоїм серці премилосердному хай зворушить. Ти, Праведний, суди по правді, спини ту роспаношену сваволю, той глум над разумом, над правдою, законом, зірви ганебні кайдани з того народу, що під ій вік земний до волі прагне. Хай на скрівавленій, просякнутій сльозами землі українській настане мир, хай зацвітуть там спокій, щастя у **непідлеглому** ладу державному та вільнее в сусідстві доброму життя».

Замовк, схиливши голову на груди. В жахливім розпачі, мов оставпілий, ввесь навкруги народ стояв, недолю поколінь наступних переживаючи в сполошеній душі.

В ту мить яснее небо сліпуча блискавка прошила, і голосний, як грім небесний, та лагідний, як батька слово, почувся голос:

— Амінь. Хай буде так.

О. Білоусенко.

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F. 207A
G. 200-7-42

5471
25 9 42

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

September 25, 1942

To The Secretary,
S. M. C.

Acting
The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No. :- Your File K 5/33
Letter from the Ukrainian National Committee dated Sept. 18, 1942.

Subject :- Ukranian Nationals.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report
For information.

DATE 28 9 42

P. T. O.

Note File
A.C.(C&I)

Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branch
September 22, 1942.

Subject:

Ukranian Nationals

With reference to the attached letter from the Ukranian National Committee in East Asir, dated September 15th., 1942, Mr. M. Pirogoff, Secretary of the Committee, was called to this Office on September 22nd., and acquainted with the contents of the communication No. D. 5471 sent by the Commissioner of Police to the Secretary of the F.M.C. on August 31, 1942 explaining the status of Ukranian Nationals in the Census Table.

Certified true copy,

SCT.

FM. 3
G. 300-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

No. 5471
Date 25 9 42

Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branches. Station. File No. Date September 22,1942.

SUBJECT:

UKRANIAN NATIONALS.

P.a. to C.P.
for your information & reference to Secretary please.

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D.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branches.

FM. 3
G 300-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

5471
23 9 42

Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branches. Station. File No. Date September 22,1942.

SUBJECT:

UKRANIAN NATIONALS.

With reference to the attached letter from the Ukranian National Committee in East Asia, dated September 15th., 1942, Mr. M. Pirogoff, Secretary of the Committee, was called to this Office on September 22nd., and acquainted with the contents of the communication No. D. 5471 sent by the Commissioner of Police to the Secretary of the S.M.C. on August 31,1942 explaining the status of Ukranian Nationals in the Census Table.

File
Copy sent
to p.a. to ep.
22/9/42

FILE

D.I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Crime & Special Branches.

(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 23 9 42

K 5/33

上海東亜烏克蘭民族委員會

Український Національний Комітет у Східній Азії.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE in East Asia Shanghai, China.

東亜ウクライナ國民協會所在上海

261, Gordon Road, Phone: 61365

Shanghai, 15th Septe. 1 9 4 2.

REFERRED TO POLICE FOR

18 SEP. 1942

RECEIVED

To the Chairman of the
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Present.

AC.(C45B.)

Sirr-

18/9.

We take the liberty to draw your attention to a fault commited by the foreign residents' registration officers of the S.M.C. with regard to the national name of the Ukrainian residents of the International Settlement.

On the ground of the numerous complaints coming to hand from the Ukrainians, it is established that despite of a clear indication of their Ukrainian nationality by the local Ukrainians when filling up their registration forms never any heed was paid to it by the concerned officers. In the registration cards issued at present to them, they are denominated simply and without further notice, as "Russians".

We daren't bother you, Sir, by long expostulations of ethnographical, linguistical, cultural and historical nature to prove our right to claim to be regarded as the Ukrainians and not as the Russians. To disregard this right of ours which was bought by the Ukrainians at the cost of the highest sacrifices of their ancestors and brethrenwould be equivalent to a grave offence to our national setiments.

In our opinion, such a proceeding has no juridical ground what ever.

After the downfall of the Russian Czardom in 1917, the Ukrainian Democtratic Republic in the Ukrainian ethnographical region of the former Russia was established independant on any Russian regime. This happened almost at the time when the soviet system was established in the Russia prpper. Later on, in 1919 there was effected the union of the Western part of the Ukrainian ethnographical region of the former Austro-Hungary, with eastern part of the Ukraine which was formerly under the Russian control. This renewed and reunited state of the Ukraine lasted untill its conquest and occupation by the Soviets and Poland. Before its occupation by our Red Russia and Poland archenemies, it was recognized de facto and de jure by a number of the European Great Powers as well as by the certain states of the South America. Untill the recognition of the Soviets by these countries our national' ordinary and diplomatic passports used to be fullworth documents and allowed their bearers an unhindered circulation and entrance in these countries. The Ukrainian national status was established, and any political connection with Russia was severed. Practically, the very name "Russia" lost its

juridical meaning, as intead of it appeared the U.S.S.R. of which, later on, after 1920 the conquested Ukraine was forced to become a member under the name of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. Even up to now, the Soviets, though beaing the arch-enemies of the Ukrainian people, never dared to deny the Ukrainians' right to their national name, as may evidence the Soviet passports issued to its citizens of the Ukrainian origin. The Russian Emigrants' Committee of Shanghai too define us as the Ukrainians and not as the Russians, as seen from its recently issued statistics. Until recently the Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee of Shanghai possessed the same prerogatives as the Russian Emigrants' Committee, representing the local Ukrainians before the Shanghai Japanese and Chinese authorities, and mediating in the matter of passports, visa and different documents issued by the latter to the Ukrainians.

At present there are in Shanghai two Ukrainian national organizations with about two hundred members which number is always on increase, two periodical organs in Ukrainian and in English,- self-organized radio broadcast from one of local radio station, and, nevertheless, according to the registration officers of the S.M.C., it seems as if there were no Ukrainians in this city.

Certainly, the same fault was committed by the French authorities of the Concession. So that addressing this petition to you, Sir, we at the same time to the French Ambassador to this country, the French Consul General in Shanghai and the director of the French Municipal Police.

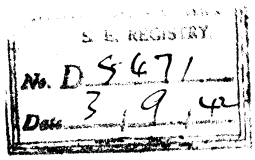
As a very great wrong is being caused to us, Sir, seeing that by such a proceeding we lost our national face, we take the liberty to ask your favour consider kindly this petition of ours, and instruct the concerned registration to correct the mistake in question.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

Chairman

Hon. Secretary.

D.5471.



August 31, 42.

The Secretary,
S. M. C.

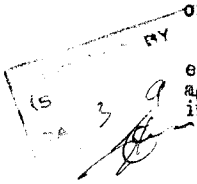
Reference: Your File K 5/33 Letter from Ukrainian Represent tive Committee in China dated 25-8-42

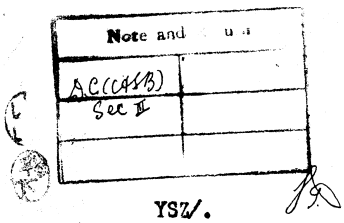
Subject : Ukrainian Nationals.

The Russian community in Shanghai is divided into two recognized groups: (a) Russian Emigrants, headed by the Russian Emigrants Committee and (b) U.S.S.R. citizens, having their Consular representative.

There are no other Russian groups either registered or legally recognized.

The registration returns for foreigners show that eleven families have chosen to state their nationality as Ukrainians (part of South Russia). These were included in the Census Table under "Others".





(SD) M. WATARI

Commissioner of Police.

YSZ/.

FM. 2
6. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5471
Date 3.9.42

REPORT

Foreign Pao Chia Office *Station.* *File No.* ..... *Date* Aug. 28, 1942.

SUBJECT: Letter from Ukrainian Representative Committee in China No.K5/33 of 16/8/42

The Russian community in Shanghai is divided into two groups registered by the S.M.C. authorities: (i) Russian Emigrants, headed by the Russian Emigrants Committee and (ii) U.S.S.R. citizen, having their representative. No other Russian groups are registered and regarded as legally existing. People born in Ukaraina (part of South Russia) before joined one or the other group. At present many "Ukrainians" are still registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee. Eleven families, who stated in their Census Forms, that they are "Ukrainians" and were guaranteed by the Ukrain Emigrant Committee were classified as "other" nationalities, who have no legal representative, as in the Census Table for foreigners the Ukrainians are not mentioned.

General observation on the activities of this group of Ukrainians shows, that they are apt to take upon themselves tasks the importance of which is entirely out of proportion with their numerical strength (about 140 with wives and children in all) and the amount of influence they have in their community.

It must be noted that the Chairman N.T. Kwashenko, under the alias Nicholas Kashin, was on the 28.1.29 sentenced by the Shanghai Provisional Court to four years imprisonment on a charge of shopbreaking, and was released on 23.2.32 (C.F.I.R.1452/29).

P.a to C.P.
Report forwarded for information

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 3/9/42

N. A. Pakhorsky

Officer i/c Special Branch,
Foreign Affairs.

Foreign Pao Chia Office

Aug. 29, 1942.

Letter from Ukrainian Representative Committee in China No.K5/33 of 16/8/42

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Officer i/c Special Branch,
Foreign Affairs.

July, 1942.

CENSUS TABLE FOE FOREIGNERS

Nationality	No. in Family	Male	Female	Under 21 years of age		Total
				Male	Female	
American						
Australian						
Belgian						
British						
Czechoslovakian						
Danish						
Estonian						
Filipino						
Finnish						
French						
German						
Greek						
Hungarian						
Indian						
Iranian						
Iraqian						
Italian						
Latvian						
Lithuanian						
Netherlands						
Norwegian						
Polish						
Portuguese						
Rumanian						
Spanish						
Swedish						
Swiss						
Syrian						
Turkish						
U.S.S.R.						
White Russian						
Yugoslavian						
Others						
Stateless						
Jew (German)						
Jew (Russian)						
Jew (Polish)						
Jew (Others)						
Grand Total						

K 5/33

UKRAINIAN REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE IN CHINA

August 25, 1942.

5471
28-8-42
1292/3
Avenue Edward VII

To the Chairman
S. M. C.

Sir,

With our letter of Aug. 16th, 1942 No.35, we informed you, that results of the recent foreign residents' registrations given in local reports, did not show any numbers of Ukrainians so registered. We have also inquired whether all Ukrainians had been included in the number of any other nationals, or were they refused in registration.

Having received no reply, we take the liberty to trouble you, Sir, once more and at the same time to bring it to the knowledge, that according to statements of those members of Ukrainian Community, that have already received their registration cards, their nationality was stated therein "WHITE RUSSIAN", notwithstanding the fact that in their application they have quoted the same as "UKRAINIANS."

We think it unnecessary to prove the reason of our desire and right to have our own nationality correctly stated and the fact that no one has any right to Change the same.

Foreign Affairs for disposal

Thinking that all the above was due to some clerical oversight on the part of someone in your office we hereby request you to issue necessary instructions to have it corrected through our Committee where our members have surrendered their incorrectly filled registration cards.

Some of our members have refused to receive suhh cards.

Being unwilling to bring all this matter to the local police offices we have accepted such cards from our members promising them to clarify the matter.

Awaiting your esteemed reply, we remain.

Sir,

Your truly,

N.T. Kwashenko
Chairman

G.F.Totsky
Secretary

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
24 AUG 1942
COMMISSIONER

Pol.(cd 8/3)
Fo Comment 26/8

POLICE FORCE FOR COMMENT
25 AUG 1942

K 5/33.

Ukrainian Representative Committee in China.

Shanghai, August 16th, 1942.

To the Chairman,
S.M.C.

No. 5471
Date 25 8 42

Sir,

We have the honour to bring the following facts to your attention:

In the last month of this year there was undertaken registration of all the foreign residents of the International Settlement to wich all the Ukrainians Nationals of the International Settlement have submitted their applications stating their nationality as:"UKRAINIANS" which fact is well known to us for a number of them had applied to us with requests to fill up their applications which was invariably done accordingly. At the same time all records showing the number of nationals did not give any number of Ukrainians so registered.

Whereas all Ukrainian residents of the International Settlement approach us with requests to clarify the following to them: whether they are not liable to any registration, i.e. refused in it with all the consequences therefrom, or they are included in the number of some other nationals?

We shall be pleased with your early reply to this letter so as to enable us to ~~iddue~~ issue respective information to the Ukrainians of International Settlement.

Your most obedient servants

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
ATC(C48B)
Comment 22-8

Chairman	Secretary
(sd.) N.T.Kwashenko	(sd.) G.F. Totsky

Український Представницький Комітет в Хінах
Ukrainian Representative Committee in China
1932, 3, Av.Edward VII

No. 29.

Шанхай August 15th 1942
Shanghai

M.D. 5471
4 9 42

To the Political
Department of
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

We have the honour to inform you:

a/ That the Ukrainian National Colony in Shanghai on the extraordinary general meeting held on the July 13th resolved to alter the present name of the managing committee "The Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee" into "The Ukrainian Representative Committee".

b/ That by majority of the votes following persons were elected as members of the managing committee: N.T.Kvashenko /chairman/, A.M.Vankovich /1st vicechairman/, O.I.Vasiliiv /2nd vicechairman/, I.O.Mariash /secretary/, A.A.Avlienko /treasurer/, A.A.Soiko-Sokolsky and G.P.Potsky /members/.

c/ At the meeting of the managing committee on Aug.11,1942 Mr.Mariash resigned his duties as the secretary whereas Mr.Potsky was elected as such.

Yours respectfully,

Chairman,
N.T. Kvashenko
/N.T.Kvashenko/

Secretary
G. Potsky
/G.P.Potsky/

(S.B.) REGISTERED
DATE 4/9/1942

FILE

FM. 2
G. 650-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

D 5671
4 9 42

Foreign Affairs, Special Branch ..... *Station.* *File No.* ..... *Date* July 15, 1942.

SUBJECT: Ukrainian Emigrants Committee - Extraordinary General Meeting on 12/7/42.

Between 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. 12/7/42 an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of Ukrainian emigrants community in Shanghai, was held at the premises of Ukrainian Emigrants Committee, 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII.

73 persons attended the meeting which was opened by P.A. Boiko-Sokolsky, Chairman of the Committee.

Mr. S.A. Sobelnikoff was elected to be a Chairman and Mr. Y.A. Mariash-secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Sobelnikoff applying to the meeting in short speech, pointed out that Axis Powers liberated Ukrainian people and cleared their territory from enslavers and that now Ukrainians have their country and they are no emigrants any more and the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee must change its name. Then he announced the agenda of the meeting, which was accepted without alteration as follows:-

1. Approval of last meeting's record
2. Approval of new members
3. Report of the Committee
4. Report of the Board of Auditors
5. Discussions of the above reports
6. Election of new committee
7. Election of new Board of Auditors
8. Current Affairs

Mr. Totsky, Secretary of the U.E. Committee, read out the record of the last meeting, which was accepted without any remarks. The names of two new members were announced and their applications were approved. Letter from Mr. Yakimoff was read out, who tendered his resignation from membership on account of his registration with the Russian Emigrants Committee. One of the members of

(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 4/9/42

SUBJECT:

the meeting expressed his opinion to strike off from membership of all Ukrainians, who are members of any Russian organization, but no discussions were opened on this question and no decision was made by the meeting.

Mr. Totsky outlined the work of the Committee and reported that group of four, former members of the U. E. Committee, headed by Mr. Milko, formed a new Ukrainian body under the name of "Ukrainian National Committee", their true intentions - unknown and they are not supported by any Ukrainians. Committee considers their work - harmful and directed against the interest of the majority of members of Ukrainian Emigrants Committee.

Mr. Kwashenko made report on the finance affairs of the Committee and stated that they could not carry all expenses, such as keeping a paid secretary etc. unless a generous donations made by certain members of the Ukrainian community.

Mr. A. Vansovich, Chairman of the Board of Auditors made report on revision of cash book and all documents of income and expenses made by the Committee and the same were found in order and correct. Further he reported that after some trouble he received cash book and other documents from former member of committee Mr. Sweet and now all documents in order. He expressed thanks to certain members of Ukrainian community for their financial support of the Committee.

As there was no questions raised or explanations demanded regarding the reports made by the Committee and Board of Auditors, Mr. Sobelnikoff, Chairman of the meeting declared that now come the time for changing the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

present name of the Committee, as they are no emigrants any more and suggested to change Ukrainian Emigrants Committee into the "Ukrainian Representatives Committee". His suggestion was approved by the meeting and then meeting proceeded with the election of new Committee and Board of Auditors.

Mr. Snijny suggested first to elect the Chairman of the new Committee and newly elected Chairman will submit to the meeting for consideration a list with the names of proposed members of the new Committee, whom he considers will be suitable for the work at the present moment and named N.T. Kwashenko as the Chairman of the new Committee. His suggestion was accepted by the meeting and Mr. Kwashenko was elected Chairman of the new Committee - unanimously. Ten minutes interval was announced by the Chairman of the meeting, after which Mr. Kwashenko announced list of the members for the new Committee, with which Mr. Snijny was not agreed and he suggested his list, slightly different from that suggested by Mr. Kwashenko. Mrs. Korda raised the question that Mr. A. Vonsovich, mentioned in Mr. Kwashenko's list as new Vice-chairman, by her opinion is not suitable for any position in the Committee, because he is a member of many Russian organizations.

Mr. A. Vonsovich reported that it is true that he is a member of certain Russian Organizations, such as Russian Philatelic Society, Russian Mutual Credit Corp. and others because such organizations are not existed in Ukrainian colony and moreover this organization is of non-political nature.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT
- 4 -

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

C.I. Vasilieff supported Mrs. Korda's opinion and insisted on exclusion of A. Vansovich from the new Committee.

A. Vonsovich again pointed out that Russian organizations in which he is a member isnot a political ones and if considering from this point of view majority of Ukrainians should be expelled from their membership, as most of them more or less connected with various Russian organizations. He pointed out that he always acted openly as Ukarainian and not Russian and ten years ago he was one of the founder of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee in Shanghai and since that time was an active member of the Ukrainian community financially supporting the Committee until present days. He further stated that he is not pretending to be a Committee's member, but if new Chairman himself wants him to be a Vice-chairman it's mean that he is suitable for this position and no Kordas' or Vasilieffs' business to interfere with, moreover Vasilieff's name is not true, his name is not Vasilieff at all (It was rumoured that Vasilieff was a member of Ukrainian National Socialist party with Headquarters in Italy and was sent here with special instructions from abroad and his correct name suspected is not Vasilieff).

C.I. Vasilieff in excitement protested against A. Vonsovich's action and for a moment/lost its quite current. meeting

Numbers of members rushed to Vonsovich and Vasilieff who were loudly quarrelled and persuaded them to be quiet. When again order was restored Mr. Sobelnikoff blamed A. Vonsovich for his temperament and announced 2 lists of candidates for the new Committee. Vasilieff reported that after all happened now he cannot work together with Vonsovich in the same Committee.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 5 -

Station. File No..... Date.....

SUBJECT:

After a while A. Vonsovich apologized before S. Vasilieff. Two lists of candidates for the Committee and the Board of Auditors were voted and the list suggested by Mr. Kwashenko had passed and the new Committee and Board of Auditors were elected as follows:-

N.T. Kwashenko.....Chairman
A.N. Vonsovich.....Vice-Chairman
S.I. Vasilieff..... " "
Y.A. Mariash.....Secretary
A.A. Avdienko.....Treasurer
P.A.Boiko-Sokolsky.....Member at Large
G.F. Totsky..... " " "

Board of Auditors:

N.M. Krivenko.....Chairman
G. Melnichenko.....Member
Miss E. Ilchook.....Secretary

In the conclusion of the meeting following resilutions were passed:-

1. Ukrainian National Colony in Shanghai, standing on National platform, as a basis of National Idealogical Policy of the Ukrainian people, firmly believe in victory of Axis Powers, whose victory brings to the people of Asia and Europe liberation from slavery; are confident in successful establishment of the new order in Asia and Europe for the welfare of all mankind.

2. On behalf of all Ukrainians living in Asia, General Meeting of Ukrainian National Colony extends sincere thanks to representatives of the Japanese and Chinese Authorities for granting them the right of free life in Asia under the conditions of good order and material prosperity, which Ukrainians found in Asia, for justice and favour to Ukrainians and their representative body in the past as well as at present and beg Authorities to determine the question of restoration to

SUBJECT:

them of their former rights.

3. General meeting of U.N. Colony in Shanghai on behalf of all Ukrainians residing in Asia, representing a part of the Ukrainian people now liberated by the Axis Powers from the rule of Red Devils, extends its sincere thanks to representative of Germany, by sending a telegram to Mr. Koch, Reich Minister of Ukraina, for his useful work in restoration of Ukraina, assuring him of loyalty and full subordination to the Authorities in Ukraina and are waiting for the first opportunity to their return to Ukraina.

4. With regard to the internal life of the Ukrainian National Colony, Extraordinary General Meeting decided:-

a/ that the name of directing organ of U.N. Colony be altered as Ukrainian Representatives Committee. The Authorities and public circles of Shanghai should be informed.

b/ that the Ukrainian National Colony functions as a General National Organization unifying Ukrainian nationals in Shanghai.

c/ that the attempt of establishment the parallel Ukrainian organization should be condemned and selfliquidation be recommended to its members for the common benefit and in order to avoid any undesirable consequences.

d/ that the attempt of former Board of Auditors to abuse the confidence of the last General Meeting for their own ends and in order to bring dissension within the community, be severely censured.

e/ that reports of the outgoing U.E. Committee be approved and gratitude be expressed to its members for the useful work performed by them at this critical and responsible moment.

e/ that report of Board of Auditors be approved with gratitude for their work.

f/ that the gratitude be expressed to Messrs. Boiko-Sokolsky and Kwashenko, who in addition of hard and responsible work as members of the Committee took upon themselves the main burden of material expenses. The gratitude be expressed to

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 7 -

Station. *File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT:

Messrs. A. Vonsovich, Krivenko, Peretiatko, Gook, Avdienko, Sviridenko, Kirichko, Levenetz, Sobelnikoff, N. Vonsovich and other members of Ukrainian community for their financial support of the Committee.

$500.00 was collected among the members attending the meeting by voluntary donations, in payment for telegram to be sent to Reich minister in Ukraina.

K.S. Kochetoff
D. S.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Special Branch

July 7, 1942.

No. D 5471
11.7.42

Ukrainian Emigrants Committee - Proposed Extraordinary General Meeting on 12/7/42.

From an interview with Mr. G. TOTSKY, Secretary of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee, it would appear that the proposed extra-ordinary general meeting of members of the Ukraini-an National Community headed by the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee will be held between 3 p.m. and 6 p.m. on 12/7/28 at 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII, to discuss matters which normally should come up for donsideration by Annual General Meeting usually held during the month of October.

On account of the impending departure from Shanghai of Mr. P.A. BOIKO-SOKOLSKY, the present Chairman of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee, and also due to the fact that with his departure there will only remain two members in the Committee instead of four as provided for in the statute, it was decided to call an extraordinary meeting the main purpose of which will be the election of a new Committee.

It will be recalled that the friction within the Committee, caused by reasons of both personal and political nature, which resulted in the expulsion, in march last, of several members from the Committee and formation by the expelled members of a new body known as the "Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia", has not yet been settled and may have something to do with the proposed meeting.

It is therefore respectfully suggested that the applicants be warned that political matters must not be discussed during the meeting.

...LD BY
S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 11.7.42

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI S. E. [illegible]
No. D 5471
Date 13.7.42

REPORT

Foreign Affairs, S.B. Station. File No. Date June 24, 1942.

SUBJECT: Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia - Application for Registration.

With reference to the attached communication dated 20-3-42 informing the S.M.P. police of the proposed formation in Shanghai of an organization to be known in future as the "Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia", enquiries show that a body under this name was formed on 20-3-42 by a small group of local Ukrainian residents and that its office is located at 281 Gordon Road.

In conformity with Municipal Notification No. 1378 dated 21-10-37 concerning registration of various organizations functioning in the Settlement, representatives of the newly formed organization were requested to fill in the attached registration form and furnish to the police details regarding the constitution, membership and objects of their organization. Hereunder are the particulars furnished by the applicants:-

OBJECTS — The Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia is a Ukrainian public institution established in order to:-

(a) Protect the cultural and national interests of local Ukrainian residents.

(b) Safeguard the normal development of national and cultural life of local Ukrainian residents.

(c) Care for the bringing up of Ukrainian youth in the Ukrainian national spirit

(d) Render moral and material support to the Ukrainian press in East Asia.

MEMBERSHIP — Only those Ukrainians who support the principles of the Ukrainian National Movement are eligible for membership. Members trespassing against these principles and the regulations of the Committee will be excluded from membership.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 13 7 42

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....*Station.* *File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT:

MANAGEMENT The Committee is headed by a Board of Directors consisting of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman and a Honorary Secretary. To the Board of Directors belong the representative functions of the Committee and it also collects and keeps funds to be used for relief of its members and Ukrainian nationals in need.
Control over the activities of the Committee's chancellery, as well over its finances will be effected through a Controller.

At present the whole organization consists of the following seven persons:-

Mr. J.V.SWEET 110/3 Route des Soeurs	Chairman
Mr. A.I. DROBIAZKO 314/3 Hardoon Road	Vice-Chairman
Mr.M.I.PIROGOV 220/9 Route Vallon	Hon.Secretary
Mr. L.KILLO 1248/10 Rue Lafayette	Member
Mrs.L.KILLO Wife of the above	Do
Mrs M.SWEET Wife of J.V.Sweet	Do
Mr. K.OPACHY C/o French Municipal Council	Do

In connection with the above it should be noted that there exists in Shanghai an Ukrainian organization, which was originally known as the "Ukrainian Association of Shanghai" and since 31-12-39 as the "Ukrainian Emigrants Committee". Until 8-11-41 the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee was recognized by the local authorities as the only organization representing the interests of local Ukrainian National Community. Therefore, the formation of another body pursuing very much the same aims calls for an explanation.

Until March, 1942 the seven persons whose names

FM.
G. 850

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 3 -

.....*Station.* *File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT:

are stated above, belonged to the Ukrainian National Community headed by the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee with the office at 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII. It appears that they were more active partisans of the Ukrainian Independence Movement than the majority of the membership of that organization and for some time past disagreed with the policy of its leaders. It is reported that in February last they discovered certain alleged irregularities in the keeping of accounts of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee and seized this opportunity in order to make capital out of the fact and to dislodge the present leaders of the Committee. The Ukrainian Emigrants Committee called an extraordinary meeting of members in this connection on 13-3-42 with the result that four members of the opposition group namely Messrs MILKO, SWEET, DROBLAZKO and PIROGOV were excluded from the Ukrainian National Community. Up to the date of writing this report the squabble has not been settled. On 29-3-42 the opposition group formed the "Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia". So far they have only seven members who "elected" from themselves a "Board of Directors" and a "Controller".

This group is publishing two newspapers appearing at irregular intervals, one in the Ukrainian language (The Ukrainian Voice) and one in the English language (The Call of Ukraine). Contents of both papers are identical and leave very little room for doubt that now, as in 1918, the partisans of the Ukrainian Independence Movement rely on Germany in realization of their national aspirations. The same group is also connected with the

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 4 -

.....*Station.* *File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT:

local German radio broadcasting station, over which regular daily broadcasts have been made in the Ukrainian language since 1-5-42.

It is reported that recently, thanks to the mediation of their German friends, the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee were permitted to submit a petition to the local Japanese authorities with a view to-regaining their recognition as the central representative and administrative organ for the local Ukrainian National Community. Representatives of the newly formed "Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia" are also taking part in these negotiations apparently on equal foot with representatives of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee. This may be explained both by the fact of German support and by the desire of Ukrainian leaders to demonstrate perfect unity before the Japanese authorities in the question of Ukrainian representation.

The political character of the "Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia" is apparent and its formation was a result of internal strife in the local Ukrainian community. It never has been the policy of the S.M. Council to grant official recognition to the various purely political organizations or to interfere with internal strife among local communities. The Ukrainian Emigrants Committee, which at the time of its formation was granted a status similar to that of the Russian Emigrants Committee, did not require registration with the S.M.Police. Approval of registration of the Ukrainian National Committee may be used by this small group of persons as an instrument in their struggle against the "Ukrainian Emi-

F.M. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....*Station.* *File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT:
grants Committee.

In view of the above I respectfully to suggest that the present application for registration of the Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia be held on pending final settlement of the question of administration of the local Ukrainian community by the authorities concerned, after which this matter can be reconsidered, if desirable.

Activities of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee form the subject of a report dated 22-6-42.

A. Prokopiev
D.I.

H. Yamaguchi
Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Special Branch.

CBPO No. 130.

Registration No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Registration Form for Organizations.

Municipal Notification No. 4878 of October 21, 1937.

1. Name of Organization The Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia
2. Address 261 Gordon Road Shanghai Phone:61365
3. Object to promote of the cultural and national interests o Ukraini an residents
4. (a) Date of formation 29 March 42 (b) Date of Inauguration
5. Promoters: Name Occupation
   John V Sweet, O. Drobiazko, Dr M. Milko, K. Opadchy, M. Pihiv
   M. Sweet , Dr. F. Milko
6. Chairman: Name John V. Sweet Occupation Journalist, Stamp-dealer
   Home address 118/3 Route des Soeurs app. 7 Phone 77459
   Bussiness address 101 Seymour road
7. Committee: Name M. Pirohiv Occupation dealer of oil
   O. Drobiazko private flori-and horticultural id
8. Sub-Offices, if any: Address
   Officer-in-charge
9. Total membership expected ?presens- 7
   Profession of members in general diff.
   Membership fee
   Subsidies no
10. Proposed activities The national cultural and educational aid and activities
11. Registered by Tangpu and/or City Government
    Serial No. and Date of certificate issued

Signed

Promoters.

Date 17 June 1942.

John V Sweet

Chairman.

Recommendation of Special Branch.

Report attached.

No objection

Refusal recommended.

Endorsed

P.A. to D.C.

Officer i/c S. I.

Approved

Passed to Commissioner of Police for refusal (Reasons attached).

D.C. (Special Branch).

上海東亞烏克民族委員會

Український Національний Комітет
у
Східній Азії.
UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
in East Asia
Shanghai, China.
221, Gordon Road

國民協會所在上海 東亞ウクライナ

Shanghai, 16 June, 1942

to Shanghai Municipal Police
Foreign Affairs Special Branch
Shanghai, China

Dear Sirs:-

We have the honor to send you information about our organization:

The Ukrainian National Committee in the Eastern Asia, Asia. 1. The Ukrainian National Committee in the Eastren Asia is a ukrainian public institution founded in order to:

a) protect the cultural and national interests of the local ukrainian residents,
b) safeguard the normal developpment of the national-cultural life of these Ukrainians,
c) care for bringing up the ukrainian youth in the national spirit,
d) support morally and materially the Ukrainian printed word in the Eastern Asia.

2. This Committee is headed by

a) the Board of directors, consisting of a Charman, a Vice-Chairman, a Hon. Secretary.
b) a Controller, periodically checking the Committee's chancellery activity, as well as its finances and property.
c) the representing functions of the Committee belong to the Board of Directors.
d) the social of the Committee and its organs is in Shanghai, China.

3. This Committee possesses a chancellery keeping a register of its membership. The Committee's members will recieve membership cards.

a) Only the Ukrainians supporting the principle of the Ukrainian National Movement may be addmitted to the membership. Those members traspassing against this principle and the regulations of this Committee will be excluded from the membership.
c) uses all accesible and legal means to collect and entertain a founds to be used to aid its members and the countrymen in need.

The Ukrainian National Committee in
the Eastern Asia, Shanghai

Chairman-J. Sweet

C u r i c u l u m V i t e

Chairman of Committee: John V.Sweet was born in 1897 in Kharkov.After elementary school has course in Kupiansk School and from 1913 in Kharkova Special Seminary R.C.to 1915.From this date in Kharkov University(Mathematical Faculty).
From 1918-1922 lived in Vladivostok as journalist and editor.
From 1922-1941 lived in Harbin as journalist and stamp-dealer
From 1941-July 22 in Shanghai as journalist and stamp-dealer.
Office:101 Seymour road and residence:118/3 Route des Soeurs
Phone 77459

Vice-Chairman: Alexander I.Drobiasko was born in 1894 in Kharkov.After his elementary school course(1907) was employed as apprentice in the flori-and horticultural industry(Firm A.K.Grikke in Kharkov).From 1908 to 1918 was employed with different horticultural firms in the Ukrainia and Caucasus.In 1918 was forced by the Bolsheviks' persecutions to quit my native country for Manchuria.From 1918 to 1920 stayed in Harbin where he earned his living as flori-and horticulturist.In 1920 left for Tientsin where up to 1928 owned a florist shop.Later on designed arranged and supervised priva e gardens.In 1939 was appointed by the Tientsin Anticomminetrn Committee to act as member of the Economical Section of the Peking barnch of said Committee In May 1940 retreated/and moved to Shanghai where stayed only a few weeks to return again.to Peking in order to prepare his final move to Shanghai.In August 1940 came to Shanghai for second time to stay here up to present.In this place earned his living by undertaking private flori-and horticultural jobs.
Besides at present is employed with the Ukrainian periodical "The Ukrainian Voice in the Far East".
Residence:314/2 Hardon Road.

Secretary: Marko L.Pirohiv.Born 1892 in Borznia(Ukrainia)When 7 years old moved with his parents to the Russian Far East.In Nikolsk-Ussuriiski obtained his elementary and grammar school education.In 1911 went throght a special forestry course.In 1913 was called to serve usual military service.In 1914 as private of the 40th Siberian Infantry Regiment departed for the front.
In 1915 was detached and sent to Kieff Military School.After graduating,returned to the fromnt.
In 1917 went to Kieff and in 1918 return to the Far East and was again called to coulours by the Admiral Kolchak's Government.In 1920 was for a shortt time arrested by the so-called Zemskoye Government authorities.In 1921 returned to Nikolsk-Ussuriiski and was wengaged in his private affairs.In 1922 went to Chita.In 1924 escaped from the by Bolsheviks'controlled country to Manchuria and setteled down in Inkow.In this town was engaged in trade affairs and owned store.In 1933 left for Shanghai and since then stayed in this place.
In Shanghai he was first engaged in commisaion jobs;then about 4 years was connected with the French firm Baboud-Mary Co.Afterwards was connected with Santos Coffe Store.At present is owner of"the M.L.P.Oil Product Co"17 route Doumer,connected with "the German Machine Co"153 Canton Road.
Residence:220/9 Route Vallon Phone 72283

Correct

2nd

上海東亞烏克民族委員會

Український Національний Комітет у Східній Азії.

UKRAINIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE in East Asia Shanghai, China.

東亞ウクライナ國民協會所在上海

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
FOREIGN AFFAIRS BRANCH
No. D.S. 5471
Date 1-6-42

May 30, 1942

to Shanghai Municipal Police
Foreign Affairs Special Branch
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs:-

We have the honour to bring to your knowledge that we intend to found a Ukrainian National Committee in the Eastern Asia.

The Chairman of this Committee is suppozed to be: Mr J.Sweet, 119/3 Route des Soeurs, Phone:77459

The Secretary:Mr M.Pirohiv, 220/9 Rte Vallon, Phone:72283

The object of the Committee:The national cultural and educational work amidst and for the Ukrainians,mutual self-aid, and the moral and material support for the Ukrainian Press in the Eastren Asia.

The social seat:Shanghai,261,Gordon Road,ph.61345

Your obedient servants:

J.Sweet-Chairman.

M. Pirohiv-Secretary.

For Comment. S.3. 1/6/42

INDEXED REGISTERED DATE 1/6/42

The Address for letters:
address of the Chairman-
P.O.Box 4098,Shanghai.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5471
Date 15/6/42

REPORT

Foreign Affairs, Sp. Br. Station. File No. ..... Date June 22, 1942

SUBJECT: Ukrainian Emigrants Committee - efforts to secure recognition by authorities.

On 24-5-42 a notice appeared in the "Shanghai Zaria" whereby the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee in Shanghai announced a re-registration of local Ukrainian emigrants to be completed by 30-5-42. Applicants for registration were requested to appear in person at the Committee's office, 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII, furnish 2 photographs and pay C.R.B. 2.00 registration fees.

Subsequent enquiries revealed that this re-registration was undertaken in connection with the efforts that are being made by the Committee in order to secure its recognition by the Japanese Authorities as a body representing the Ukrainian community in Shanghai with a status similar to that of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

It will be recalled that in September, 1932 was established in the French Concession the "Ukrainian Association of Shanghai". It was registered with the French authorities as an organization of a cultural and educational character which had for its objects:-

a) Unification of Ukrainian residents in Shanghai in order to meet their cultural and social requirements;
b) Representation of Ukrainian residents in Shanghai before the Municipal Governments and all other public organizations and
c) Cooperation with other Ukrainian organizations, especially those in the Far East, and also cooperation with the organized activities and life of Ukrainians abroad.

"The organized activities of Ukrainians abroad", as was very soon revealed, proved to be nothing less than a movement for the re-establishment of the "Independent State of Ukraine", a German vassal state which was formed in 1918 in the territories of the former Austrian and Russian Em-

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 15/6/42

FM. 2
6. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....Station. File No..... Date.....

SUBJECT:

pires and which was wiped off the map by the events following Germany's defeat, when the U.S.S.R. re-occupied the Russian part of Ukrainian State and the Austrian part was incorporated in the newly created Polish State.

In September, 1933 the Association was notified by the French Police that it could not function in the French Concession any longer, as it had been reported that it was engaged in political activities. Consequently, the office of the Association was moved out of the Concession. From 20-11-33 to 1937 it was located at 450 Taku Road and since 1937 - at 1293/3 Avenue Edward VII.

In a letter dated 30-11-37 accompanying the S.M.P. registration form of the Ukrainian Association their aims were stated in the following terms:-

"Our Association was formed in 1932 by a group of the Ukrainian emigrants in order to unite all the Ukrainian emigrants who are conscious of the national interests of their Fatherland which, beginning from the year 1920, has been in constant struggle against the foreign invader, - Red Muscovites".

The political background of the Association was made still more apparent in a letter addressed by that body to the French Consul-General on 10-2-38 in connection of compulsory registration of all Russian emigrants residing in the French Concession. The Association requested that in registration certificates issued by the French authorities to Ukrainians the words "of Russian origin" offending national sentiments of Ukrainians were substituted by the words "of Ukrainian origin". Hereunder is an extract from the letter in question:-

" It is a well known fact that in the year 1917 the Ukrainian Nation commenced an open struggle against the Russian regime, which culminated in 1918 in a declaration of the Independent and Sovereign Ukrainian Democratic Republic. This State was recognized de facto and de jure by no less than 11 different states, France, Great Britain and the U.S.S.R.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No..... Date.....

SUBJECT:

included. The young Ukrainian Democracy held her own until 1920 when it succumbed in the struggle against the more numerous and in all respects better equipped Red Russian adversary. The Ukrainian government was forced to go in exile in much the same manner as the Belgian and Serbian governments during the German occupation of their respective countries. But the struggle for independency achieved and lost went on as well in the Ukraine as abroad. In the Ukraine it assumed the shape of numerous revolts and of passive resistance of the Ukrainian people against the centenary foes; our government and intelligentsia abroad work incessantly for the creating of a favourable international opinion for the Ukrainian cause by means of a widespread propaganda and through the channels of the League of Nations in which activities important successes may be noted. Nowhere in the civilized world is disputed our right to call ourselves Ukrainians, especially such is the case in France. At the session of the Nansen Office which took place in September, 1930 it was decided finally to leave this matter to the discretion of the governments concerned. Here in Shanghai this matter was on the eve of being presented to the Chinese Foreign Office in Nanking when the outbreak of hostilities interfered with it"...

Following the occupation of Shanghai area by the Japanese Army and the establishment of the Da Dao City Government, the Russian Emigrants Committee, 118/1 Moulmein Road, was recognized by the new authorities as the only administrative and representative organ of the Russian emigrant community in Shanghai. In this connection the Ukrainian Association made repeated requests to the new authorities for granting similar rights to the Association in respect of emigrants of Ukrainian origin, maintaining that the Association alone "was competent to issue to Ukrainian emigrants various documents required by the City Government Police Bureau in connection with the registration of persons without nationality and issuing passports and visas to them"

On 27-11-38 a registration of Ukrainian emigrants residing in Shanghai was announced in order to find out their number.

It is reported that as a result of representations made by the Ukrainian Association, General TAKESHITA(?),

SUBJECT:

then Chief of the Japanese Special Military Mission in Shanghai, in a letter dated 8-4-39 informed the Mayor of Greater Shanghai that recognition had been granted by the Special Military Mission to the Ukrainian, Georgian and Turco-Tartar Associations in Shanghai with the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee as their common centre. The Mayor was also requested to issue the necessary orders.

On 30-6-39 the Commissioner of Police of the Shanghai City Government published a notification in the local Russian press to the effect that all emigrants of the Ukrainian and Turco-Tartar nationalities residing in Shanghai must register with the passport Office of the Police Bureau not later than 24-9-39 through the medium of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee attached to the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai. Since that time several appeals were issued by the newly formed Ukrainian Emigrants Committee urging local Ukrainian emigrants to register with the Committee within the period specified above in order not to forfeit the right to call themselves Ukrainians

On 7-8-39 the Shanghai Municipal Council was informed by the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee that it had been officially recognized by the local authorities as the only authentic Society representing the Ukrainian Emigrant community in Shanghai.

A general meeting of the Ukrainian National Community was held on 31-12-39 in the premises of the Ukrainian Association during the course of which it was decided to reorganize the community, namely: the Ukrainian Association was dissolved and an Ukrainian Emigrants Committee was el-

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. *File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT:

ected to serve as the main administrative centre of the Ukrainian National Community. The office of the Committee functioned at 347 Hamilton House until September,1940 when it was removed to 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII.

This state of affairs existed until November 8, 1941 when the present Statute of the "All-Russia Emigrants Committee" was approved by the Mayor of Greater Shanghai. According to this Statute,Russian emigrants of Ukrainian origin were also subordinated to the Russian Emigrants Committee. It would appear,however, that no official communication to that effect was received by the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee,although Passport Bureau of of the City Government of Greater Shanghai ceased to accept from the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee applications for passports etc.

Representatives of the Committee,however, have not abandoned their hope of re-gaining their former status and with this purpose in view approached the local Japanese authorities,but without success. It is reported that they then decided to appeal to their German friends requesting them to intervene on their behalf before the Japanese authorities. In this connection it should be noted that since the outbreak of the present Soviet -German war the hopes of partisans of Ukrainian Independence Movement have been greatly enhanced and they appear to rely on Germany in the realization of their national aspirations,as it was in 1918. It was reported elsewhere that in 1941 a group of local Ukrainians of pro-German tendencies started the publication of a newspaper (The Call of Ukraine) in Shanghai and that since 1-5-42 regular broad-

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....*Station.* *File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT:

casts have been made in the Ukrainian language over the local German radio station.

It is reported that, as a result of German mediation, representatives of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee were permitted to present their petition to the Japanese authorities some time early this year and that since that time negotiations have been in progress between them and certain officials of the Japanese Consulate-General, Military Mission and Gendarmerie. According to the leaders of the Committee, these negotiations have taken a very favourable turn about three weeks ago, and it is anticipated by them that formation of a public body to be known as the "Ukrainian Representative Committee" will be approved shortly with a status similar to that of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

In their negotiations with various authorities local Ukrainians are apt to state that there are as many as 5,000 Ukrainian nationals in Shanghai. If this is true, then the only logical conclusion from the actual state of affiars in the Ukrainian National Community is that very few Ukrainians are interested in their national cause. Thus, there were 85 members in the Ukrainian Association in November, 1933 and only 48 members in 1937. About 100 persons registered with the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee in February, 1940. It is reported that on no occasion during 1938-1942, when meetings of members of the Ukrainian community were held in the premises of the Ukrainian Association, the attendance exceeded 50-60 persons. According to information received from the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee, only 143 persons

SUBJECT:

have registered with that body since the recent re-registration of Ukrainian nationals has been announced.

Small as it is numerically, the Ukrainian community has not been free from internal strife. The latest squabble, due to personal as well to political reasons, took place in February, 1942 when the Governing Board of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee split in two parties, each of whom excluded the other from the organization. An extraordinary meeting called in order to consider this matter (which was brought to the notice of the S.M.Police by the Committee) was attended by some 20 persons. As a result of the squabble four Ukrainians (M.Milko, J.Sweet, I.Pirogov and O.Drobiasko) formed another "public body" under the name of "Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia" with an office at 261 Gordon Road (this matter will be dealt with in a separate report).. Although at the time of writing of this report the quarrel has not yet been settled, negotiations regarding the recognition of an Ukrainian Representative Committee have been carried on by four persons : two from the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee (Messrs. P.A. Boiko-Sokolsky and G. Totsky) and two from the Ukrainian National Committee in East Asia (Dr. M. Milko and J.Sweet). It would appear that an agreement was reached between them to this effect details of which they do not wish to reveal and which may be a move calculated to impress on the Japanese authorities the alleged unity of Ukrainian nationals in Shanghai.

It is reported that a few days ago a draft of the Statute of the Ukrainian Representative Committee

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT:

was presented to the Japanese Authorities for approval, and that applicants for recognition of that body seem to be condident of success.

Attached herewith is a list of local Ukrainians who responded to the appeal of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee for re-registration. The "National Ukrainian Committee in East Asia" has just 7 members including the four persons referred to above and their wives, who "elected" from themselves a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary and a Controller.. This small group is publishing two newspapers appearing at irregular intervals, one in the English language (The Call of Ukraine) and one in the Ukrainian language (The Ukrainian Voice). The same group also participates in the activities of the local German radio station.

A. Prokopiew
D. I.

Officer i/c Foreign Affairs,
Special Branch.

I, Avdienko Alexandr Alexandrovich, Son Anatoly Victor Years

2, Avdienko Anna Akimovna

3, Auman-jahno Pavlo Leopoldovich

4, Atroshenko Antonina Alexeevna

5, Barovenko Alexandra Vasilievna

6, Barovenko Constantin Nikolaevich

7, Bartsevich Mihail Vladimirovich, Son Lev I5 years

8, Brileva Natalka Alexeevna

9, Boiko-Sokolsky Pavlo Alexandrovich. Son Herman II years

I0, Boiko-Sokolskaya Maria Leopoldovna

II, Boiko Alexandr Alexandrovich, Son Yuriy I0 years

I2, Boiko Nikolai Alexandrovich

I3, Boiko Sophia Mihailovna

I4, Boiko Ludmila Sergeevna

I5, Chucha Agaphia Nikitovna

I6, Chucha Ivan Saphronovich

I7, Chucha Ekatherina Ivanovna

I8, Chucha Petro Ivanovich

I9, Chehladze Feodora Ivanovna

20, Dombrovsky Nikolai Nikolaevich

2I, Dombrovskaya Alexandra Grigórievna

22, Dovgalenko Genady Feodorovich

23, Ilchuk Elena Ivanovna

24, Ilchuk Lev Ivanovich

25, Jeropes Vladimir Alexandrovich, Son Valentin 9 years

26, Jeropes Natalia Timofeevna

27, Fotchuk Ivan Feodorovich, Son Feodor I3 years

28, Kvashenko Nikita Trofimovich

29, Krivenko Nikolai Mihailovich, Daughter Natalka I0 Years

II4, Galkin Victor Petrovich

II5, Galkina Olga Petrovna

II6, Galkin Petro Yakovlevich

II7, Grigorenko Alexandr Victorovich

II8, Golombovsky Joseph Grigorievich

II9, Glushko Dmitry Ivanovich

I20, Gustavskaya Evdokia Semenovna

I2I, Galkina Maria Grigorievna

I22, Shurovetskaya Sophia Alexandrovna

I23, Shevchenko David Ivanovich

I24, Shevchenko Vladimir Ivanovich

I25, Sherkunova Ludmila Vladimirovna

I26, Sheludko Grigory Antonovich

I27, Viazmetinova Ephrosinia Leontievna

I28, Vasilenko Omelko Demidovich

I29, Vansovich Maria Alexandrovna

I30, Vansovich Alexandr Nikolaevich, Son Nikolai 15 years

I3I, Vansovich Ganna Vasilievna

I32, Vansovich Natalka Nikolaevna

I33, Vansovich Nikolai Alexandrovich

I34, Vansovich Natalka Petrovna

I35, Vasiliev Sergey Ivanovich

I36, Vobly Boris Ivanovich

I37, Voitenko Alexandr Ivanovich

I38, Zelensky Georgy Feodorovich

I39, Zelensky Feodor Antonovich

I40, Zabroda Dmitry Ivanovich

I4I, Zagrodsky Vasily Grigorievich

I42, Zagrodskaya Maria Petrovna

I43, Zelenskaya Valentina Ivanovna

Secretary J. Tokaty

30, Kaspriv Nikolai Voitsehovich

31, Krasnorutsky Grigory Ivanovich, daughter Natalka I year

32, Krakovtsev Vladimir Mihailovich, son Vladimir I2 years

33, Kukuishko Evgeny Ivanovich

34, Kovalenko Lidia Timofeevna

35, Kirichko Alexandr Timofeevich

36, Krivenko Clavdia Ilishna

37, Kasprova Maria Pavlovna

38, Krasnorutskaya Elizaveta Vasilievna

39, Krakovtseva Zinaida Pavlovna

40, Levenets Matrena Feodosievna

41, Lisenko Ivan Mihailovich, Son Nikolai I year

42, Lisenko Maria Ivanovna

43, Lubinetskaya Galina Dmitrievna

44, Lvova Zoya Ivanovna, Son Alexey 5 months

45, Melnichenko Alexey Josephovich

46, Mairko Ivan Grigorievich

47, Melnichenko Grigory Josephovich, daughter Galina II years

48, Markitant Vasily Grigorievich

49, Misura Petro Vasilievich

50, Misura Maria Jakovlevna

51, Moskaleva Dora Maximovna

52, Mariash Yuriy Alexandrovich

53, Miasnikoff Mihail Petrovich

54, Moskaleff Lev Inakentievich

55, Moskaleva Feodosiya Feodorovna

56, Martinova Tamara Constantinovna

57, Morujenko Gavriil Ivanovich

58, Matveenko Ivan Nikolaevich

59, Melnichenko Alexandra Harlampievna

60, Markitant Alexandra Lukianovna

61, Novak Stanislav Antonovich

62, Novak Stepanida Leopoldovna

63, Osipova Tamara Alexandrovna

64, Prohvatilo Leonid Feodorovich

65, Pavluk Sergey Petrovich

66, Panchenko Anatoly Grigorievich

67, Peretiatko Feodor Alexeevich

68, Pidlujny Ivan Dmitrievich

69, Pidlujnaya Natalia Ivanovna

70, Pronjenko Galina Pavlovna

71, Pronjenko Nikolai Pavlovich

72, Panikar Ivan Feophilaktovich

73, Pavluk Maria Evgeneevna

74, Panchenko Nina Vsevolodovna

75, Rubini Vera Mihailovna

76. Rudelford Olga Grigorievna

77, Sagan Joseph Nikolaevich

78, Snijny Joseph Grigorievich

79, Smalko Agripina Constantinovna

80, Smalko Natalka Ivanovna

81, Smalko Alexandr Ivanovich

82, Sviridenko Petro Andreevich

83, Saphokina Ekaterina Davidovna Son Georgy 9 years

84, Stoliarenko Klavdia Georgievna

85, Steblovsky Lavrenty Mihailovich Daughter Tamara I6 years

86, Spis Mark Semenovich

87, Streltsova Nonna Filimonovna

88, Sobelnikof Semen Andreevich

89, Skrinik Zahar Demianovich

90, Srinik Evgenia Pavlovna

91, Steblovskaya Evgenia Filipovna

92, Totsky Semen Feodorovich, Daughter ELENA 13 years

93, Totsky Gavrilo Feodorovich

94, Totskaya Mironia Efimovna

95, Tkachenko Nikolai Mihailovich, son Leonid 8 years

96, Telesheva Evdalia Anatolievna, Son Sergey I4 years

97, Teleshev Alexey Ivanovich

98, Telesheva Ganna Alexeevna

99, Tkachenko Tatiana Mihailovna

I00, Unichenko Elena Davidovna, daughter Victoria 16,

I0I, Ulianovna Evgenia Constantinovna Daugt. Alexandra 17, son Alexey 16

I02, Yahno Tatiana Josephovna

I03, Yavorsky Mihail Alexandrovich

I04, Homiakova Iya Selevestrovna

I05, Homiakov Yuriy Evgenievich

I06, Harchenko Zinovy Semenovich

I07, Harchenko Evdokia Savvovna

I08, Gurchenko Olga Petrovna

I09, Gartvigh Boris Vladimirovich

I10, Gorin Grigory Alexadrovich

III, Gustavsky Nikolai Pavlovich

II2, Golik Constantin Terentievich

II3, Galkin Yuriy Petrovich

Translation of an article which appeared in the [illegible] Times on 6-6-42. Published by Mr. K.Kuroki,409 East Seward Road. Editor - Mr. [illegible] Savintseff.

[illegible] 5471
Dec. 7 10 42

Serious consequences of a trifling affair

PA to CP.

The suoject of this article is of an entirely local significance and concerns our Russian readers. It was written in connection with the change of the Russian announcer and commentator of the local German radio-station broadcasting on both short and long waves.

Since recently the Russian programm and information in the Russian language has been broadcast by another Russian speaker from the station concerned. Frankly speaking, Russian listeners except, of course, Soviet and pro-Soviet elements regret the absence, for reasons unknown, of the former commentator. Especially his absence is felt on Wednesdays and Sundays on which days Russian listeners could formerly hear comments in the Russian language. As a rule these comments were compiled and rendered in a brilliant manner.

Rumours mention several versions as to the reasons for the absence of the former speaker. One of the versions alleges that he discontinued to work at the German station because the station introduced broadcasts in the Ukrainian language. However, it is hard to believe that the owners of the station concerned do not know that all, without exception, partisans of the Ukrainian independence movement understand Russian perfectly well and in the overwhelming majority of cases even think in Russian, while the Ukrainian dialect is only spoken by not more than some 100 of russified lads.

The number of radio-listeners in Shanghai who understand the Russian language is roughly and without any exaggeration about 40,000. Thus by the recent change the aims of German propaganda gain nothing. Moreover, its negative results are more likely to be felt here. There exist in East Asia Russian emigrants who include a number of nationalities comprising the pre-revolutionar Russia. Any self-determination here is out- of place. There can be only two camps in the ranks of Russian emigrants: those who are for communism, and those who are against it. Twenty five years of communist activities have clearly demonstrated that a united front is necessary for the struggle aginst communism. And what unity and cooperation is possible where a small group of persons with great ambitions brings a sharp discord in the anti-communist choir by means of their Ukrainian dialect. This dialect reminds one the biblical story about the construction of the tower of Babylon and presents a very sad picture.

Ukrainian dialect in Shanghai is, generally speaking, only a vexing episode - an echo of the Russian revolution. Unfortunately, however, it brings a certain discord within certain groups and can only be welcomed by the enemies of the anti-communist front.

[illegible] DATE 7/10/42

13-6-42.

FILE

ШАНХАЙ, 8 ІЮНЯ 1939 ГОДА

ПО МАЛЕНЬКОМУ ПОВОДУ О БОЛЬШИХ ПОСЛѢДСТВІЯХ

Тема настоящей передовой статьи абсолютно мѣстная и касается круга русских наших читателей. Повод к ней—это смѣна диктора русских радіо-передач с мѣстной нѣмецкой радіо-станціи, работающей на короткой и длинной волнах.

Нѣкоторое время русскую программу и информацію на русском языкѣ на указанной радіо-станціи передает новый диктор и, откровенно говоря, русскіе радіо-слушатели, исключая, конечно, совѣтских и просовѣтских, сожалѣют, что прежній диктор по каким-то причинам отсутствует. Особенно это отсутствіе чувствуется по средам и воскресеньям, когда радіо-слушатели слушали комментаріи на русском языкѣ, и эти комментаріи, как правило, составлялись и подавались блестяще.

Об отсутствіи старого диктора по городу гуляет нѣсколько версій. Одна из них та, что, якобы, диктор перестал работать на радіо-станціи потому, что с этой радіо-станціи началась передача на украинской мовѣ. Однако, мало вѣрится, что хозяева радіо-станціи не учли того, что всѣ самостійники без единаго исключенія прекрасно понимают русскую рѣчь, в подавляющем большинствѣ думают по-русски, а украинской мовой владѣет от силы сотня обрусѣвших хлопцев. Между тѣм, только в Шанхаѣ число радіо-слушателей, понимающих по русски, грубо обобщая, но отнюдь не преувеличивая цифры, равняется 40 тысячам. Таким образом, пропагандная цѣль от перемѣн на нѣмецкой радіо-станціи не только не достигается, но скорѣе всего дает отрицательные результаты. Здѣсь, в Восточной Азіи, существует россійская эмиграція, включающая в свой состав цѣлый ряд національностей дореволюціонной Россіи. Здѣсь, в эмиграціи, не время и не мѣсто опредѣляться и самоопредѣляться. Это, если угодно, дѣло будущаго. Среди выходцев с русской земли, то есть среди россійской эмиграціи, в настоящій момент может быть только два лагеря,—сторонников коммунистов и их противников. Четверть вѣка коммунистической активности наглядно показали, что для борьбы с коммунизмом необходим единый и единодушный антикоммунистическій фронт. А какое единство и какое единодушіе может быть там, гдѣ маленькая группа людей с большим самомнѣніем вносит в антикоммунистическій хор рѣзко диссонирующую мову. Эта мова напоминает ветхозавѣтную исторію о Вавилонской башнѣ и точки зрѣнія этой исторіи явленіе совсѣм неутѣшительное...

Украинская мова в шанхайской дѣйствительности, вообще говоря, только досадный эпизод из цикла россійских революціонных страстей. Но, к сожалѣнію, он вносит извѣстное нестроеніе в опредѣленныя группы и в конечном итогѣ на руку только врагам антикоммунистическаго фронта.

П. САВИНЦЕВ.

MAY 26,1942

S. S. REGISTRY
№. D 5471
Дата 26. 5. 42

Українці м. Шанхаю доводять до відома всіх земляків Українських Емігрантів, що сьогодня 25-го травня 1942 р. в 16-ту роковину смерти Головного Отамана і Голови уряду Укр. Нар. Респ.

СИМОНА ПЕТЛЮРИ

забитого агентом Комінтерна в Парижи 25-у 1926 р., оголошуэтся днем траура.
СЛУХАЙТЕ сьогодня з 2 до 3 г. дня спеціальний програм по РАДІО-СТАЦІЇ X.G.R.S. на 570 КС.

Українська Національна Кольонія м. Шанхаю.
УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЕМІГРАЦІЙНИЙ КОМІТЕТ м. Шанхаю, по дорученню, ОГОЛОШУЄ ПЕРЕРЕЄСТРАЦІЮ емігрантів українців мешкаючих в м. Шанхаї і околицях, без зажежности від попередньої регістрації, та місця регістрації.
Перерегістрація в Канцелярії У. Є. Комітету 1292, Av. Edward VII, кв. 3, 4-ий поверх, з 9-12, та з 2-5 год. в день, та з 6-8 год. веч., по літерам:

А Б В Г — в понеділок	25	травня	Б. Р.
Д Е Ж З — в вівторок	26	„	„
И К Л М — в середу	27	„	„
Н О П Р — в четверг	28	„	„
С Т У Ю — в пятницю	29	„	„
ХЦЧШЩЯ — в субботу	30	„	„

Персональна присутність обовязкова, внесок за регістрацію CRB 2.00, та 2 фотог. картки.

Український Еміграційний Комітет

File: Ukrainian Association in Shanghai.

Sh. Daily May 26, 1942

8157-F.10
26-52-62

ГОДОВЩИНА СМЕРТИ С. ПЕТЛЮРЫ

Нас просят напечатать нижеслѣдующее:

— У каждаго народа есть свой національный календарь с праздниками радости и печали.

Таким національным календарем всѣ украинцы по всему свѣту объединены одними мыслями и одними желаніями. В этот календарь вошел и день національной печали — день смерти Симона Петлюры Головы Директоріи Украинской Народной Республики и главнаго атамана Украинскаго Войска.

Украинцы націоналисты, в этот день молятся за упокой его души, вездѣ устраивают ся в память его спеціальныя собранія и траурныя академіи, вездѣ собирают пожертвованія на памятник ему — библіотеку им. С. Петлюры в Парижѣ.

Эта библіотека, должна навсегда остаться в Парижѣ, как памятник на том мѣстѣ гдѣ был убит С. Петлюра.

Сегодня исполняется 16 лѣт как не стало большого украинскаго патріота. В этот день 25 мая 1926 года в 2 ч. дня в столицѣ Европы в Парижѣ на улицѣ Сан Мишель прогремѣли на весь мір семь выстрѣлов, убійца Шварцбард первые три пули выпустил почти в упор в безоружнаго С. Петлюру и когда обливаясь кровью тот упал, то убійца уже в лежачаго выстрѣлил еще четыре раза. На восьмом выстрѣлѣ револьвер дал осѣчку. Все это произошло так быстро, что находившіеся случайные прохожіе не могли остановить злодѣяніе, а только схватив убійцу стали его избивать. Полиція едва смогла спасти убійцу от разъяренной толпы.

Окровавленный, без сознанія С. Петлюра был перевезен в госпиталь гдѣ не приходя в сознаніе скончался. Убійца послѣ перваго полицейскаго допроса был передан в распоряженіе судебнаго прокурора.

За все время пребыванія в Парижѣ ,как было доказано на судѣ, за С. Петлюрою велась постоянная слѣжка агентами III Интернаціонала, так как дѣятельность и имя С. Петлюры стало настолько популярным, что угрожало и задерживало развитіе коммунизма на Украинѣ. Красная Москва рѣшила пока не поздно убрать С. Петлюру. Для того, чтобы замаскировать дѣло и остаться в сторонѣ Москва нашла выход послав убійцу III. Шварцбарда, который, как будто-бы мстил за свой народ. Что убійца является агентом Чека не может быть и рѣчи. Кромѣ того при допросѣ и разборѣ дѣла в судѣ оказалось, что Шварцбард с 1917 года по 1920 год служил старшиной в красной когда не был вдохновителем каботник, был отправлен секретно заграницу.

При разборѣ дѣла в судѣ выявилось, что С. Петлюра никогда не был вдохновителем каких бы то ни было погромов, а наоборот, всѣ его распоряженія и приказы были против этого. Кромѣ этого С. Петлюра с большой заботой и любовью относился ко всѣм меньшинствам живущим на Украинѣ.

Большевики убили тѣло С. Петлюры, но дух его и завѣты останутся у всѣх украинцев навсегда, а день смерти его будет теперь днем укрѣпленія его духа и завѣтов за которые он умер.

Тѣло С. Петлюры было набальзамировано и положено в три гроба, дубовый цинковый и снова дубовый. Гробы имѣют стеклянные оконца через которыя видно лицо.

Похоронен он на кладбищѣ Монпарнас в Парижѣ.

Сегодня украинцы, отдают должное національному герою и вождю и мысленно повторяют перед ним присягу — не совершенное совершить.

А. В.

FILE: UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION IN SHANGHAI.

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S.B. REGISTRY
No. D 5471
REPORT
Date 21 5 42

Shanghai Municipal Police
Special Branch Registry.
No. U 30
Date May 19, 1942.

Special Branch, S.B. Station. File No. ..... Date

SUBJECT: The Ukrainian Association of Shanghai - Proposed Meeting on 24-5-42 in commemoration of S.Petlura,

Attached letter dated 18-5-42 was received to-day from Mr. I.G. Snijny, member of the Ukrainian Association of Shanghai. According to his statement, the proposed meeting will be held between 5 p.m. and 7 p.m. on 24-5-42 at the premises of the Association, 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII, and will be devoted to the memory of Simon Petlura, whom partisans of the Ukrainian Independence Movement regard as their national hero. Mr. Snijny gave his assurances that nothing will take place during the function to which an objection may be raised by the Police, and that the programme of the meeting will be strictly confined to the items mentioned in the letter, i.e.:-

1. Opening speech by Mr. P.A.BOLO-SOKOLSKY, Chairman of the Association.
2. Report on life and activities of S.Petlura by Mr. M.T. KWASHENKO.
3. Speech devoted to the memory of S.Petlura by Mr. I.G. SNIJNY.
4. Concert.

Admission will be limited to members of the Association only. Some 40 persons are expected to attend.

Similar functions devoted to the memory of S.Petlura and other Ukrainian national heroes are known to have been held at the premises of the Ukrainian Association during the past several years. No objection was raised by the Police, and the functions were conducted in an orderly manner.

FILE

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 20/5/42

A. Prokopiev
D. I.

Officer i/c ~~Special~~ Branch

上海烏克蘭亡命者委員會

Український Еміграційний Комітет в Хінах
Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee in China

~~Hamilton House, Room 347~~
1292/3 Av. Edward VII

No.....

Шанхай Shanghai May 18th 1942

To The Politikal Department
of S M P
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

We beg to inform you that on May 24th inst. at 3 p.m. will be held a meeting of Ukrainian Colony in Shanghai, in respect of the Anniversary of The Chief of Army Ukrainian Republic Simon Petlura.

The following programe will be presented:

1. Opening of the meeting by Chairman Mr.P.A.Boiko-Sokolsky.
2. Mr.N.T.Kwashenko will give a report of life and work S.Petlura.
3. Mr.I.G.Snijny will speack in memory of S.Petlura.
4. Concert.

Your respectfuly,

by order

Secretary G. Lotsky

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5471
REPORT 15/4/42

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8137-610
Date 15-4-42

Special Branch. Middle. File No. Date April 14, 1942.

SUBJECT: Ukrainian Association in Shanghai -Meeting on 19-4-42.

Copies to:-
No. III
O/C Lanza.
IN. H. N2.
E. J. Lees

FILE
15. H. N2

Sir,

I have to report having this morning interviewed Mr. G. Totsky, Secretary of the Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee in China, regarding the proposed meeting of the Ukrainian colony in Shanghai. During the interview it was ascertained, that the meeting will take place at 3 p.m. on April 19th, 1942 at 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII, in commemoration of Taras Shevchenko - Ukrainian poet.

The following programme was announced:

1. Opening of the meeting by Chairman Mr. P. A. Boiko-Sokolsky.
2. Report on life and work of T. Sherchenko by Mr. I. G. Snijni.
3. Vocal and musical concert.

Invitations have been sent to the members of Ukrainian colony and about 60 persons are expected to attend.

D. S. Mrochek

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 15/4/42

TZS

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

Український Еміграційний Комітет в Хінах
Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee in China

~~Hamilton House, Room 347~~

S. 3, No. .....

Шанхай ..11 7th 19 42
Shanghai

To T. [illegible]
[illegible]
Shanghai.

Dear Sirs,

We beg to inform you that on Sunday [illegible] 1st inst., the [illegible] will be held a meeting of Ukrainian Colony in Shanghai in honour of the anniversary of Ukraine's poet Taras Shevchenko.

The following programme will be presented:

1. Opening of the meeting by Chairman V.V. Zelio-Zakolsky.
2. Mr. I.S. Svigin will give a report of life and the poetry of T. Shevchenko.
3. Concert.

Your respectfully,
by order
Secretary J. Sotsky

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI S. B. REGISTRY. No. D 5471 Date 1.7.42

REPORT

Special Branch. *Station.* *File No.* *Date* March 31, 1942.

SUBJECT: UKRAINIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE IN CHINA.

The Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee in China (Shanghai) was formed in June 1939 by the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai and was an effort by the latter to establish a separate body as distinct from that controlled by the Russian Emigrants' Committee in Shanghai. It is unnecessary to describe the career of the Ukrainian Association as its activities form the subject of Special Branch File F. 5471. It is, however, not out of place to point out that the Ukrainian Association is definitely a political body aiming at the establishment of an independent Ukrainian state. It defends the principle of independence proclaimed on January 22, 1918 in Kiev by the notorious war lord Simon Petlura who, following the internal collapse of the Russian Empire, established a military regime in the Ukraine. His reign was short lived as his troops were defeated in 1920 by the Red Army and the greater part of the Ukraine was incorporated into the U.S.S.R., the other part in the Polish Republic. In 1920 the Headquarters of the association changed to Paris with Petlura at its head. Following Petlura's assassination in 1926 the Centre was transferred to Amsterdam, with Colonel Eugene Konovaletz in charge. Konovaletz was assassinated in 1938, when the movement lost its significance as a world wide organization. Although it is estimated that some 5000 persons of Ukrainian descent are residing in Shanghai, almost all of them shrug their shoulders at the attempts of the few local "Ukrainian leaders" to rouse their patriotic feelings, and, whose main ambition it would seem to be, to have their City Government passports endorsed with the expression "former Ukrainian" instead of "former Russian" (vide le

FILE

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 1/7/42

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT: U. E. C. continued . Page 2.

ter of the Ukrainian Association to the French Consul General dated February 10, 1938. - attached to File 5471.). At the end of 1939 the Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee actually succeeded in being recognised by the City Government as an independent body, when some 500 local residents registered with this association in order to have their passport registration facilitated. In November 1941 the temporary recognition of the committee was withdrawn and all people and descendants of people previously living within the borders of the former Russian Empire, not in possession of any recognized document, were asked to register with the All-Russia Emigrants' Committee.

Ever since the formation of the Ukrainian Committee the Police has been called upon to deal with various strifes, misunderstandings and squabbles within the said association. The people in charge of the association were always persons of doubtful integrity or character (such as BUTENKO-BROWN, KVASHENKO - see File 5471). The present leaders are P.A. BOIKO-SOKOLSKY and G. TOTSKY, the former being manager of the KONG ON Co., 347 Hamilton House, and the latter his assistant.

All persons whose testimony is liable to throw some light on the present dispute have been interviewed by the undersigned and it was learned that some time late in February 1942, the books of the association were passed to Messrs. Ivan SWEET and Mark PIROGOV, members of the Revision Committee of the association, for revision. Messrs. Sweet and Pirogov state that they found some irregularities in the books of the association and as

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. *File No.* *Date*

these individuals have already for some time past disagreed with the policy of the leaders, they decided to use this opportunity to make capital of the above fact. Boiko-Sokolsky and Totsky hearing of the proposed action to be taken by the Revision Committee took counter steps by calling an extra-ordinary general meeting and expelled the Revision Committee and two of its supporters from the association. The persons thus affected are 1. Ivan SWEET 2. Mark PIROGOV 3. Alexander DROBIASKY 4. Michael MILKO. These four gentlemen consider their expulsion as contrary to the statutes of the organization and therefore as illegal, and refuse to return 1) The Cashbook and 2) Receipts covering a period of 2 months, i.e. November & December 1941, to the newly elected Revision Committee consisting of Messrs. A. VANSOVITCH and N. KRIVENKO. The whole matter appears to have a civil aspect and it would seem that no Police action is called for.

At present the local Ukrainian Association has some 30 members who are by no means organized and who rarely see eye to eye on any subject. Some 40% are followers for reasons of charity they receive from the Committee, 30% are genuine Ukrainian patriots hoping for the return of conditions of 1920, and the remaining 30% are the "leaders" who work for their self-glorification. The secretary Mr. G. TOTSKY receives a monthly pay of $75.- which figure, considering the monthly income of the organization is only $175.- , speaks for itself. In view of the fact that this organization has no cultural, charitable or any other

FM. 3
G. 300-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station. File No. Date

SUBJECT: U. E. C. continued. Page 4.

useful aspect and causes nothing but friction between its members and the Russian Emigrants' Committee, which is the recognised body of the All Russian Emigrants' in Shanghai, it is suggested that the Police watch the future activities of this organization and that any action on their part, liable to affect the peace and good order of the International Settlement, result in the immediate and irrevocable closure of the Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee.

D. S.

Officer in charge Special Branch.

上海烏克蘭亡命者委員會

Український Еміграційний Комітет в Хінах

Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee in China

Hamilton House, Room 547

Ibbs & Av. Eutenie II

No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5471
7-7-42

Шанхай 19..
Shanghai

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the resolution of extraordinary General Meeting of our comunity, March 10, 1942, former member of the Revisionary Committee Mr. J. Sweet /his shop premises at 101/ Seymour Rd./ have to return all documents and accounting books to our office 1480, Av. Edward VII, but he definately refuse to do it voluntirily.

Kindly make some official steps to return this documents as it is absolutly ungrounded ambition to ignore resolution of General Meeting.

By order,

Secretary J. Sotsky

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
24 MAR 1942
COMMISSIONER

Вынужденное объясненіе

(Письмо в редакцію)

В номерѣ 63, от 20 сего марта, была помѣщена в газ: «Новое Время» статья под заголовком «На чрезвычайном Общем Собраніи Укр. Колоніи» за подписью О. Буненко.

В составѣ членов Украинской колоніи такого О. Буненко никогда не было и нѣт, — за подписью этой скрывается, очевидно, какой-то аноним. Мы, посему, и не отвѣчали бы на эту статью-мало ли врагов имѣет украинское національное движеніе, желающих, превратным освѣщеніем фактов жизни украинцев, нанести ему вред.

Но уже около 8 час. утра к г-ну Свит позвонил по телефону г. Вансович, новый «предсѣдатель рев. комиссіи» увѣдомляя его о вышеуказанной статьѣ, как выявившей мнѣніе нѣкоторых лиц из укр. нац. колоніи. Итак за статьей этой стоят личности, представляющія нѣкоторые круги укр. колоніи.

Считаем нужным, в связи с этим, разъяснить слѣдующія положенія:

Тѣми, «якобы неточностями» найденным Рев. Комиссіей при ревизіи дѣл и отчетности У. Э. К. были: 1 — кассовая книга не имѣла записей ни в приходной ни в расходной страницах за нѣсколько недѣль.

2—Казначей УЭК г. Квашенко вообще книги не вел и на ревизію не явился.

3—г. Тоцкій, платный секретарь, УЭК, взявши на себя веденіе книг и отчетности, не смог представить никакой наличности, а равно и не представил баланса.

4—Для провѣрки законности произведенных расходов Рев. Комиссія потребовала Книгу Протоколов. Книги этой в канцеляріи не оказалось. «Книга эта находится в конторѣ там-то», заявил г. Тоцкій «и будет представлена завтра». Но завтра ее там не было.

«Она находится на квартирѣ моего родственника» снова говорит г. Тоцкій, «принесу ее завтра», но снова завтра книги не было.

Эти мытарства продолжались десять дней. Ибо столько дней понадобилось б. Правленію УЭК для производства в ней записей «пост фактум».

В таком видѣ книга протоколов не представляла уже из себя никакого оригинального документа Укр. Нац. Колоніи, а только лишь поэтическія размышленія писателей из б. состава УЭК и просматривать ее надлежит не Рев. Комиссіи, а литературному кружку «У зеленой лампы».

В тоже время Рев. Комиссіей было сконстантировано офиціальным путем-что У. Э. К. не только не сдѣлал нужных шагов в вопросѣ о правовом положеніи У. Н. Колоніи, но даже сознательно отказался от добытой для него возможности вести по этому вопросу переговоры с надлежащими представителями властей.

Исходя из вышеуказаннаго, Рев. Комиссія постановила временно до Чрезвычайнаго Общаго Собранія Украинской Колоніи отстранить г. г. Сокольскаго, Квашенко и Тоцкаго от исполненія ими обязанностей и прав членов Президіума У.Э.К.

2-Временно до созыва Чрезвычайнаго Общаго Собранія лишить этих лиц прав дѣйствительных членов Унколоніи.

3-созвать Чрезвычайное Общее Собраніе на день 1 марта с. г..

Пусть читатель судит сам, оправдывали ли указанныя «якобы неточности» в веденіи дѣл и отчетности г. г. С. К. и Т. рѣшеніе Рев. Комиссіи и пусть представит себя в роли Рев. Комиссіи какого-либо общественнаго учрежденія, встрѣтившейся с подобноми «неточностями»: записей в кассовой книгѣ нѣт, баланса нѣт, наличности не показано, книги протоколов нѣт, ее скрывает правленіе, дабы что-то нужное для себя в ней вписать и дописать.

Г. г. Сокольскій, Квашенко и Тоцкій имѣли возможность 1 марта дать свои объясненія и ждать рѣшенія Общаго Собранія УНК.

Сдѣлали они, однако, совсѣм другое. Они-исключили Рев. Комиссію из состава членов УНК и даже не временно, но вообще, Они запретили Рев. Комиссіи вход в помѣщеніе колоніи, и они объявили всѣм членам, что со дня 1 марта с. г. помѣщеніе будет для всѣх и каждаго заперто.

Они созвали сами Чрезвычайное Общее Собраніе и объявили, что на нем сдѣлает доклад третій член Рев. Комиссіи, которому они поручили «добрать двоих и сформировать новую Рев. Комиссію». Этот третій член не смог присутствовать на ревизіи, проведенной нами, но господам Сокольскому, Квашенке и Тоцкому хотѣлось было использовать его для дискредитированія Рев. Комиссіи, как таковой. Но третій член Рев. Комиссіи — просмотрѣв надлежащія бумаги, в письменной формѣ заявил, что он признает все факты, указанные в протоколѣ Рев. Комиссіи относительно ревизіи отчетности-и отказался от «формированія» новой Ревизіонной Комиссіи. Не был он также и на «Чрез. Общем Собраніи».

Такая же комедия была продѣлана и с «приглашеніем» Рев. Комиссіи на Чрезвыч. Общее Собраніе. Названные уже господа прослали нам приглашеніе не как членам Рев. Комиссіи, а как частным лицам, исключенным из состава ва колоніи-обозначив, что «это письмо будет служить Вам, как пропуск на собраніе»!

Для веденія дѣл Колоніи создан Временный Комитет, которым и будет созвано Чрезвычайное Общее Собрание УНК, для окончательного разрѣшенія вопроса о представительствѣ колоніи.

О вышеизложенном было сдѣлано извѣщеніе надлежащим лицам официальным и отстраненіе указанных господ из У. Э. К., а равно и организація Временнаго Комитета было официальным путем принято к свѣдѣнію.

В связи со всем вышеизложеным, «Чрезвычайное Общее Собраніе» является незаконным, никакой силы не имѣют и всѣ его постановленія.

Никаких, кстати сказать, 90% дѣйствительных членов колоніи на нем не присутствовали. Было всего 13 человѣк, вмѣстѣ с господами Сокольским, Квашенко и Тоцким. Так как г. г. Корда и Васильев не пожелали принимать участія в этом собраніи, то послѣ их ухода осталось в помѣщеніи только 10 человѣк. Вот эти то 10 и подобрали себѣ еще 10 человѣк, части из коих на предшествовавшем Общем Собраніи было отказано в пріемѣ в число дѣйствительных членов колоніи.

На этом кончаем наше вынужденное объясненіе.

Что касается г. Милько, то как не крути не верти, он все-таки дѣйствительно имѣет научную степень Д-ра политических наук и, кстати был на Научном Съѣздѣ Всеукраинском в Прагѣ в 1932 г. Нѣкоторым здѣшним грамотѣям это не нравится. Конечно проступок г. М. не поддается прямо описанію. Но вѣдь из этого положенія тоже можно найти выход господам из б. УЭК, если они, сумѣли, их Шемякин Суд «исключить» г. Милько из докторских списков германскаго университета. Какая оплошность!

5471
3-42

Ревізіонная Комиссія У.П.К.
20 марта 1942 г. г.
Шанхай, Китай

НА ЧРЕЗВЫЧАЙНОМ С... УКРАИНСК...

Разложеніе Ук... ніи пресѣч...

В прошлое воскресень... 15 марта в 3 ч. дня в помѣ... щеніи Украинской Націо... нальной колоніи по Эдуар... VII состоялось чрезвычай... ное общее собраніе члено... Украинской Національной колоніи города Шанхая.

Это было первое за все существованіе УНК в Шанхаѣ Чрезвыйное общее Собраніе, созванное правленіем Украиной Національной Колоніи ввиду того, что среди мѣстных украинцев начался разлад затѣянный нѣкоторыми лицами, которыя в теченіе долгаго времени упорно пробивались к управленію дѣлами колоніи и всегда терпели фіаско.

Газетный листок на украинском языкѣ под названіем «Украинскій Голос» под отвѣтственной редакціей небезъизвѣстнаго по своей работѣ «на громадской нивѣ» «доктора» политических наук М. Милько, стал систематически вести травлю против существующаго правленія УНК, а его пріятель и помощник по этой же газеткѣ И. Свит «марочный торговец», будучи председателем Рев. Ком. УНК, выбранный здѣсь, как новый человѣк, нѣсколько мѣсяцев прибывшій из Харбина, воспользовался своим положеніем и при ревизіи кассовой книги нашел, якобы, нѣкоторыя неточности, что и послужило к тому чтобы публично объявить, что правленіе УНК неспособно стоять во главѣ колоніи, а потому Рев. Ком. в лицѣ двух ея членов И. Свита и М. Пирогова отстраняют правленіе, «исключают» членов правленія из УНК и пробуют захватить имущество УНК. Видя полное нарушеніе устава УНК, правленіе рѣшает созвать Чрез... ...наго и покорнаго ...енаго взбаламош... Доло-мог только по призванію.

...авельев, заикающійся робкій и стѣснительный художник, нѣжно влюбленный в дочь Адолара, своими репликами все время вызывал смѣх.

Таким образом, на сценѣ мастерскаа игра всѣх участвовавших, остороуміе, комическія сцены и положенія, в залѣ-смѣх, хохот и аплодисменты. Потом овації В. В. Кларину, цвѣты и подарки. Заслуженно вполнѣ.

22 марта «Омоложенный Адолар» повторяется и мы не ошибемся, если скажем, что в публикѣ недостатка, не будет, и на этот раз вѣрнѣе всего, что будет аншлаг.

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Тел. 38092

Translation from Russian.

THE UKRAINIAN EMIGRANTS
COMMITTEE

March 18,1942
Shanghai

Mr. J.Sweet
118/3 Route des Soeurs

Mr. I.Pirogov
220/9 Route Vallon

Copy to the Shanghai Municipal Police

Dear Sir,

Acting on instructions of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Ukrainian National Association in Shanghai which took place on 18.3.1942 we hereby bring to your notice that the Exttraordinary General Meeting has instructed the Revision Commission of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee (Chairman - A.Vansovich,Vice-Chairman- N.Krivenko, Secretary - E.Elchuk) to take over from Messrs J.Sweet and I.Pirogov the Cash Book of the U.E. Committee and various documents proving the expenditures made.

The Cash Book and the documents pertaining to it must be handed over at the Office of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee, 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII, at 7 p.m. on March 20,1942 to Mr. N. Krivenko,Vice-Chairman of the Revision Commission.

(Signed): A. Vansovich
Chairman of the Revision Commission, U.E.Committee.

N.Krivenko,
For/ Secretary.

26-3-42.

Украинский Эмигрантский Комитет

г.Шанхай марта 18 1943г.

г.Свит И.
118/3 Рут де Сер
г.Пирогову М.
220/9 Рут Валон
Копия Шанхайской Муниципальной
Полиции.

М.Г.

По поручению Чрезвычайнаго Общаго Собрания Украинской Национальной Колонии г.Шанхая,состоявшихся 16.3.1942г.,настоящим уведомляем Вас о поручении Чрезвычайнаго Общаго Собрания, нам членам Ревизионной Комисии УНК:Председатель-Вансович А., Заместитель-Кривенко Н.,Секретарь Е.Ильчук,получение от г.г. Свит И. и Пирогова М.,Кассовой Книги УНК г.Шанхая и оправдательные расходные документы.

Кассовая книга УНК г.Шанхая и оправдательные к ней расходные документы должны быть сданы в пятницу в 7-мь часов вечера в Канцелярии Украинскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета /1292/3 Ав.Едуард У11/, Заместителю Председателя Ревизионной Комисии г.Кривенко Н.

Председатель Ревиз.Комисии УНК /подпись/
А.Вансович .

За Секретаря / подпись/
Н.Кривенко.

上海烏克蘭亡命者委員會

Український Еміграційний Комітет в Хінах
Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee in China

Hamilton House, Room 347

No.....

Шанхай березня 16-го 1942
Shanghai

п.Світ І.
118/3 Рут де Сер
п.Пироґів М.
239/9 Рут Валлон
та відбиток Шанхайської
Муніципальної Поліції.

Вп.П.

Згідно доручення Надзвичайних Загальних Зборів Української Національної Кольонії м.Шанхаю, відбувшихся 15.3.1942р., цим сповіщаємо Вас за дорученням Надзвичайними Загальними Зборами, нам членам Ревізійної Комісії УНК: Голова-Вансович О., Заступник-Кривенко М., та Секретар-Ільчук О., одержання від п.п.Світ І, та Пироґова М. Касової Книжки УНК м.Шанхаю, та виправдуючі до неї видаткові документи.

Касова книжка УНК м.Шанхаю, та виправдуючі до неї видаткові рахунки мають бути здані в пятницю о 7-ій годині вечора в Канцелярії Українського Еміграційного К-ту /1292/3 Ав.Едуард VII/, на руки Заступника Голови Ревіз.Комісії п.Кривенко М.

Голова Ревізійної Комісії УНК

За Секретаря

Tao

FM. 3
G. 300-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

REPORT

S. B. Special Branch ~~Station~~ File No. Date March 13, 1942.

SUBJECT: Extraordinary Meeting of the Members of the Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee in China

FILE
13. 3. 42

Sir,

I beg to report that this morning Mr. J. Totsky, Secretary of the Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee, was communicated with and warned, that political matters must not be discussed during the meeting, to which he agreed.

13.3.42

V. Kochetkoff
D. S.

Officer i/c (Special Branch).

INDEXED IN (S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 16/3/42 119

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

No. S. [illegible]
Date

S. 3 Special Branch [illegible] File No. Date March 11, 1942.

SUBJECT: Extraordinary Meeting of the Members of the Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee in China

D.C. & S.I.
11. 3. 42.

Copies to
D.C. i/c
D/C. & Sp. Sec.
11. 3. 42.

Sir,

I have to report having , this morning interviewed Mr. G. Totsky, Secretary of the Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee, regarding the proposed meeting of the Ukrainian Emigrants' Association.

During the interview it was ascertained that the meeting will take place during the afternoon of March 15, 1942, at 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII, and that the meeting was called in order to clarify the relations between the Committee and the Board of Auditors of the Association.

It appears that two members of the Board of Auditors, Messers:-

J. V. Sweet and M. L. Pirogoff have accused the members of the Committee of certain irregularities in management of the affairs of the Association.

It is proposed that about forty active members of the Association will attend the meeting .

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CRIME AND SPECIAL BRANCHES

Officer i/c S.B. To warn Secretary of the Committee.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. MAR. 11 1942 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CRIME & SPECIAL BRANCHES

M. Kochetoff S.

There is no objection but - O. i/c (Special Branch). I suggest - Special Branch should warn the Secretary of this Committee that - Politics must - not - be introduced at the meeting

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER

13/3. 12/3/42 S.

上海烏克蘭亡命者委員會

Український Еміграційний Комітет в Хінах
Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee in China
~~Hamilton House, Room 347~~

No. .....

Шанхай ..... 19 ..
Shanghai

URGENT
S.S.-C.
Not reqd.
Please cancel
attach copy.
10.3.42
E.L.B.

上海烏克蘭亡命者委員會

Український Еміграційний Комітет в Хінах
Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee in China

~~Hamilton House, Room 347~~

No. .....

Шанхай Марта 7-го 1942
Shanghai

Господину Начальнику
Шанхайской Муниципальной
Полиции г.Шанхая.

Милостивый Государь,

Настоящим имею честь уведомить Вас,что Правлением Украинской Колонии г.Шанхая-Украинским Эмигрантским Комитетом созывается Чрезвычайное Общее Собрание членов Колонии на 15-ое марта с.г. в 3 часа дня в помещении Колонии 1292/3Ав.Едуард VII.

На повестку дня поставлено:
1.Открытие Общаго Собрания Преседат.У.Эм.К-та
а/Выборы Председателя и Секретаря Собрания
б/Утверждение Протокола Общ.Собрания 5.X.1941г.
2.Утверждение членов.
3.Доклад Президиума Укр.Эм.К-та.
4.Доклад члена Ревизион.Комисии г.Смалько.
5.Утверждение исключенных членов.
6.Довыборы членов Ревизионн.Комисии.
7.Текущие дела.

Вход в зал заседания Чрезвычайнаго Общаго Собрания членов Укр.Колонии будет только для членов.

По поручению Президиума Украинскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета, Секретарь J. Fatsky

URGENT

January 23,1942.

Proposed meeting of members of Ukrainian Community on 25-1-42 at 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII in commemoration of proclamation of Independent State of Ukraine.

It appears from an interview with Mr. G.TOTSKY, Secretary to the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai, that the proposed meeting will be held between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. in the premises of the Association, 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII, in order to mark 23-rd anniversary of the proclamation of Independent State of Ukraine (22-1-18) Despite the very short lived existence of that state, January 22 is still regarded by partisans of the Ukrainian Independence Movement as their National holiday, which fact gives a political colour to the proposed function.

FILE 26.1.42.

As stated in the attached letter, which was received from Mr. Totsky on 23-1-42, the programme of the function will consist of the following items:-

Copy to:
D. O. "A"
O. i/c Ch. Rd.

(1). Opening address by Mr. P.A. BOIKO-SOKOLSKY, Chairman of the Ukrainian Association

(2) Ukrainian National Anthem.

(3) Address by Mr. N.T. KVASHENKO, Treasurer of the Association, dealing with the significance of the Anniversary.

(4) Address by Mr. J.G. SNIJNY, member of the Association, who will tell about his personal impressions of the happenings of January 22,1918.

No objection

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER JAN 24 1942 (DIVISIONS)

(5) Concert.

According to Mr. Totsky, about 100 invitations have been sent out by the Association, admission being restricted to members of the Association.

D.O."A".
About 55 persons attended from 3pm to 6.10 pm 25/1/42.

Functions of a similar nature were previously held by the Association at the same address. No police

objection was raised.

Some time in 1939 with permission of the local authorities the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee was established with a status similar to that of the Russian Emigrants Committee. This state of affairs existed until November 25,1941 when the present"Statute of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee" was approved by Mayor of Greater Shanghai. According to this statute, Russian emigrants of Ukrainian origin were subordinated to the Russian Emigrants Committee. It is reported that negotiations have since been in progress between the two bodies which,it is expected, will result in formation of an Association of Russian Emigrants of Ukrainian Origin functioning under the control of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

In view of the political significance of the proposed meeting and undefined status of the Ukrainian Association, Mr. N.K. SEREJNIKOFF,Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, was communicated with in order to ascertain ,if the proposed function may give rise to frictions between the two bodies. Mr. Serejnikoff in reply stated that he could not see any reason for such a possibility. However, he expressed the opinion that it would be desirable to avoid any publicity in connection with the proposed meeting.

Functions held at the Ukrainian Association were attended by the Police on several occasions. They were conducted in an orderly manner.



FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No. S. B. D. 2
Date

Special Branch Station. File No. Date January 23,1942.

SUBJECT: Proposed meeting of members of Ukrainian Community on 25-1-42 at 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII in commemoration of proclamation of Independent State of Ukraine.

FILE
25.1.42

D/C "B" SB
23.1.42

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (DIVISIONS) JAN 1942

D/C Div

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE JAN 1942 DEPUTY COMMISSIONER CRIME AND SPECIAL BRANCHES

D/C (Divisions)
I can see no objection to the meeting. Copy for D/C "A" Division attached.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (DIVISIONS) JAN 24 1942

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE JAN 24 1942 ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER SPECIAL BRANCH

It appears from an interview with Mr. G.TOTSKY, Secretary to the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai, that the proposed meeting will be held between 3 p.m. and 7 p.m. in the premises of the Association, 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII, in order to mark 23-rd anniversary of the proclamation of Independent State of Ukraine (22-1-18) Despite the very short-lived existence of that state, January 22 is still regarded by partisans of the Ukrainian Independence Movement as their National Holiday, which fact gives a political colour to the proposed function.

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(1). Opening address by Mr. P.A. BOIKO-SOKOLSKY, Chairman of the Ukrainian Association.

(2) Ukrainian National Anthem.

(3) Address by Mr. N.T. KVASHENKO, Treasurer of the Association, dealing with the significance of the Anniversary.

(4) Address by Mr. J.G. SNIJNY, member of the Association, who will tell about his personal impressions of the happenings of January 22,1918.

Concert.

Divisional Officer "A" Division.

According to Mr. Totsky, about 100 invitations have been sent out by the Association, admission being restricted to members of the Association.

Functions of a similar nature were previously held by the Association at the same address. No police

FM. 2
G. 850-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

.....*Station. File No.*..... *Date*.....

SUBJECT:
objection was raised.

Some time in 1939 with permission of the local authorities the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee was established with a status similar to that of the Russian Emigrants Committee. This state of affairs existed until November 25,1941 when the present"Statute of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee" was approved by Mayor of Greater Shanghai. According to this Statute, Russian emigrants of Ukrainian origin were subordinated to the Russian Emigrants Committee. It is reported that negotiations have since been in progress between the two bodies which,it is expected, will result in formation of an Association of Russian Emigrants of Ukrainian Origin functioning under the control of the Russian Emigrants Committee.

In view of the political significance of the proposed meeting and undefined status of the Ukrainian Association, Mr. N.K. SEREJNIKOFF,Chairman of the Russian Emigrants Committee, was communicated with in order to ascertain ,if the proposed function may give rise to frictions between the two bodies. Mr. Serejnikoff in reply stated that he could not see any reason for such a possibility. However, he expressed the opinion that it would be desirable to avoid any publicity in connection with the proposed meeting.

Functions held at the Ukrainian Association were attended by the Police on several occasions. They were conducted in an orderly manner.

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY DATE 9/10

A. C. (Special Branch)

D. I.

Translation from Russian.

"SHANGHAI ZARIA" and "RUSSIAN TIMES"

November 25, 1941

S T A T U T E

of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee in Shanghai

1. The Russian Emigrants Committee in Shanghai is renamed "ALL-RUSSIA EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE IN SHANGHAI" and constitutes the administrative organ of the Russian emigrant community in this city.
All Russian emigrants residing in Shanghai, as well as all institutions and organizations formed and administered by Russian emigrants, are subordinated to the All-Russia Emigrants Committee.

2. The All-Russia Emigrants Committee functions under the leadership of Chairman and a Vice-Chairman.

3. Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee are appointed by Mayor of Greater Shanghai, to which effect a special certificate is issued.

4. Chairman and Vice-Chairman are appointed for the period of one year, after which time they may be re-appointed or replaced by other persons.

5. Chairman of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee directs the activities of the Committee and is responsible for these activities.

6. The All-Russia Emigrants Committee has the following Sections:- (a) Registration, (b) Financial-Economic, (c) School, (d) Cultural-Educational and (e) Secretariate.
Heads of Sections are appointed by Mayor of Greater Shanghai upon recommendation of Chairman of the Committee.

7. For the purpose of maintaining regular contact with Russian public circles and securing their cooperation in the activities of the Emigrants Committee, an Advisory Body attached to the Committee is established, consisting of representatives of Russian emigrant organizations selected by Chairman, Suggestions put forward at meetings of the Advisory Body are submitted to the Emigrants Committee for consideration and approval, following which they are carried into effect by the Committee.

8. List of members of the Advisory Body will be submitted to the local authorities for information and approval.

9. The entire charitable activities in the Russian emigrant community are subject to control on the part of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee.

10. This Statute may be supplemented in accordance with requirements of time.

11. This Statute bears the signature and seal of Mayor of Greater Shanghai and was issued by his Office on November 8, 1941 from which date it becomes effective. The Statute is registered at the Municipality of Greater Shanghai under No.14373.

Translation of an editorial article which appeared in the "RUSSIAN TIMES" on 25-11-41. Published by the Russian Times Publishing Company,409 East Seward Road. Editor - Mr. P.A. Savintseff

S T A T U T E

of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee

The Statute governing the administration of the Russian emigrant community in Shanghai,which is published to-day,dispels the unhealthy athmosphere,which existed not only after the death of Mr. N.A. Ivanoff,but also throughout the whole life of Russian emigrants in this city. The struggle for leadership in the community was carried at the time of Grosse and Metzler and often acquired extremely acute forms. Up to the present there still are persons in the Russian community who stubbornly refuse to recognize the Russian Emigrants Committee as the administrative organ,do not wish to register at the Committee maintaining that it is a self-appointed body which can be ignored and even opposed,if and when an opportunity arises. Whereas in all other regions of the Far East the question of administration and leadership of Russian emigrants was solved and regulated by the local authorities,here in Shanghai the Russian Emigrants Committee was at the head of the emigrant community without having any Statute governing the administration of the community. This state of affairs resulted in the origin of separatist tendencies,formation of various separate groups,intrigues etc. - which by no means facilitates normal activities of emigrant public circles for the common benefit and at critical times also threatens to create a schism in the community.

In the first place the Statute,which is published to-day, subordinates to the All-Russia Emigrants Committee all Russian emigrants,including Ukrainians and Russian Jews. By this a number of abnormities have been removed,which existed here for many years and became especially apparent during the last two or three years. The Statute also defines the manner in which emigrant public circles may participate in the affairs of the community. Strictly speaking,the Governing Board of the Russian Emigrants Committee,which has been in existence up to the present,has failed to achieve what was expected of it,whilst the Financial-Economic Section attached to the Committee has proved more capable of work. It is to be hoped that the Advisory Body composed of representatives of Russian emigrant organizations, which is now being established at the Committee,will be constituted in accordance with business principles and,being convened at regular intervals,will render valuable assistance to the Committee in solving all the painful problems of our life in this huge city.

There is no Charity Section amongst the various Sections of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee mentioned in the Statute. Clause 9 of the Statute stipulates that " the entire charity activitiesin the Russian emigrant community are subject to control on the part of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee". Taking into consideration the existence of the Central Benevolent Committee which,as a matter of fact, should unify all charitable activities and has a machinery for the carrying out of such activities there is no necessity in creating a Charity Section attached to the All-Russia Emigrants Committee. It appears that this fact has been taken into consideration by the authorities when drawing up the Statute.

Thus the Central Benevolent Committee has now more possibilities for taking initiative and more freedom in maintaining contact with foreign benevolent organizations.. With regard to exercising control.it can be stated that this follows logically from the fact that the Central Benevolent Committee has for the object of its activities the local Russian emigrant community, which is under the control of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee. As a matter of fact this control is a logical sequence of the necessity of maintaining close business contact between the All-Russia Emigrants Committee and the Central Benevolent Committee, the latter being subordinated to the former by virty of Clause 1 of the Statute.

It is to be expected that in the near future the appointment will follow of Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the All-Russia Emigrants Committee in accordance with Clauses 2,3 and 4 of the Statute,after which head of the various sections of the Committee will be appointed upon recommendation of Chairman of the Committee. Then the apparatus for the administration of the Russian emigrant community will be ready,which will serve to the needs of the community as well as it can.

26-11-41.

Український Еміграційний Комітет в Хінах
Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee in China
~~Hamilton House, Room 347~~

No. .....

Шанхай 19 42
Shanghai

[illegible] to inform you that [illegible]
[illegible] will be held [illegible]
[illegible] meeting of Ukrainian Colony in Shanghai,
[illegible] of the anniversary of Ukrainian In-
[illegible] to commemorate I.L.L.

The following programme will be presented:

1. Opening of the meeting by Chairman [illegible].
2. [illegible].
3. [illegible] will give a report for the Anniversary [illegible].
4. Mr. I. O. Smitsi will give a report [illegible] of the Intervalence.
5. Concert programme.

Yours respectfully,
by order Secretary G. Fotsky

G Fotsky
Tel. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D 847-F10
Date 3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5471
Date 27 7 42

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 30, 1941

НЕДѢЛЯ
THE RUSSIAN WEEKLY

Как живут украин

Бесѣда «Недѣли» с секретарем Украинской На

В настоящее время, вслѣдствіе событій, вызванных германо-совѣтской войной вновь встает т. н. украинскій вопрос, принявшій острыя формы в 1918 году, когда по брест-литовскому договору правительство Ленина признало самостоятельность Украины.

Для того, чтобы выяснить что представляет собой украинская проблема в настоящее время с точки зрѣнія украинцев представитель «Недѣли» обратился к лидерам украинской общественности в Шанхаѣ г. г. Сокольскому — предсѣдателю колоніи и Тоцкому — секретарю.

Секретарь колоніи сообщил, что сейчас всѣ мысли и чувства шанхайских украинцев направлены в сторону тѣх событій, которыя происходят на родинѣ. Однако, пока оттуда поступает мало свѣдѣній. Извѣстно, что во многих городах стали издаваться газеты на украинском языкѣ, что организована милиція. В связи с этим украинцы Шанхая занимают выжидательную позицію и внимательно слѣдят за развертываніем событій.

Украинцы в Шанхаѣ начали создавать свою организацію в 1932 году, когда по иниціативѣ г. г. Сокольскаго, Тоцкаго, Вансовича и Квашненко была создана украинская громада, позднѣе получившая наименованіе національной колоніи. Сейчас в колоніи насчитывается около тысячи украинцев и их возглавляет т. н. украинскій эмигрантскій комитет, состоящій из предсѣдателя г. Сокольскаго, секретаря Тоцкаго, товарища предсѣдателя г. Дробяско и казначея г. Квашенко.

Никакой политической боты украинцы в Шанхаѣ не ведут и лидеры украинской общественности стараются по мѣрѣ возможности сдерживать тѣ или другія партійно-политическія проявленія среди колоніи.

За послѣднее время среди украинцев опредѣлилось три политических теченія. Первое — это об, единеніе «украинская народная республика» основанное Петлюрой. Послѣ смерти Петлюры это движеніе возглавлял Андрей Левицкій, проживавшій до начала германо-совѣтской войны в Варшавѣ.

Гдѣ находится Лев теперь — неизвѣстн

Затѣм есть «О'ед украинских націо тов». Это теченіе фашистскія тендеці слѣ убійства в 193 в Брюсселѣ основа лидера этого дви полковника Канов его возглавляет сейчас полковник Мельник.

И третье направленіе украинской политиче. ской мысли — это мона.

Что будет послѣ уз

«Оаху» также покидают Шанхай, направляясь в Манилу и что в Шанхаѣ остается только амери-

ре не По чт

File:) Ukrainian Emigrants Committee in Shanghai.
) Ukrainian Association in Shanghai

FOR LASTEST TIMES, SEPTEMBER 19,1940

Украинскій Эмигрантскій Комитет

ОБЪЯВЛЕНІЕ

Канцелярія Украинскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета с 19-го сентября с. г. будет открыта только в помѣщеніи Украинской Національной Колоніи 1292, Ав. Эдуард VII, флет № 3, 4-ый этаж, ежедневно с 7 ми до 9-ти час. вечера, кромѣ воскресных дней.

По порученію Э. К-та
Секретарь Тоцкій.

NOTIFICATION

of the

UKRAINIAN EMIGRANTS COMMITTEE

Commencing from September 19,1940 the offices of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee will be open only in the premises of the Ukrainian National Community, 1292 Avenue Edward VII,Flat No.3,Fourth Floor, between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. daily except Sundays.

BY ORDER

Totsky,
Secretary.

FILE

D.S.I.

19/9/40.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5471
Date 3 8 40

РУССКІЙ НОЧНОЙ КЛУБ «БИ-БА-БО».



...раинскій артист кобзарь ГРИНЬКО СѢВЕРИНЮК, к ег
...вечеру украинской музыки в пятницу 20 октября.

Mr. F.SNIZHNY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5471
20 / 7 / 40

SHANGHAI ZARIA, JULY 20, 1940.

ДО ВІДОМА УКРАЇНЦІВ.

В суботу 20-VII 1940 г. в Домівці Української Національної Колонії (1292, Av. Edward VII, fl. 3) о 8-ій год. веч. відбудеться доклад приїхавшого до м. Шанхаю Далекосхідняго кореспондента Української Пресової Служби—п. Корди-Федоріва на тему: „Життя українців в Европі" Запрошуеться українське громадянство м. Шанхаю, та їх друзі. Вхід вільний.

1312-a

Translation.

At 8 p.m. on Saturday, July 20, 1940 in the premises of the Ukrainian National Community, 19292 Avenue Edward VII, Apt. 3, Mr. KORDI-FEDORIV, Ukrainian Journalist and correspondent who recently arrived in Shanghai, will deliver a lecture entitled " Life of Ukrainians in Europe".
Ukrainian nationals and their friends are invited to attend.
Admission free.

D O A
} copies sent A.M. 20/7/40 ab

A. Prokofiev
S.S.A.

FILE
F 20/7

F 80/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5471
Date

Summarized translation of an article which appeared in the "Shanghai Maria" on 6-3-40.

The following arrangements have been made by the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee in order to mark the 126th Anniversary of the birth of T.G. SHEVCHENKO, Ukrainian national poet:-

1) Between 7 p.m. and 8 p.m. on March 9 a children party will be held in the premises of the Ukrainian Community, 1202 Avenue Edward VII, Apt. 3.

2) Upon the termination of the party an assembly of all Ukrainian nationals residing in Shanghai will be held at the same address, during the course of which an address bearing on the significance of the day will be delivered. The address will be followed by an entertainment programme.
Admission is free to all Ukrainian nationals and their guests.

A. Prokofiev
.....
D.S.I.

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 8/3/40

FILE
C 6
2.

ШЕВЧЕНКОВСКІЙ ДЕНЬ В ШАНХАѢ

Завтра, 9 марта, мѣстная украинская колонія, наряду со всей укринской націей, празднует сто двадцать шестую годовщину со дня рожденія (1814 г.) великаго украинскаго поэта Тараса Григорьевича Шевченко.

Торжество откроется в собственном помѣщеніи украинской колоніи, — 1292, авеню Эдуард VII, четвертый этаж, — в 7 ч. веч. дѣтской программой, включающей концертное отдѣленіе, декламацію, кино «Патэ» и чашку чая со сладостями. Дѣтей просят приводить пораньше, вход — безплатный.

В 8 ч. веч. в том-же помѣщеніи устраивается торжественное собраніе всѣх, проживающих в Шанхаѣ, украинцев. По окончаніи дѣтской программы, будет прочитан соотвѣтствующій содержаню дня доклад и проведены концертныя выступленія, — декламація, бандура и пр.

К услугам присутствующих организован буфет. Вход для всѣх украинцев и их гостей также безплатный.

Подготовка к торжеству была цѣликом проведена Украинским Эмигрантским Комитетом, позаботившемся о ремонтированіи и декорированіи помѣщенія, устройствѣ для докладов спеціальной эстрады, гдѣ, кстати сказать, будет стоять бюст Т. Г. Шевченко на фонѣ могилы, на памятникѣ которой запечатлѣны слова поэта — «Заповит». В день торжества в помѣщеніи украинской колоніи будут также выставлены портреты поэта в различные годы его жизни. Портреты художественно выполнены секретарем УЭК Г. Ф. Тоцким.

В воскресенье 10 марта, в день кончины Т. Г. Шевченко (1861 г.) в Кафедральном соборѣ на рю Поль Анри, послѣ литургіи, будет совершена панихида, на которую УЭК приглашает всѣх украинцев и их друзей.

D. G. (Sp) 3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL [illegible]
S. B.
No. S. B. [illegible]
Date

Translation from the "Shanghai Zaria"

March 3, 1940

To the Editor,
Shanghai Zaria.

Sir,

Will you be good enough to publish the following letter in your esteemed journal :-

The Committee of the Ukrainian Association at Shanghai hereby notifies for general information that the article entitled "Life of the Ukrainian Community at Shanghai", which appeared in the "Shanghai Zaria" on January 11, 1940 and the author of which is unknown, does not correspond to the true state of affairs.

It is stated in the article in question that "at 3 p.m. on December 31, 1939 was held a general meeting of members of the Ukrainian association at Shanghai. The meeting approved the liquidation of the Ukrainian Association".

No meeting of members of the Ukranian Association was held on December 31, 1939 and therefore there could not be any resolution regarding the liquidation of the Ukrainian Association at Shanghai.

The Ukrainian Association still functions at the old address, No.1292 Avenue Edward VII, Apartment 3.

FILE

The premises of the Ukrainian Association and all property therein belong to the Association. In the interests of the Ukrainian cause the Association allows the use of the premises to other Ukrainian Organizations such as : theatrical section, youths' section, Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee and others.

Committee of the Ukrainian
Association at Shanghai.

H. E. BUTENKO,
Chairman.

Editorial note : In connection with the above letter from Mr. H.E. Butenko we have received the following statement from the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee, signed by Messrs. Mooly and Totsky, Chairman and Secretary, respectively, of the Committee :-

(1) We confirm the absolute correctness of the article entitled "Life of the Ukrainian Community at Shanghai", which appeared in the "Shanghai Zaria" on January 11, 1940.

INSERTED BY
(S.B.) [illegible]
DATE [illegible]

(2) At 3 p.m. on December 31, 1939 was held a general meeting of members of the Ukrainian National Community of Shanghai, during the course of which a reorganization of the community was carried out, namely: the Ukrainian Association was dissolved; the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee was elected to serve as the main administrative centre of the community. To this committee belongs th

property of the local Ukrainian community, which formerly was at the disposal of the Ukrainian Association.

Thus, the Ukrainian Association (or "Ukrainian Gromada") has been reorganized in the Ukrainian National Community headed by the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee. This is the main point of the reorganization.

(3) The club of the Ukrainian community which is located at 1292 Avenue Edward VII, house 3, and which formerly belonged to the Ukrainian Association, belongs at present to the Ukrainian national community of Shanghai and is under the management of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee. At this address is located the office of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee. Messrs. G.F. Totsky, Secretary, and Mr. Snis, member of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee, respectively, reside in the premises. For the convenience of members Mr. Totsky, Secretary of the U.E. Committee, receives visitors at Room 347, Hamilton House, daily from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

(4) There is no theatrical section (of a public character) nor a youths' section attached to the U.E. Committee and no other organization uses the premises of the U.E. Committee.

(5) Mr. H.E. Butenko (H.E. Brown), American citizen, the only member of the Governing Board of the Ukrainian Association who objected to the reorganization of our community, unlawfully keeps in his possession the seal and a quantity of official stationery of the Ukrainian Association. The committee of that Association does not and cannot function because, apart from Mr. Butenko, its former chairman, all other members of the Committee have applied to the Ukrainian National Community for admission to membership. Mr. Totsky, former Vice-Chairman of the Association, is now secretary of the U.E. Committee. Mr. Shpiga, former secretary of the Association, is absent from Shanghai. Mr. Krivenko, former Treasurer of the Association, has handed over his post to the U.E. Committee. Messrs. Gustavsky and Panikar, former members of the committee of the Ukrainian Association, are now members of the U.E. Committee, and do not participate in the activities of Mr. Butenko.

Signed: Vooly,
Chairman

Totsky,
Secretary

SHANGHAI ZARIA, March 3,1940.

Письма в редакцію

М. г. г. Редактор.

Не откажите помѣстить на страницах вашей уважаемой газеты нижеслѣдующее:

Управа Украинской Громады г. Шанхая настоящим доводит до всеобщаго свѣдѣнія, что замѣтка в «Ш. З.» от 11-го января с. г. под заглавіем «Жизнь украинской колоніи в Шанхаѣ» помѣщенная неизвѣстным лицом, не соответствует дѣйствительности. В замѣткѣ сказано: — «31 декабря 1939 г. в 3 часа дня было созвано общее собраніе членов Эмигрантскаго Комитета. Собраніе оформило ликвидацію Украинской Громады г. Шанхая».

Никакого собранія членов Украинскаго Комитета 31-го декабря 1939 г. не было, а слѣдовательно и никакого постановленія о ликвидаціи Украинской Громады быть не могло.

Украинская Громада г. Шанхая по прежнему функціонирует в старом своем собственном помѣщеніи № 1292, ав. Эдуард УП, ап. 3, 4-й этаж.

Имуществом и помѣщеніем Громады вѣдает Управа Громады. Управа Громады, в интересах украинскаго дѣла, только разрѣшает пользоваться своим помѣщеніем, другим украинским организаціям: — театральному кружку, кружку молодежи, Украинскому Эмигрантскому К-ту и др.

Управа Громады.

Н. Е. BUTENKO
Голова.

От редакціи. В связи с вышеприведенным письмом г. Н. Е. Butenko редакціей получено нижеслѣдующее разъясненіе Украинскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета за подписью предсѣдателя — Воблый и секретаря — Тоцкаго:

1) Подтверждаем абсолютную правильность сообщенія в вашей газетѣ от 11-го января с. г. под заглавіем «Жизнь украинской колоніи в Шанхаѣ».

2) 31 декабря 1939 года в 3 часа дня состоялось общее собраніе членов Украинской Національной колоніи г. Шанхая, каковое и произвело реорганизацію колоніи: ликвидировало Украинскую Громаду, избрало возглавляющим органом колоніи Украинскій Эмигрантскій Комитет, каковой и владѣет имуществом украинской колоніи, прежде находившимся в распоряженіи Украинской Громады г. Шанхая.

Украинское Общество, или в переводѣ на украинскій язык «Українська Громада» — реорганизована в украинскую національную колонію, возглавляемую Украинским Эмигрантским Комитетом, вот суть реорганизаціи.

3) Помѣщеніе — Собраніе украинской колоніи, помѣщающееся на Эдуард УП № 1292 апарт. 3, 4-й этаж, прежде принадлежавшее Украинской Громадѣ, в настоящее время принадлежит украинской національной колоніи г. Шанхая и находится в распоряженіи Украинскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета. Там же находится канцелярія Украинскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета, там же живет секретарь У. Э. К-та г. Г. Ф. Тоцкій и член ревизіонната комитета У. Н. К. г. Спис с супругой. Для удобства членов У. Н. колоніи, секретарь У. Э. К. принимает в Хамилтон Хаус, комната 347 только от 2-х до 5-ти часов дня.

4) Никаких театральных кружков (общественных) ни кружков молодежи при У.Н.К. нѣт и никто помѣщеніем кромѣ У. Э. К-та не пользуется.

5) Г. Е. Бутенко (Н. Е. Browne — американскій подданный) единственный член Правленія Громады, несогласившійся с реорганизаціей в нашей колоніи, незаконно владѣет нѣкоторым количеством бланков и печатью Громады. Управа Громады функціонировать не может и не функціонирует, так как кромѣ быв. предсѣдателя г. Бутенко, всѣ члены правленія подали свои заявленія в члены У. Н. колоніи. Быв. замѣститель предсѣдателя г. Тоцкій, является секретарем У. Э. К-та, секретарь Шитига в отъѣздѣ, казначей Н. Кривенко — дѣла свои сдал У. Э. К-ту. Членк правленія г.г. Густавскій и Панкар, состоят членами У. Н К. и никакого участія в работѣ г. Бутенко не принимают.

Председатель **Воблый.**
Секретарь **Тоцкій.**

Translation from Russian.

UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION
AT SHANGHAI

1292 Avenue Edward VII

January 29, 1940.
Shanghai.

To the Political Section,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

We have the honour to inform you that the article entitled " Life of the Ukrainian Community in Shanghai", which appeared in the "Shanghai Daria" on January 11,1940 and the author of which is unknown, does not correspond to the true state of affairs.

It is stated in the article in question that " at 3 p.m. on December 31,1939 a general meeting of members of the Ukrainian Association was convened...The meeting approved the liquidation of the Ukrainian Association at Shanghai"...

No meeting of members of the Ukrainian Association was held on December 31,1939, and therefore there could not be any resolution regarding the liquidation of the Ukrainian Association at Shanghai.

The Ukrainian Association at Shanghai still functions at the old address,No. 1292 Avenue Edward VII, Apt. 3. At the same address is located the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee, to whom the Ukrainian Association has granted temporary permission to use their premises.

FILE

(Signed): H.E. Butenko-Brown,
Chairman of the Association.

J. Panikar,
Secretary.

DATE

Seal of the Ukrainian
Association at Shanghai.

A. Prokopiew
.....

U. S. I.

上海烏克蘭人協會

УКРАЇНСЬКА ГРОМАДА м. ШАНХАЮ

Ukrainian Association in Shanghai.
L'Association de Ukrainiens de Changhai.
1292 Avenue Edward VII

Шанхай 29-го января 1940 г.
Shanghai

В Политическій Отдел Шанхайской Муниципальной Полиціи

Ш.М.П.

Настоящим имеем честь довести до Вашего сведенія, что заметка в "Шанхайской Заре" от 11-го января с.г. под заглавіем "Жизнь украинской колоніи в Шанхае" помещенная неизвестным лицом, не соответствует действительности. В заметке сказано:-"31 декабря 1939 г. в 8 часа дня было созвано общее собраніе членов Украинской Громады... Собраніе оформило ликвидацію Украинской Громады г. Шанхая"..

Никакого собранія членов Украинской Громады 31-го декабря 1939 г. НЕ БЫЛО, а следовательно и никакого постановленія о ликвидаціи Украинской Громады г. Шанхая БЫТЬ НЕ МОГЛО.

Украинская Громада г. Шанхая по ПРЕЖДНЕМУ ФУНКЦІОНИРУЕТ в старом своем помещеніи № 1292 ав. ЕДУАРД УІІ, ап. 8. Там-же временно помещается и Украинскій Эмигрантскій К-т, которому Управа Громады временно разрешила пользоватся своим помещеніем.

Голова Громады П.С. Волошко

Секретарь І. Гайсер.

УКРАЇНСЬКА ГРОМАДА ... ШАНХАЙ

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch [illegible]

REPORT

Date February 29, 1940.

Subject Ukrainian Emigrants Committee - Registration of Ukrainian residents.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* D.I. Crawford.

With reference to the notifications which appeared in the press recently regarding the registration of Ukrainian nationals at the office of the newly established Ukrainian Emigrants Committee, Room 347, Hamilton House, enquiries show that the room in question is occupied by the office of Dr. A.J. Cohn, medical practitioner. It appears that Mr. P.A. Sokolsky, Treasurer of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee, is employed with Dr. Cohn in some capacity and therefore obtained permission for the Committee to use the office between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. daily. During these hours Mr. G.F. Totsky, Secretary of the Committee, is present at the office.

According to Mr. Sokolsky, about 100 Ukrainians have so far registered with the Committee and obtained through their medium registration certificates from the Shanghai City Government.

Attached herewith are two forms which are used by the Committee in connection with the registration of Ukrainian nationals. These forms are similar to those used by the Russian Emigrants Committee, Moulmein Road.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

FILE

29-2-40

上海烏克蘭人協會

UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION IN SHANGHAI.

1292 Avenue Edward VII, House No. 3. Tel. 34228

Shanghai, ... *19*

To be presented to the Bureau of Police
Dah Dao City Government of Greater Shanghai.

Certificate No. .....

This is to certify that the bearer of this is:

Name in full .....

Date and place of birth .....

Nationality ..... Religion .....

When and where from arrived in Shanghai .....

Family status ..... Profession .....

Employed by .....

Address ..... Political connections .....

WIFE:

Full name ..... Religion .....

Date and place of birth .....

CHILDREN:

Name:	Sex:	Date of birth:	Place of birth:

PHOTO

..... *Chairman*

..... *Secretary*

Photograph.

Місце
для
світлини

UKRAINIAN EMIGRANT COMMITTEE
УКРАЇНСЬКА ГРОМАДА КОМІТЕТ ЕМІГРАНТІВ ПРИХАЮ
UKRAINIAN EMIGRANT COMMITTEE

Ukrainian Emigrants Committee

ЛИСТ ЗАПИТІВ №

Registration form No....

Призвіще, ім'я та по батькові
Full name .....

If married, give maiden name.
(Наколи замужня чи вдова то слід указати дівоче призвіще.)

Число, місяць та рік народження.	Date of birth
Місце народження.	Place of birth
Віра та національність.	Nationality and religion.
Де й коли отримали освіту. (Місто і назва наукової інституції)	Particulars of education.
Родинний стан. (Місце народження батьків. Ім'я по батькові та призвіще, місце, число та рік народження дружини. Місце народження дітей до 18 років.) Особи досягнувші 18 р. мусять мати власну регістрацію.	Particulars regarding members of family under 18 years of age.
Коли жили на Україні, куди і коли виїхали. Яке становище займали до й після революції. Коли виїхали за кордон. Коли були у військах то в яких частинох і останній ранг.	Length of residence in Ukraine and when left. Social standing before and after the revolution. When left the country. Particulars of military service, if any. State the last rank in the army.
Коли й звідкіль прибули в Хіни, через який пункт, в яких містах жили і як довго. Де служили та чим займались взагалі.	When and where from arrived in China. Where and how long resided in China. State particulars of employment during this period.

З якими документами прибули в Хіни, де вперше отримали емігрантські документи. Чи мали радянський паспорт до чи після прибуття в Хіни. Коли, де та через яку установу перемінили цей паспорт.	Particulars of documents of identity, at the time of arrival in China. When and where first emigrants papers were taken out.
Який документ маєте зараз (Номер документа, ким і коли видан).	Document of identity in possession at present (No , date of issue and by whom issued).
Коли і відкіля прибули в Шанхай, де працювали і як довго. Де працюєте і чим займаєтесь зараз.	When, where from arrived in Shanghai. Particulars of present employment.
Чи належали раніш до приїзду в Шанхай до громадських чи політичних організацій й чи належите зараз.	State the names of organizations of which you have been a member.
Чи були під судом і слідством.	Were you ever prosecuted at Court?
Відношення до радянськоі влади, комунізму та комінтерну.	State your attitude towards Soviet Government, communism and Comintern.
Де мешкають близькі родичі, іх ім'я по батькові та призвіща і адреса, як такі відомі.	Whereabouts of relations

Розмір Вашого щомісячного внеску на Українську Громаду. UKRAINIAN EMIGRANT COMMITTEE	State the amount of you voluntary monthly contribution to the Committee.
Ваш фах і якими чужинецькими мовами володієте.	State your profession and knowledge of foreign languages
Дійсна адреса та телефон.	Present address and Telephone No.
Підписи і адреси двох емігрантів, зареєстрованих в Українські Громаді, котрі своїми підписами стверджують подані Вами відомости. (Необхідно щоби підписи були чіткі с означенням ім'я, по батькові та призвіщеь.	Ім'я та адреса: Names and addresses of two Ukrainians registered with the Committee, who will certify by their signatures the correctnes of the above Ім'я та адреса: particulars.

Цим стверджую, що всі подані мною вищезначені відомости правдиві.
I hereby declare that all particulars I stated in this registration from are correct.

Шанхай 1939 г.

Signature of the applicant for registration.
Підпис регістріруюшогося

На випадок переміни адреси, чи яких инших перемін— прохаємо довести до відома Українську Громаду. UKRAINIAN EMIGRANT COMMITTEE

ЗАУВАЖЕННЯ UKRAINIAN EMIGRANT COMMITTEE

A. C. (Sh. 31)

"Shanghai Daria", February 6,1940

ДО ВІДОМА УКРАЇНЦІВ.

Доводиться до відома українців, що Канцелярія Українського Еміграційного Комитету м. Шанхаю міститься в Hamilton House, Room 347, куди і слід звертатись до секретара в справах пашпортових, реєстраційних, членських, з 2 х до 5-ти годин щодня, крім субот, неділь, та свят.

По дорученню У.Е. К-ту
Секретар
(Г. Тоцький)

FOR INFORMATION OF UKRAINIANS

Ukrainian nationals are hereby notified that the office of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee at Shanghai is now located at Room 347, Hamilton House. For information regarding passports, registration, membership etc. apply to Secretary from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. daily, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excepted.

BY ORDER,

G. TOTSKY,
Secretary of the Ukrainian
Emigrants Committee.

FILE

A. Trokozier
.....
D.I.

DATE 6/2/40

Rec'd 4/2

Translation from Russian newspaper "Shanghai Zaria"
of January 22,1940.

UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY OBSERVES NATIONAL DAY

To-day the Ukrainian community in Shanghai celebrates the 22-nd Anniversary of the proclamation of independence of Ukraine. This day is observed by Ukrainians throughout the world as a national holiday.

At 8 p.m to-day a series of appropriate addresses will be held in the premises of the Unkrainian Emigrants Committee,1292/3 Avenue Edward VII . This will be followed by a concert and tea party.

All,without exception,Ukrainian residents of Shanghai are invited to attend the function.

Admission free.

Copies to D.O.P'
Chungking Rel,

.....

D. S. I.

Праздник украинской колоніи

Сегодня украинская колонія Шанхая празднует «22 січня» — знаменательную дату провозглашенія независимости Украины в 1918 году. Этот день, как національный праздник, отмѣчается всѣми украинцами, разбросанными по всему свѣту.

В помѣщеніи мѣстнаго Украинскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета на Авеню Эдуард VII сегодня, в 8 час. веч., будет сдѣлан ряд докладов на тему праздника и состоятся выступленія концертнаго характера. В заключеіе всѣм присутствующим будет предложена «чашка чая».

На торжество приглашаются всѣ без исключенія проживающіе в Шанхаѣ украинцы. Вход — свободный.

NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS, January 20,1940.

Ukrainians Reorganize

The local Ukrainian colony has recently been completely reorganized. The Ukrainian colony first started to reorganize itself in Shanghai seven years ago, when Ukrainians began to arrive here together with the wave of Russians from Manchuria. A National society named the "Gromada" was formed. Evenings devoted to reports, entertainment and religious services were held. The society's financial position also began to improve, and it was found possible to reserve a part of its funds for the aid of Ukrainian organizations in Europe and America. The events of the past year were met with keen concern by Shanghai Ukrainians, who remembered the partition of Pricarpathic Russia. Recently, a Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee was formed. Mr. B. I. Vobly was elected Chairman, Mr. S. A. Sobelnikov Vice Chairman, Mr. G. F. Totsky Secretary, Mr. P. A. Sokolsky Honorary Treasurer, and Mr. Snijny, Mrs. Teresheva and Mr. Voitenko members of the committee. The registration of Ukrainians and matters dealing with passports and visas will be carried out in the Committee's premises in 347 Hamilton House.

FILE

Summarized translation of an article entitled "Life of the Ukrainian Community at Shanghai", which appeared in the "Shanghai Zaria" on January 11,1940.

LIFE OF THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNITY
AT SHANGHAI

On December 31,1939 a general meeting of members of the Ukrainian Association at Shanghai was held in the premises of the Association,1292/3 Avenue Edward VII, during the course of which it was decided to dissolve the Association and to join the newly organized Ukrainian community in Shanghai headed by the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee.

The following persons were elected to serve on the new Committee:-

B.I. VOBLY	Chairman
S.A.SOBELNIKOFF	Vice-Chairman
G.F.TOTSKY	Secretary
P.A. SOKOLSKY	Treasurer
P.SNIZHNY	Member
TERESHEFF (Mrs)	"
VOITENKO	"

D.O. 'A' Central Changte Rd

The Ukrainian Emigrants Committee, which was granted by the local authorities the same status as the Russian Emigrants Committee, will register Ukrainian nationals and attend to all matters in connection with the issuing passports, visas and other documents to them.

The Committee will be located at Room 347, Hamilton House. The premises of the "Ukrainian Association", 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII, will be retained for the needs of the Ukrainian community.

A. Prokopiev

D.S.I.

Жизнь украинской колоніи в Шанхаѣ

Создан Украинскій Эмигрантскій Комитет

Мѣстная украинская колонія, объединившаяся нѣсколько лѣт тому назад вокруг «Украинской Громады», на-днях пережила полную реорганизацію.

Впервые украинская колонія в Шанхаѣ стала жить сплоченной и организованной жизнью около семи лѣт тому назад, когда из Маньчжуго, вмѣстѣ с волной русских, стали прибывать и многочисленные украинцы. Обосновавшись в Шанхаѣ, украинцы рѣшили, по примѣру Харбина, основать свое національное общество, которое и было названо «Украинской Громадой». Арендовав помѣщеніе и подыскав необходимый инвентарь, Громада зажила своей національной жизнью. Там устраивались доклады, лекціи, вечера, балы, молебны, панихиды и разныя собранія, которыя содѣйствовали спайкѣ и объединенію мѣстных украинцев.

Финансовое состояніе общества улучшалось из года в год и мѣстные украинцы даже находили возможным отчислять небольшія суммы в пользу украинских національных организацій в Европѣ и Америкѣ.

Событія прошлаго года в Европѣ горячо переживались в мѣстной украинской колоніи, гдѣ весьма близко к сердцу восприняли раздѣл Подкарпатской Руси между Польшей и Венгріей.

Руководители мѣстной украинской колоніи, за время существованія «Украинской Громады», все время трудились не покладая рук на благо украинских резидентов и хлопотали перед властями о том, чтобы украинцам выдавались паспорта с помѣткой «украинец», а не «русскій», как это было раньше. В прошлом было не мало случаев, когда многіе украинцы-націоналисты вообще предпочитали не имѣть паспортов, чѣм называться русскими. На этой почвѣ постоянно происходили разныя недоразумѣнія и споры между русскими и украинцами. В прошлом году, мѣстныя власти пошли навстрѣчу украинцам и разрѣшили им образовать Украинскій Эмигрантскій Комитет, получившій такія же права, как и Русскій Эмигрантскій Комитет.

Задачи У.Э.К. заключались в том, чтобы быть посредником между надлежащими властями и мѣстными украинцами. С этого момента наступила новая эра в жизни мѣстной украинской колоніи. Украинскій Эмигрантскій Комитет почти цѣликом состоит из членов правленія «Украинской Громады». В теченіе послѣдних шести мѣсяцев, Укр. Э. Комитет, при содѣйствіи мѣстных украинцев, вырабатывал устав украинской національной колоніи.

31 декабря 1939 года в 3 часа дня было созвано общее собраніе членов «Украинской Громады», которым и было предложено, ввиду переорганизаціи «Громады», записаться в члены украинской національной колоніи. Собраніе оформило ликвидацію «Украинской Громады г. Шанхая», уза конило вновь организованную украинскую національную колонію, во главѣ с Украинским Эмигрантским Комитетом.

На этом же собраніи был избран новый состав Комитета, в который вошли слѣдующія лица: предсѣдатель — В. И. Воблый, вице-предсѣдатель — С. А. Собольников, секретарь Г. Ф. Тоцькій, казначей — П. А. Сокольскій, члены Рады: г.г. П. Снижный, Терешева и Войтенко. В ревизіонную комиссію были избраны: предсѣдатель А. Н. Ванович, секретарь А. Смалько и член г. Спыс.

Регистрація украинцев и всѣ дѣла, связанныя с полученіем паспортов, виз и других документов, будут производиться Украинским Эмигрантским Комитетом в помѣщеніи «Гамильтон Хауз» комната ном. 317, в часы занятій. Старое помѣщеніе «Громады» было оставлено для нужд украинской національной колоніи, пока не будет найдено новое подходящее помѣщеніе.

2-го января 1940 года, было созвано первое собраніе Рады Украинскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета, на котором были вынесены рѣшенія по цѣлому ряду вопросов, а также об разован фонд добровольных пожертвованій для передачи мѣстному финскому консулу вмѣстѣ с выраженіем восхищенія перед геройской борьбой финнов с коммунистическим игом.

Имущество «Громады» и библіотека будут приведены в порядок в первую очередь, послѣ чего будет приступлено к устройству докладов и собраній.

"Shanghai Zaria", January 11, 1940

"SLOVO", December 9,1939

Цим доводиться до відому всіх національных українців м. Шанхаю, що у неділю дня 31, грудня цього року о годині 2. по обѣді, в помешканні Української Громади, відбудуться Конституційні Загальні Збори Української Національної Кольонії в Хінахт в місті Шанхаю.

Анкети та заяви для вступу до Української Національної Кольонії приймаються в помешканні Української Громади 1292 Авеню Эдуард VII щодня від 6-8. год. вечора у. секретаря,

Дійсними членами Української Національної Кольонії можуть бути тільки особи, що вибеурть собі пашпорти через Український Емиграційний Комитет. В цій справі звертатися тамже і в тіж години до п. Сніжного І. Г.

Розгляд анкет та заяв переводитиметься Особливою Комісією по скликанню Загальных Зборів, що складена при У. Е. Комитеті.

- Український Емиграційний Комитет.

м. Шанхай, дня 7. грудня 1939

All Ukrainian nationals residing in Shanghai are hereby notified that at 2 p.m. on December 31,1939 organization meeting of the Ukrainian National Community in Shanghai will be held in the premises of the Ukrainian Association.

Applications to join the Ukrainian National Community are received by the Secretary of the Ukrainian Association,1292 Avenue Edward VII,between 6 p.m. and 8 p.m. daily.

Only those who take out their passports through the medium of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee can be members of the Ukrainian National Community. In connection with this matter please apply to Mr. I.G. Snijny at the same address and time.

Applications will be considered by a Special Commission appointed by the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee for the purpose of convening the Organization Meeting.

UKRAINIAN EMIGRANTS COMITTEE

December 7,1939
Shanghai.

D.O.'A'
Cheng tu Road

FILE

3

f471

Shanghai Daria, December 18,1939

ОГОЛОШЕННЯ.

Цим доводиться до відому всіх національних українців м. Шанхаю, що у неділю дня 31. грудня цього року о годині 2. по обіді в помешканні Українсь кої Громади відбудуться Конституційні Загальні Збори Укра їнської Національної Кольонії в Хінах м. Шанхаю.

Анкети та заяви про вступ до Української Національної Кольонії приймаються в поме шканні Української Громади 1292 Авеню Едуард VII щодня від 10—12 дня та 6—8 вечора в кімнаті Українського Емиграційно го Комитету членами Комисії по скликанні З. зборів пп. Васильевим та Списом.

Дійсними членами Кольонії можуть бути тільки особи, що виберуть собі пашпорти через Укр. Емигр. Комитет. У цій справі звертатися тамже і в тихже годинах до зазначених осіб.

Розгляд анкет та заяв переводиться особливою Комисією по скликанні Загальних Зборів УНКольонії, що складена при У Е. К-ті.

УКРАЇНСЬКИЙ ЕМИГРАЦІЙНИЙ КОМИТЕТ.

м. Шанхай дня 17. грудня 1939. 0618

File D-

(Ukrainian Emigrants Committee.)

C.W.C.

M. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch S/d/b/l

REPORT

Date October 3, 19 39.

Subject. The Ukrainian Association in Shanghai - annual meeting of members.

Made by D.S. Pavloff Forwarded by C Clarke

About 25 persons attended the annual meeting of members of the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai which was held between 5 and 8 p.m. on October 1, 1939 at 1292 Avenue Edward VII. A report was made by the treasurer from which it was learned that the yearly income of the Association amounted to $1239 dollars. The expenditure was approximately the same, most of the money being spent on the rent of the premises, while certain sum was donated to the various Ukrainian benevolent societies in Europe. A member of the Auditing Committee confirmed the report of the treasurer. Seven new applications for membership, which were received during the year under review, were approved by the presiding committee, bringing the total membership at present to 55. Election of a new committee for the coming year took place and the following persons were elected :-

1. H.E. Butenko-Brown - Chairman.
2. G.F. Totsky - Member of the Committee.
3. I. Panikar - do -
4. U. Shpiga - do -
5. N. Krivenko - do -
6. Gustavsky - do -
7. Hoodiakovsky - do -

Messrs. A. Vanovitch, Denisenko and Smolko were elected to serve on the Auditing Committee.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Mr. H.E. Butenko-Brown, the newly elected chairman, is the man who actually formed the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai in September 1932, and who in 1935 severed his connections with this body. (Vide his letter to the Commissioner dated 15-3-37).

It was announced that general meeting of all Ukrainian community will be called in the near future for purpose of election of the Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee.

No untoward incidents occurred and the meeting terminated at about 8 p.m.

L. G. Savloff
D. S.

D. C.(Special Branch).

October 3, 39.

The Ukrainian Association in Shanghai - annual meeting of members.

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Messrs. A. Vanovitch, Denisenko and Smolko were elected to serve on the Auditing Committee.

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It was announced that general meeting of all Ukrainian community will be called in the near future for purpose of election of the Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee.

No untoward incidents occurred and the meeting terminated at about 8 p.m.

Summarized translation of a notice which appeared in the "Shanghai Zaria" on September 20, 1939.

УПРАВА УКРАІНСЬКОІ ГРОМАДИ
М. ШАНХАЮ

оповіщає членів Громади, що 1-го жовтня (октября) ц. р. о 4-ті годині дня в мешканю Громади № 1292 ЭДУАРД УІІ,

ВІДБУДУТЬСЯ

ЧЕРГОВІ РІЧНІ ЗАГАЛЬНІ ЗБОРИ

Порядок денний:

1. Ствердження протоколу прошлих Загальних Зборів.
2. Доклад Управи, Скарбника та Ревізійної Комісії.
3. Ствердження вступивших і вибувших членів.
4. Перевибори Управи та Ревізійної Комісії.
5. Біжучі справи.

Наколи в указану годину не збереться кворум, то на підставі статута Громади,о 5-ті годині відбудуться Загальні Збори при любій кількости зібравшихся.

Управа Громади 08888

The Committee of the Ukrainian Association at Shanghai hereby notify members of the Association that at 4 p.m. on October 1,1939 a general meeting of members will be held in the premises of the Association, 1292 Avenue Edward VII, Apt. 3.

D.O. 'H' Chengtu Road &c

Programme of the meeting:-

1. Approval of protocols of previous general meeting.
2. Reports of the Committee, the Treasurer and the Auditing Commission.
3. Approval of applications for membership.
4. Election of a new Committee and Auditing Commission.
5. Current affairs.

A. Prokofiev
.....

D. S. I.



D.C. (Sh Branch)

Sir,

Information. No application for permission has been received

24/9

D.S.P. Prokofiev
Further
24/9

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. 5471

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 18, 1939

Subject. The Ukrainian Emigrants Committee at Shanghai.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by R W Mac Callum Jr

The formation in June, 1939 of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee was a result of efforts on the part of the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai to separate from the local Russian community persons who consider themselves Ukrainian nationals and to organize them as an independent national community.

The Ukrainian Association was originally established in the French Concession in September, 1932. Following a meeting of a group of local Ukrainians in January, 1933, during the course of which it was announced that the Association had been registered with the French Authorities, the inauguration of their offices at 466 Rue Bourgeat took place on 19-2-33 and the Ukrainian national flag was hoisted on the premises.

The principal aims of the Association as stated in their rules and regulations are:-

1. To unite Ukrainian residents of Shanghai in order to meet their cultural and social requirements.
2. To represent Ukrainian residents of Shanghai before the municipal governments and all other public organizations.
3. To cooperate permanently with other local Ukrainian organizations, especially with those of a similar kind in the Far East, and to cooperate with the organized activities and life of Ukrainians abroad.

Reference to certain publications issued by various Ukrainian groups in Europe shows that the " organized activities of Ukrainians abroad " are nothing less than a movement in favour of the establishment of an Independent State of Ukraine whose people, according to the

partisans of this movement, are at present divided between and oppressed by other states,namely by the U.S.S.R. and Poland.

The Association was registered with the French Police as an organization of a cultural and educational character. However,it was soon reported that the premises of the Association were used as a club rather than a centre of cultural and educational activities. Complaints were also received from neighbours regarding noises in the premises during the late hours. A warning given by the Police to discontinue the nuisance was disregarded and, consequently,permission to function in the French Concession was withdrawn from the Association.

Suspecting that there were political reasons for the ban the Association asked the French Authorities to reconsider their decision and at the same time appealed to the French Government through the medium of the Ukrainian Centre in Paris. On or about 1-9-33,however, the Asspciation was officially notified by the French Police that it could not function in the French Concession as it had been reported that it was engaged in political activities.

In this connection it should be noted that since 1933 the French Authorities have been suppressing all Russian organizations of a purely political character likely to be frowned upon by the U.S.S.R. with which country France maintained friendly relations. The Ukrainian Association,apparently, was regarded as a political organi-

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

-3-

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

zation and therefore had to move out of the concession .

On 26-11-33 the offices of the Association were opened at No.450 Taku Road and in 1937 were removed to House 3, 1292 Avenue Edward VII,their present address.

In November,1933 there were 85 members in the Association. According to the data furnished to the Municipal Police in November,1937 in connection with the registration of the Association,the membership was only 48, among whom there were only about 10 members out of the original 85. Although no exact data are available regarding the present membership,it is reported that on no occasion during 1938 and 1939,when meetings of members and their friends were held in the premises of the Association, the attendance exceeded 50-60 persons.

Apart from the Ukrainian Association there existed in Shanghai a Ukrainian Benevolent Committee,the offices of which were situated at 640 Weihaiwei Road. This Committee was originally a section of the Association,but as a result of dissension among members functioned as an independent organization from June,1935 to May,1937 when it was dissolved owing ,it appears,to a very unsatisfactory manner of keeping accounts.

On 15-3-37 Mr. G.E. Boutenko-Brown,former chairman of the Ukrainian Association, published an open letter in the Russian magazine "Parus" to the effect that he had severed his connections with the Association. As one of the reasons he pointed out that,according to his information, Messrs KVASHENKO and PANIKAR, Chairman and Secretary of the

Ukrainian Association, respectively, "conducted certain political activities incompatible with the national and public interests of the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai". On the same date he addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Police declining any further responsibility for the Association from the date of his resignation. Interviewed in connection with this matter by a member of Special Branch, Kvashenko denied any political activities in the Association and hinted that Boutenko had been expelled from that body in 1936 and was an individual of a doubtful reputation. Boutenko said the same about Kvashenko. As was ascertained later, both were right on this point as both these individuals have criminal record.

In a letter dated 30-11-37 accompanying the registration form of the Ukrainian Association their aims were stated in the following terms:-

"Our Association was formed in 1932 by a group of the Ukrainian Emigrants in order to unite all the Ukrainian emigrants who are conscious of the national interests of their Fatherland which, beginning from the year 1920, has been in constant struggle against the foreign invader - Red Muscovites"....

On 10-2-38 in connection with the compulsory registration of all Russian emigrants residing in the French Concession, the Ukrainian Association addressed a letter to the French Consul-General requesting that in registration certificates issued to Ukrainian nationals the words "of Russian origin", offending national sentiments of Ukrainians were substituted by words "of Ukrainian origin". An extract from this letter reads as follows:-

"It is a well known fact that in the year 1917 the

File No.. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

-5-

Date 19

Subject.. .....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Ukrainian Nation commenced an open struggle against the Russian regime,which culminated in 1918 in a declaration of the Independent and Sovereign Ukrainian Democratic Republic. This State was recognized de facto and de iure by no less than 11 different states,France,Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. included.... The young Ukrainian Democracy held her own until 1920 when it succumbed in the struggle against the more numerous and in all respects better equipped Red Russian adversary. The Ukrainian government was forced to go in exile in much the same manner as the Belgian and Servian governments during the German occupation of their respective countries . But the struggle for independency achieved and lost went on as well in the Ukraina as abroad. In the Ukraine it assumed the shape of numerous revolts and of passive resistance of the Ukrainian people against the centenary foes; our government and intelligentsia abroad work incessantly for the creating of a favourable international opinion for the Ukrainian cause by means of a widespread propaganda and through the channels of the League of Nations in which activities important success may be noted.... Nowhere in the civilized world is disputed our right to call ourselves Ukrainians, especially such is the case in France... At the Session of the Nansen Office which took place in September,1930 it was decided finally to leave this matter to the discretion of the governments concerned.... Here in Shanghai this matter was on the eve of being presented to the Chinese Foreign Office in Nanking when the following hostilities interfered with it".....

Following the occupation of Shanghai area by the Japanese army and the establishemnt of the Da Dao City Government,the Russian Emigrants Committee,118/1 Moulmein Road, was recognized by the new authorities as the only administrative and representative organ of the Russian emigrant community in Shanghai . In connection with this the Ukrainian Association in a letter dated30-3-38 to the Chief of Passport Bureau of the Da Dao City Government requested that passports etc. were issued to Ukrainian nationals by the Police Bureau through the medium of the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai which alone " was competent to issue to Ukrainian emigrants various documents required by the Police Bureau in connection with the

registration of persons without nationality and issuing passports and visas to them. (vide Appendix "A").

On July 30,1938 a memorandum was submitted to the Da Dao Government in which the aspirations of the Ukrainian Association were stated in detail and a request was made to grant to the Association a status similar to that of the Russian Emigrants Committee. (Appendix "B").

On 27-11-38 the Ukrainian Association announced in the press a registration of Ukrainian emigrants residing in Shanghai in order to find out their number.

It appears that a group of local Russian emigrants of Georgian and of Turco-Tartar origin cooperated with the Ukrainian Association. At least it is reported that on 28-12-38 a joint meeting of representatives of the said groups took place at 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII, during the course of which it was decided to apply to the Da Dao City Government for permission to establish a joint organ for the Ukrainian and Turco-Tartar emigrant communities with a status similar to that of the Russian Emigrants Committee (Appendix " C ")

As a result of the representations made by the Ukrainian Association, General Takesita(?), Chief of the Japanese Special Military Mission in Shanghai in a letter dated 8-4-39 to the Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai informed the latter that recognition had been granted by the Special Military Mission to the Ukrainian, Georgian and Turco-Tartar Associations with the Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee as their common organ. The Mayor

was also instructed to issue the necessary orders. (Appendices "D" and "E").

On 30-6-39 the Commissioner of Police of the Shanghai City Government published a notification in the local Russian press to the effect that all emigrants of the Ukrainian and Turco-Tartar nationalities residing in Shanghai must register with the Passport Office of the Police Bureau not later than September 24,1939 through the medium of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee attached to the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai, 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII.

Since that time several appeals were issued by the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee urging the local Ukrainian emigrants to register with the Committee within the period specified above in order not to forfeit their right to call themselves Ukrainians. The appeal dated 13-9-39 a translation of which is attached under Appendix "F" is not devoid of political significance.

It remains to be seen yet how many Ukrainian nationals will register with the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee and what will be the result of the general meeting of Ukrainian emigrants which the Committee proposes to convene in the near future.

The particulars of the persons at present comprising the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee as known by this office are as follows:-

1. B.I. VOBLY, age about 50. He is reported to have graduated from the Oriental Sciences Institute (Ja-

Japanese Language Department) at Vladivostok in 1910. In 1919 he left Russia for Japan where from 1924 to 1934 he was employed as a teacher in various Japanese governmental schools. In 1936 he was professor of the Japanese language in the Institute of St. Vladimir at Harbin. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin in 1938 and at present is employed with Moller's Limited. His last known address is 39 Brenan Road, House 3, Apartment 8. It appears that thanks to his knowledge of the Japanese language he was instrumental in securing the recognition of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee by the Japanese Authorities.

2. N.T. KVASHENKO, age about 45, is reported to have been residing in Shanghai since 1925. In 1929 he was sentenced to 4 years imprisonment on a charge of shopbreaking. At the time of arrest he gave his name as Nicholas KASHIN, ex-Russian soldier unemployed painter. In the Court he stated that he had committed the offence in order to draw the attention of the public to the miserable conditions in which unemployed Russian ex-service men resided in Shanghai. Reported to be an Assistant-Surgeon by profession, he has been working in this capacity for the past several years with the office at 1205 Bubbling Well Road, Apartment 17. He is Vice-Chairman of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee and Chairman of the Ukrainian Association.

F.M. G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

.....Station,

REPORT
- 9 -

Date.....19

Subject. .....

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Made by. .....

Forwarded by.....

3. Th. SNIZHNY, age about 55, musician. He arrived in Shanghai from Harbin some time in 1937 and has since been without fixed employment. He holds the post of Secretary of both the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee and Ukrainian Association and resides at 1292/3 Avenue Edward VII.

Translation of all documents attached under the Appendices "A" to "E" were made from Russian copies furnished by Mr. B.I. VOBLY, Chairman of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee.

A. Prokipiev

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

APPENDIX "A"

Translation from Russian (Copy)

March 30, 1938.

To Mr. Chow Ting (周鼎),
Chief of the Passport Office.

Sir,

According to the order of the Commissioner of Police Bureau of the Da Dao City Government signed by Mr. Tsui Ngoh Tseng (?), the Commissioner, which was published on 26-3-38, the Passport Office will issue passports to Russian emigrants who are registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee. It is quite clear that this order affects Russian emigrants, but the officials of your Office request certificates of the Russian Emigrants Committee from Ukrainian emigrants as well, which the latter cannot produce because Ukrainians are not Russians and are not and cannot be registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee. They have their own Ukrainian National Association which was registered with the Political Department of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement in Shanghai and re-registered with the same Department on 10-12-37 (Reg.No.10). It is located at 1292 Avenue Edward VII, Apt. 3.

The Ukrainian Association registers Ukrainian nationals and therefore is alone competent to issue various documents, which are required by the Passport Office for the purpose of issuing passport and visas.

In view of the above, the Committee of the Ukrainian Association earnestly request you to issue the necessary instructions to the effect that registration of Ukrainian Emigrants and the issuing passports and visas to them be made upon presentation by them certificates from the Ukrainian Association in accordance with the rules subject to your approval.

We are, Sir, etc.
(signed) N. Kvashenko, Chairman
of the Ukrainian Association, (Signed) Th. Snighny, Secretary.

APPENDIX "B"

Translation from Russian

Copy.

July 30,1938

MEMORANDUM

for the Authorities of Greater Shanghai regarding the representation of the local Ukrainian Emigrant community headed by the Ukrainian Association.

There are over 5,000 Ukrainian emigrants residing in Shanghai. The majority of them are not registered anywhere because up to the present time the Ukrainian Association has not been granted by the local authorities the right to carry out registration of Ukrainians.

The Ukrainian Association in Shanghai which has been existing since 1932 and has its offices at 1292 Avenue Edward VII,Apt. 3, unifies only a part of the Ukrainians residing in Shanghai, because the local authorities have been recognizing only certificates issued by the Russian Emigrants Committee,which represents Russian emigrants ,but not Ukrainians.

The Ukrainian Association defends the principle of independence of the Ukrainian State,which was proclaimed on 22-1-1918 at Kiev and was recognized by Germany,Austria-Hungary, Turkey,Bulgaria,Great Britain,France and other states.

We hereby beg to submit the following to the Authorities of Shanghai:-

1. The Ukrainian Association requests that the Ukrainian Emigrant community be not confused with the Russian Emigrant community,because Ukrainians are an entirely different people from the Russian,with different history,culture, language,traditions and customs, and struggle for the restoration of the Ukrainian State which has been usurped by Russian Imperialism.

2.The Ukrainian Association in Shanghai has been existing since September,1932 and is a national emigrant organization,uncompromisingly hostile to any form of bolshevism,to the Comintern and to the Soviet regime.

3. According to the rules and regulations of the Ukrainian Association,Soviet citizens cannot become its members.

4. The Ukrainian Association in Shanghai,which leads the local Ukrainian community,requests the existing authorities of Shanghai that it be granted rights and functions similar to those granted to the Russian Emigrants Committee and, in particular, that the Ukrainian emigrants be registered with the Passport Office of the Da Dao City Government and issued with passports,visas and other documents on certificates obtained from the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai.

5. The Ukrainian Association in Shanghai cannot be under the control of the Russian Emigrants Committee and wishes to maintain direct contact with the proper authorities of Greate: Shanghai in connection with all matters relating to the affairs of the local Ukrainian community.

6. The Ukrainian Association,as well as the entire Ukrainian people welcome the nations which struggle against the Red Moscow and the Comintern.

7. The Ukrainian Association,as well as the entire Ukrainian people, maintain a friendly attitude towards the formation of National Russia within her ethnographic limits and has no enmity whatsoever towards the Russian people. Common struggle of Ukrainians and Russians against their common enemy - the Comintern and Soviet government who oppress in an unprecedented manner all nations of former Russia - will be more successful ,if the Russian people,through their representatives and leaders, would recognize us, Ukrainians, as a nation apart and as an independent Ukrainian State in our ethnographic limits. Unfortunately,the Russian people,through their leaders, stubbornly refuse to recognize these our rights,thereby creating an antagonism which is noticeable whenever we come into

contact with Russians. For instance, when taking out a passport a person asks that his nationality be stated in the passport as "Ukrainian", Russian employees of the Passport Office will never write the word "Ukrainian", but invariably-"Russian", which matter is of great importance to us, Ukrainians.

In view of the above we apply to the authorities of Greater Shanghai with the request that our petition be granted.

(Signed). N. Kvashenko
Chairman of the Ukrainian Ass-on

N.Vobly,
Vice-Chairman

Th.Snizhny,
Secretary.

APPENDIX "C"

Translation from Russian

EXTRACT

from minutes of joint meeting of representatives of national emigrant organizations in Shanghai, namely

The Ukrainian Association,
The Turco-Tartar Association and
The Georgian Association

which took place on December 28, 1938 in the premises of the Ukrainian Association, 1292 Avenue Edward VII, Apt. 3.

RESOLUTION:

That the minutes of the present meeting be submitted to the proper authorities together with a petition to grant to the Ukrainian Association and Turco-Tartar Association permission to form a joint administrative committee with the rights and functions similar to those granted to the Russian Emigrants Committee.

(Signatures)

APPENDIX " D "

Translation from Russian

Communication No.86 dated 8-4-39 from General Takasita, Chief of the Special Military Mission in Shanghai, to Mr. Fu Chang Yao(?), Mayor of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

In re: the question of recognition of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee, the beginning of its activities and the issuing of certificates for the purpose of obtaining Chinese passports by persons without nationality.

The Special Military Mission in Shanghai have granted recognition to the Ukrainian, Georgian and Turco-Tartar Associations in Shanghai, with the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee as their joint organ. Therefore, the Shanghai City Government deem it proper that the Ukrainian Emigrants Commiittee immediately begin their activities, the registration of persons without nationality comprising the national organizations mentioned above and the issuing them with certificates necessary for the obtaining by them of Chinese passports.

(Signed): General Takesita,
Chief of the Special Military Mission.

APPENDIX " E "

Translation from Russian

June 24,1939
No. 144

To the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai

In re: the formal registration of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee in accordance with petition.

Hereby is notified that the City Government of Greater Shanghai have approved the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee, of which fact the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee is to notify in the press for general information.

The City Government have been notified by the Japanese Special Military Mission in Shanghai of the approval of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee and were instructed to issue corresponding orders to the Police Bureau and the Social Affairs Department.

(Signed): Fu Chang Yao (?)
Chairman of the City Government
of Greater Shanghai.

APPENDIX "F"

Translation from Russian

APPEAL

To Ukrainian Emigrant Community at Shanghai.

The Ukrainian Emigrants Committee consider it to be their duty to remind for the last time that the period of registration of Ukrainian emigrants expires on September 24,1939.

Ukrainian emigrants who through various reasons have not yet registered must hasten to do so thereby proving their loyalty to the local authorities as well as their Ukrainian discipline. By request of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee those Ukrainian nationals who cannot afford to pay the registration fees will be registered free of charge.

Ukrainian emigrants who,prior to the approval of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee by the local authorities registered with the Russian Emigrants Committee,are advised to notify in writing the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee of their consent to renew ,upon expiration, through the medium of their national Ukrainian Committee their passports obtained through the medium of the Russian Emigrants Committee, so that they do not forfeit the right to call themselves Ukrainians and to be members of the Ukrainian Emigrant Community

Ukrainian emigrants,who have not yet registered up to the present time for some other reasons than inability to pay the registration fees, are informed that at present when the destinies of European nations are being decided,including that of the Ukrainian nation, it is not the time for the formation of various groups. All Ukrainian emigrants,irrespective of their political affiliations, must in the first place understand that they are UKRAINIANS. The time will come - and we are firmly convinced of this - when Ukrainians will return to their Motherland, the Ukraine, and the Ukrainian Constituent Assembly will be con-

vened. Then everyone will have the chance of defending in an open manner his views,his political and social convictions.

At present,however, all Ukrainian emigrants irrespective of their political affiliations must carry out their duty to their Motherland, the Ukraine, and to make one Ukrainian family. Those who fail to carry out their duty will not be worthy of being allowed to return to Ukraine.

Upon the completion of the registration of members of the Ukrainian emigrant community, a general meeting of the Ukrainian Community will be convened and a report will be made regarding the legal status of Ukrainians in China generally and in the Far East in particular. The organization of the representative organ of the Ukrainian emigrant community in Shanghai will be finally approved by the meeting.

The offices of the Ukrainian Emigrants Committee are temporaririly located at 1292 Avenue Edward VII, Apt. 3. Business hours: 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

(Signed); B.I. Vobly,
Chairman of the U.E. Committee

I.G. Snighny,
Secretary

App. "F"

Shanghai Zaria , September 13,1939

Обращеніе к украинцам-эмигрантам Украинской колоніи г. Шанхая.

Украинскій Эмигрантскій Комитет считает своем долгом послѣдній раз напомнить, что срок регистраціи украинцев-эмигрантов оканчивается 24 сентября с. г.

Украинцы-эмигранты, не зарегистрированные по тѣм или иным причинам, обязаны поспѣшить с регистраціей и этим, с одной стороны, показать свою лойяльность к мѣстным властям, а с другой стороны - украинскую дисциплинированность. Матеріально необезпеченные украинцы-эмигранты регистрируются по ходатайству У. Э. Комитета безплатно.

Тѣ украинцы-эмигранты, которые зарегистрировались до утвержденія мѣстными властями Украинскаго Эмигринтскаго Комитета через Русскій Эмигрантскій Комитет, приглашаются заявить письменно в Украинскій Эмигрантскій Комитет о своем согласіи по окончаніи срока паспорта, полученнаго через Русскій Эмигрантскій Комитет, возобновить срок его через свой національный Украинскій Комитет, дабы не потерять права считатьси членом украинской эмигрантской колоніи.

Тѣх украинцев-эмигрантов, которые незарегистрировались до сего времени не вслѣдствіе несостоятельности, а по другим каким-нибудь соображеніям, Украинскій Эмигрантскій Комитет извѣщает, что в данный момент, когда рѣшается судьба европейских націй, и в том числѣ украинской, не время группировок, все украинцы-эмигранты, независимо от принадлежности к той или другой политической партіи, прежде всего должны осознать, что ОНИ УКРАИНЦЫ. Наступит время, а в этом мы глубоко убѣждены, украинцы-эмигранты возвратятся на свою Родину, Украину, будет созвано Всенародное Украинское Учредительное Собраніе и тогда каждый будет имѣть возможность защищать свободно свои взгляды, свои политическіе и соціальные идеи,

Теперь же всѣ украинцы эмигранты без различія партій, обязаны выполнить свой долг перед родиной - Украиной и спотиться в одну украинскую семью. Кто же не желает выполнить своего долга, тот не будет достоин возвратиться на Украину.

По окончаніи регистраціи членов Украинекой эмигрантской колоніи г. Шанхая будет созвано общее собраніе украинской колоніи, на котором будет прочитан доклад о правовом положеніи украинцев в Китаѣ вообще и в частности на Д. Востокѣ, и окончательно будет оформлена организація представительнаго органа Украинской эмигрантской колоніи в Шанхаѣ.

Канцелярія У. Э. Комитета временно помѣщается - Эдуард VII № 1292, открыта с 9 - 12 утра и с 5 - 7 вечера.

Предсѣдатель У. Э. Комитета Б. И. Воблій.

Член-секретарь І. Г. Сніжний.

CID No.1276



Nicholas KASHIN

Russian, born in 1893 at Kiev, South Russia. Unemployed painter. On 28-1-29 was sentenced by the Provisional Court to 4 years imprisonment on a charge of Shopbreaking. Appeal dismissed on 25-3-29. Released on 23-2-32 on remission of sentence.

Particulars of the offence (C.1452/29):-

At about 11 a.m. on 26-1-29 Kashin locked the front glass doors of Messrs Bennet Freres & Co., Jewellery, 24 - A Nanking Road, with a chain and two locks, which he passed through the brass handles. He then smashed a show window and snatched jewellery to the value of $25.000, following which he ran away, but was eventually captured by one of the employees of the above shop.

In court Kashin admitted the charge and stated that, being an ex-Russian soldier and having no employment for a long time, he committed the above offence because he wished to be arrested by the Police and thus to draw the attention of foreigners in Shanghai to the miserable existence of all ex-Russian soldiers residing in this city.

The above individual is mentioned in file C.1087/33 as a suspected associate of criminals under the name N.KVASHENKO.

M 9/11

P.

August 28, 1939.

B. J. Vobly, Esq.,
Chairman,
The Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee in Shanghai,
1292 Avenue Edward VII,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 7 addressed to the Chairman, notifying the formation of the Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee in Shanghai.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. W. Gubb

Deputy Secretary.

YC.

M 9/11

UKRAINIAN EMIGRANTS' COMMITTEE IN SHANGHAI.

1292 Avenue Edward VII,
Shanghai, August 7, 1939.

The Chairman,
The Shanghai Municipal Council,

Dear Sir,

We have the honour of bringing to your attention that the Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee, officially recognized by the local Authorities as the only authentic Society representing the Ukrainian Emigrant Colony in Shanghai, was organized by the following persons.

Chairman: Orientalist B. J. Vobly

Vice-chairman: Doctor N. T. Kwashenko

Secretary: Formely Member of Ukrainian Parliament in Kieff. I. G. Snijny.

With the above information and backed by the Seal of the U.E.C., the Committee expresses the hope, that all those Ukrainians presenting themselves before the Municipal Council with a documents, certificates, etc., bearing the Signature and Seal of the above Committee, will be afforded all the necessary help and protection from the Municipality.

We have the honour to be, Dear Sir,

With great respect

Chairman: B. Vobly

Secretary: I. G. Snijny

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 30, 1939

Subject. Compulsory registration of Ukrainian and Turco-Tartar emigrants with the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau.

Made by. D.S.I. Prokofiev *Forwarded by.*

Forwarded herewith is a translation of notification dated June 29,1939 of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, according to which all emigrants of the Ukrainian and Turco-Tartar nationalities residing in Shanghai must register with the said Police Bureau not later than September 24,1939 through the medium of the Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee functioning at the Ukrainian Association, 1292 Avenue Edward VII.

Thus the Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee is given a status similar to that of the Russian Emigrants' Committee. The group of former Russians of the Turco-Tartar nationality, who cooperate with the Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee, are reported to be followers of the Turco-Tartar separatist movement in the same way as the said group of Ukrainians are partisans of the Ukrainian independence movement.

Further report will be submitted in due course on the situation in the Ukrainian Association.

Comm'r of Police.
Sir:
Information
Yours Roberts
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

E.

30/6

SHANGHAI 1 JULY 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FILE
30/7.

"SLOVO", June 30,1939

NOTIFICATION

Police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government hereby notifies that all emigrants of the Ukrainian and Turco-Tartar nationalities residing in Shanghai must register with the passport office of the Police Bureau not later than September 24,1939. The office is situated at 92 Jessfield Road,Apt. 1. Office hours : 9 a.m. to 12 noon and 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily,Sundays and holidays excepted.

Upon the expiration of the period specified above only those will be registered - upon payment of a fine - who can explain to the satisfaction of the Bureau reasons for failing to register within the period prescribed. The explanations must be submitted in writing.

In order to receive a registration certificate from the Passport Office of the Bureau of Police,each emigrant of the Ukrainian or Turco-Tartar nationality who is above 18 years of age must present to the Bureau: 1)certificate of political reliableness from the Ukrainian Emigrants' Committee (attache to the Ukrainian Association,1292 Avenue Edward VII), 2)document of identity, 3) two photographs of the passport size and 4) $ 1.50 fees.

COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
SHANGHAI CITY GOVERNMENT.

June 29,1939

Shanghai.

SLOVO , June 30,1939

ОБ'ЯВЛЕНІЕ

Бюро Полиціи Шанхайскаго Городского Самоуправленія настоящим об'являет, что всѣ ЭМИГРАНТЫ УКРАИНСКОЙ и ТЮРКО-ТАТАРСКОЙ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОСТЕЙ, проживающіе в настоящее время в Шанхаѣ, должны зарегистрироваться в Паспортном Отдѣлѣ Бюро Полиціи до 24-го Сентября 1939 года (92 Jessfield Road Apt. 1 - часы занятій с 9-ти утра до 12-ти дня и с 1 часу дня до 4-х дня, кромѣ праздничных и воскресных дней).

По истеченіи указаннаго срока Бюро будет регистрировать с наложеніем штрафа только лиц, представивших в письменной формѣ уважительныя причины несвоевременной явки.

Для полученія регистраціоннаго свидѣтельства из Паспортнаго Отдѣла Бюро Полиціи каждый эмигрант украинской и тюрко-татарской національностей, достигшій 18-ти лѣтняго возраста, должен представить в Бюро: 1) удостовѣреніе Украинскаго Эмигрантскаго Комитета (при Украинской Громадѣ № 1292 Эдуард VII) о политической благонадежности, 2) документ с которым проситель прибыл или проживал в Шанхаѣ. 3) двѣ фотографическія карточки паспортнаго размѣра, 4) один доллар и 50 центов.

Начальник Полиціи
Шанхайскаго Городского
Самоуправленія.

Шанхай 29-го Іюня 1939 г.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 26 19 39.

Subject (in full) meeting of the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai on 25-5-39.

Made by D. S. Pavloff. *Forwarded by* C. Gaskell D.C.

The memorial meeting of the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai which was held between 8.30.p.m. and II.p.m. on May 25 , 1939 in the premises of the Association , 1292 Avenue Edward VII , in memory of Ataman Simon Petliura , was attended by about 50 persons. The meeting opened with the requiem mass , which was followed by an address on life and activities of Simon Petliura , delievered by Mr. Voblyi. Later , Mr. Goloobovsky spoke on life and activities of Colonel E. Konovaletz , another leader of the Ukrainian separatist movement , who was killed by the explosion of an infernal machine on May 24 , 1938 at Rotterdam.

In both speeches it was alleged that the two leaders had been victims of agents of the Moscow G.P.U.

The meeting passed off without any untoward incidents and terminated at about II.p.m.

L. a. Pavloff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

FILE

P.A. to C.S.O. (S.B.)

FORM NO. 2
G. 65M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 24, 1939

Subject (in full) Meeting to be held at the Ukrainian Association on 25-5-39.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* C. Crawford D.C.

According to Mr. Kvashenko, Chairman of the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai, admission to the proposed memorial meeting will be open to members of the Association and their friends only.

Similar functions were held by the Association on several occasions during the past two years. The audience never exceeded 100 and on some occasions was less than 50. The meetings passed off without incidents.

Simon Petliura, who is regarded by his nationals as a leader of the Ukrainian Independence Movement, was assassinated in Paris in 1926. The address on his life and activities, which will be delivered during the proposed function by Mr. Voblyi, is bound to touch on politics.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Translation from Russian

UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION
IN SHANGHAI

1298 Avenue Edward VII

May 23, 1939

Shanghai.

To the Political Section,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

We have the honour to inform the Political Section of the Shanghai Municipal Police that at 8 p.m. on Thursday, May 25, 1939 a requiem mass will be held in the premises of the Ukrainian Association, 1298 Avenue Edward VII, Apt. 3., for SIMON PETLIURA, Commander-in-Chief of the Ukrainian Army, on the occasion of the 13th anniversary of his death.

The requiem mass will be followed by an address on life and activities of Simon Petliura.

(Signed): Kvashenko,
Chairman of the Association

F. Snijny,
Secretary.

上海烏克蘭人協會

УКРАЇНСЬКА ГРОМАДА м. ШАНХАЮ

Ukrainian Association in Shanghai.
L'Association de Ukrainiens de Changhai.
1298 Avenue Edward VII

Шанхай 22-го мая 193 9 г.
Shanghai

В Политическій Отдел
К.М.Ролиціи.

Честь имеем довести до сведенія Политическаго Отдела, Шанхайской Муниципальной Полиціи, что в четверг 25-го мая с.г. в 8 часов вечера в помещеніи Украинской Громады № 1292 ав.Сдуард УII, ап.3. будет отслужена ПАНИХИДА по Головному СТАМАНУ Украинских Войск СИМОНУ ПЕТЛЮРЕ, по случаю 13-ой годовщины Его смерти.

После ПАНИХИДЫ будет прочитан доклад на тему:-жизнь и деятельность СИМОНА ПЕТЛЮРИ.

Голова Громады Кванесин.

Секретарь

FM 2
G. 90M-1
HSL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 18/4/1
Date March 28, 1939.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Subject. The Ukrainian Association in Shanghai - Requiem Mass to be held on 28-3-39.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev *Forwarded by* C. Crawford

The following notice appeared in the "Shanghai Zaria" on March 28, 1939 :-

THE UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION IN SHANGHAI

hereby notifies that at 8 p.m. on March 28, 1939 in the premises of the Association, 1292 Avenue Edward VII, Apt.3.will be held a REQUIEM MASS FOR THE HEROES WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES FOR FREEDOM OF THE CARPATHIC UKRAINE.

COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION.

A translation of extracts of an article appearing in the same issue of the "Shanghai Zaria" reads as follows:-

"Details of the tragedy through which the Carpathic Ukraine has passed, are known to all. The wish to remain free resulted in the heroic death of hundreds of youthful sons - almost children - of the Carpathic Ukraine, who fell in an unequal struggle against the aggressors.

Stirred by the sad news of these victims, the local Ukrainian community decided to protest against the occupation of Ukrainian territory by the Hungarians and to hold a public Requiem Mass for the heroes who gave their lives in defending their motherland".

"All local Ukrainians and their friends are invited to attend. Representatives of foreign news agencies and of foreign and Russian press will also attend the function."

It would appear from the above that the proposed gathering is intended to have a political significance.

Disn.
D.O.A.
Change Re

D.S.I. Prokofiev 29/3/39

G. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
28/3.

ВІД УРЯДУ УКРАЇНСЬКОЇ НАРОДНЬОЇ РЕСПУБЛІКИ

Усі наші думки, всі почуття наші — там, на Вкраїні далекій. Для волі нашої Батьківщини, для добра Українського Народу довгі роки перебуваємо на чужині, неперестанно працюючи на визволення Української Нації та Української Держави. І хоч ділять нас од нашого Народу великі простори чужих земель, та проте знаємо, що ми не самі, що й там, на Батьківщині, українські патріоти ведуть ту саму працю, що й ми, об'єднані з нами тим самим невгамовним змаганням — здобути в своїй хаті свою правду і волю.

Невсипуща праця української еміґрації та могутній державно-національний рух на рідній землі, ще й досі поневоленій Москвою, всебічно розхитали силу окупанта, наблизили кінець його панування. А все до останнього часу всі оті спільні змагання і тих, що на Вкраїні далекій, і тих, що в розсіянні суші, — переходили назовні на очах байдужого світу, що не виявляв до них належної уваги, ані простого зрозуміння. Потрібні були усім відомі недавні події міжнародні, щоб те ставлення до нас цілого світу кардинально змінилось.

Разом з тими подіями на очах усіх перегорнулась нова сторінка європейської історії, а тим самим і нашої. Виявилось, що спільно з нами, за нас і за Україну працював і великий чинник — час, і ще більші чинники — історичні процеси розвитку націй і людства, що в їх лініях завжди стояла українська проблєма.

Бо-ж події ті воскресили до чинного життя великий принцип самоозначення націй і поклали його камінем краєугольним нової структури европейських взаємин.

Вказаний факт поставив цілу українську справу на авансцену европейських проблєм. На одній, хоч і невеликій частині української землі повстала вже власна держава — Карпатська Україна, радістю і надіями сповняючи всі українські серця. На инших частинах території, заселеної нашим народом, брати наші пильно шукають відповідних форм для кращого влаштування свого національного життя, викликаючи до себе симпатії всього українського світу. І зрештою, ціла справа Великої України стала в центрі загальної, можна сказати, світової уваги, в пресі, в парламентах, в політичних колах і на громадських зборах, в дипломатичних канцеляріях і в міжнародніх переправах найчільніших людей, що своїм словом і чином творять міжнародні взаємини.

Усім відомі факти, що про них іде мова. Українська проблема в цілому стоїть сьогодня на порядку політичного дня Европи, як одна із складових частин рівноваги її державно-національних сил. Як завжди в справах міжнародньої ваги, скупчується й біля нашої проблеми багато великих і могутніх інтересів, сприятливих, ворожих чи нейтральних, суголосних чи протирічних. Але ні один із тих чинників, хоч і який могутній і сприятливий, не міг би сам од себе поставити нашу справу так, як вона зараз стоїть. Стоїть вона так тому, що вона — саме життя;

тому, що двадцять год без перестанку точиться героїчна боротьба нашої Нації з червоною Москвою, що й досі ллється благородна кров українських патріотів-державників на окупованій ворогом Батьківщині нашій;

тому, що ані на хвилину не переривав свого існування легальний Уряд України, провадячи на чужині систематичну діяльність;

тому, що не припинялась напружена праця наших наукових сил, нашої інтеліґенції, наших еміґраційних організацій;

тому, що послідовно, на кожному місці, кожного часу йшла з указаних осередків пропаганда наших ідеалів;

тому, що кожен з нас, — од найбільшого до найменшого, до тої роботи свою частку вклав і вкладає.

В тому — наш труд і наша заслуга, кожного з нас, хоч і яке маленьке й незначне місце займав би він у нашому організованому житті, хоч і працював би він самотужки, на отшибі.

Нове становище в світі української проблеми полегчує наше завдання, наближує вирішення його. Горді радощі вкладає воно в серця українські, але одночасно сіє в них і святий неспокій, переймає їх трівогою перед невідомим прийдешнім. Повсюди докладно й гаряче обмірковують сучасне становище наше, перспективи його, позитивні й негативні — на громадах, на зборах, на з'їздах; звідусіль, од організацій і від окремих людей надходять до Уряду всякі запитання, приїздять делеґати по інформації, слово чи раду почути.

Глибоко розуміє національний Уряд, пов'язаний тисячами незримих ниток з життям нашої еміґрації, той святий неспокій, ту патріотичну трівогу, розуміє й високо цінить їх.

Тому й уважає він за свій обов'язок саме сьогодня, в урочистий день свята нашої державности, вдатися до громадянства з словом привіту й поради.

Громадянство повинно нам'ятати про тяжкі, всім відомі обставини, про складні умови, в яких переводиться діяльність Уряду, не на рідній землі, на чужині, самий характер тієї праці.

Минулої сесії, вирішального часу європейської кризи Уряд телеґрамою до Ґодесбеґу одразу став в обороні прав наших закарпатських земляків, а далі звернувся до учасників Мюнхенської наради, пізніше й до всіх великих держав з меморіялом, де окреслив проблему державности України у весь її зріст. Та в опублікованих заявах, нотах і деклараціях Уряду проступає лише частина того, що зроблено й робиться, самою бо природою річей не все з того надається до загального відома: того вимагають інтереси справи.

Завданням нашим є, щоб події розвивались не без нас чи по-за нами, але з нами й через нас.

Принцип самозначення націй знову проголошено й почато пристосовувати й до Українського Народу, але щоб той принцип для нас став дійсним життям — потрібна сила. А силу творять лише орґанізовані, об'єднані однією метою, керовані однією волею.

І во ім'я України, якій ми віддаємо всю нашу увагу, всі думки, всі сили, все життя наше, кличе сьогодня Уряд, що ту волю репрезентує, наше громадянство до збільшення сили шляхом зміцнення орґанізаційних зв'язків для здійснення того гасла й досягнення тієї мети, що ними й для них живемо ми всі. Расло те, оддавна нашим Урядом проголошене, відоме: по-над партіями й класами — Нація й Держава. По-над усім — Україна!

Мета Уряду й нас усіх — визволення України з московської неволі й відновлення на її землях власної суверенної державности. Уряд УНР сьогодня являється носієм тієї державности і його обов'язок — зберегти її непорушною й донести до визволеного Києва, золотоверхої столиці Великої України. А в які реальні форми вкладеться та державність у майбутньому, то — воля нічим необмежена зверхнього Господаря нашої Землі суверенного Народу Українського.

У виконанні того завдання історичного Уряд УНР, ніякими договорами ні з ким не зв'язаний, покладається в першу голову на власні сили, на живі сили Нації, там вдома і тут, у розсіянні сущі. За нами сила духу, сила віри, сила правди!

В тій боротьбі симпатії значної частини світу, розуміння нашої справи, сприятлива атмосфера, яких нам так бракувало

за великих днів визвольної війни, сьогодня — за нами. Ми не самотні: природні бо спільники України то ті,хто не лише проти совітів, але й проти Москви. Коли-ж настунить час збройної боротьби за визволення, потрібно буде матеріяльних фондів, технічних засобів. Рівно-ж відбудова краю після окупантського визиску й комуністичної руїни, одновлення господарства, транспорту, промислу, оборона кордонів вимагатимуть великого вкладу каніталів і технічної допомоги. Допомогу ту Уряд прийме від чужеземних держав на умовах, встановлених за спільною згодою, ґарантуючи їм певні матеріяльні компенсації, без жадного обмеження державної самостійности України.

Вітаючи усіх вірних синів України, на рідній землі і в розсіянні сущих, особливо нашу героїчну армію, лицарських її старшину й козацтво, Уряд Української Народньої Республіки звертається до всіх, хто зберіг твердість віри, бадьорість духу, незломність переконання, витривалість і національну дисципліну, з незміняим словом:

Всі ми цієї відповідальної хвилини мусимо найміцніше об'єднатись під вкритими несмертельною славою боєвими прапорами нашими, навколо Голови Держави, Головного Отамана війська Української Народньої Республіки Андрія Лівицького, всі, як один, чекаючи на наказ Його, що покличе нас виконати святий обов'язок перед Батьківщиною.

Голова Ради Міністрів УНР

Вячеслав Прокопович

Міністр Військових Справ

Володимир Сальський

ґен.шт. ґен.-хор.

Року Божого 1939, січня 22 дня.

Відбитка з «Тризуба» ч. 3-4 (653-54) з 22 січня 1939.

POLICE
REGISTRY
S. B. D.
Date

SHANGHAI DAILY, March 23,1939

УПРАВА УКРАИНСКОЙ ГРОМАДЫ

настоящим доводит свѣдѣнія УКРАИНЦЕВ-ЭМИГРАНТОВ, что Громадою получено право производить регистрацію на предмет полученія: паспортов, виз и регистраціонных удостовѣреній в Паспортном Отдѣлѣ Да-Дао.
Для УКРАИНЦЕВ срок регистраціи продлен.

1205 УПРАВА ГРОМАДЫ.

THE UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION IN SHANGHAI

hereby notifies for information of Ukrainian emigrants that the Association has been authorized to register Ukrainian nationals for the purpose of the obtaining of passports, visas and registration certificates from the Passport Office of the Dah Dao Municipal Administration.
The period of registration has been extended for Ukrainians.

UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION.

FILE
R
23/3

"Shanghai Zaria", February 25,1939

No. S.
Dat

УПРАВА УКРАИНСКОЙ ГРОМАДЫ г. Шанхая

Настоящим доводит до свѣдѣнія эмигрантов **украинской національности** о том, что Управой Громады получено от мѣстных властей право производить регистрацію **украинцев-эмигрантов** и получать для **украинцев** от мѣстных властей регистраціонныя удостовѣренія паспорта и визы по удостовѣреніям Украинской Громады.

Регистрація по техническим причинам задерживается на нѣсколько дней.

О днѣ регистраціи будет извѣщено особо.

Объявленный для регистраціи срок 1-го марта для Украинцев отсрочен.

УПРАВА ГРОМАДЫ. 03528

THE UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION IN SHANGHAI hereby notifies emigrants of the Ukrainian nationality that the Association has been authorized by the local authorities to register emigrants of the Ukrainian nationality and to obtain for them from the local authorities registration certificates,passports and visas issued on the strength of certificates from the Ukrainian Association.

Through reasons of a technical nature the commencement of the registration is postponed for several days and will be announced by a special notification.

The period of registration expiring on March 1 has been extended for Ukrainians.

The Ukrainian Association.

FILE

G. Prokopiev

D. S. I.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38
LWK

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S.1, Special Branch, [illegible]

REGISTRY

REPORT

Date January 23, 19 39.

Subject "National Ukrainian Festival" held on 22-1-39 at the Ukrainian Association, 1292 Avenue Edward VII

Made by D. S. Pavloff Forwarded by [illegible]

The "National Ukrainian Festival," which was held during the evening of January 22 in the premises of the Ukrainian Association, 1292 Avenue Edward VII, Apt. 3, was attended by about 40 persons. The admission was limited to members and their guests only. The function was opened by singing the Ukrainian National Hymn, after which Mr. VOBLYI delivered a lecture on the significance of the Declaration of Independence of the Ukrainian Democratic Republic in 1918, briefly outlining the history of Ukraine and the events preceding this Declaration. He pointed out that although Red Moscow maintains hold of Ukraine at present, there is nobody who could exterminate the newly found creed of the Ukrainians dogmatized in their Declaration of Independence. He finished his address by wishing all Ukrainian emigrants to celebrate the next anniversary of the Declaration at their homes in Ukraine.

The address was followed by entertainment programme.

The meeting passed off without any untoward incidents and terminated at about 11 p.m.

D. S. Pavloff

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.

MEMO.

D C Dins

We have not sufficient ground to object to this. Should it will be watched by the Branch.

Hugh Robertson
D.C. Special Branch.

K.I.R.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M 1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

File No. ..... POLICE SECRETARY

No. S. B. 18/1/39

Date January 20, 1939

Subject (in full) " National Ukrainian Festival" to be held on 22-1-39 at the Ukrainian Association , 1292 Avenue Edward VII.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev *Forwarded by* C. [illegible]

With reference to the attached letter dated January 18,1939 from the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai, I have to state that,according to Mr. M.Kvashenko,Chairman of the Association, the programme of the function proposed to be held on January 22 in the premises of the Association will consist of an address on the significance of the day, music , singing etc.

Although no details of the address are available, it can be safely stated that it will be political in character.

Members of the Association and all Ukrainian emigrants residing in Shanghai are invited to attend the function.

G. Prokofiev
D. S.I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Copy to D.C.A.

DSP 20/1

Translation from Russian.

UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION
IN SHANGHAI

1292 Avenue Edward VII
Apt. 3.

Shanghai, January 16,1 39

No. 20

To Political Section,
Shanghai Municipal Police
Shanghai.

Sir,

The Committee of the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai consider it their duty to inform the Political Section of the Shanghai Municipal Police that on January 22, 1939 falls the 21-st Anniversary of the restoration of the Independent State of Ukraine and the 20-th Anniversary of the proclamation of the United Independent State of Ukraine consisting of Bukovina, Galicia, Carpathic and Dniepr Ukrainian territories.

On this occasion a national Ukrainian festival will be held on Sunday, January 22, in the premises of the Ukrainian Association, 1292 Avenue Edward VII, Apt. 3. Beginning at 8 p.m.

Respectfully yours

(Signed): M.K. Kvashenko
Chairman of the Committee.

F.Snijny,
Secretary.

上海烏克蘭人協會

УКРАЇНСЬКА ГРОМАДА м. ШАНХАЮ

Ukrainian Association in Shanghai.
L'Association de Ukrainiens de Changhai.
1292 Avenue Edward VII, ap. 3.

Шанхай 18 января 1939 г.
Shanghai

№ 10

В Политическій Отдел
Шанхайской Муниципальной
Полиціи.
г.Шанхай.

М.Г.

Правленіе Украинской Громады г.Ганхая считает своим долгом довести до сведенія Политического Отдела Шанхайской Муниципальной Полиціи,что в воскресеніе 22-го января с.г. исполнится 21 год возобновленія Украинского Самостоятельного Государства и 20 лет провозглашенія: соединенія Украинских земель /Закарптской Украины,Галицкой, Буковины и Наддніпрянской Украины/ в одну Соборную,Самостоятельную Украинскую Державу.

По этому случаю в помещеніи Украинской Громады № 1292 ав.Едуард УІІ,ап.3. В воскресеніе 22-го января с.г. в 8 часов вечера состоится украинскій національный праздник.

С искренным почтеніем и уваженіем:

Голова Громады М. Квашенко

Секретарь

"Shanghai Zaria", January 17,1939

УПРАВА УКРАІНСЬКОІ ГРОМАДИ
м. Шанхаю

Доводит до відома членів Громади й всіх українців сіграитів мешкаючих в м. Шанхаю, що 22-го січня (января) сповнится 21 рік відновлення СОМОСТІЙНОСТІ УКРАІНСЬКОЇ ДЕРЖАВИ та 20 років: проголошення: Буковини, Галичини, Закарпатської й Наддніпрянської України в СОБОРНУ НЕЗАЛЕЖНУ УКРАІНСЬКУ ДЕРЖАВУ, тому Управа запрохує всіх українців мешкаючих в Шанхаю прибути на це УКРАІНСЬКЕ НАЦІОНАЛЬНЕ СВІТО.
Свято відбудеться в мешканю Громади № 1292 ав. Едуад VII, ап. 3, в неділю 22-го січня с. р. о 8 годині вечора. Вхід вільний.

Управа Громади.

1136

THE UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION IN SHANGHAI

hereby brings to the notice of members of the association and all Ukrainian emigrants residing in Shanghai that on January 22,1939 falls the 21-st anniversary of the restoration of the Independent State of Ukraine and the 20-th anniversary of the proclamation of the UNITED INDEPENDENT STATE OF UKRAINE consisting of Bukovina, Galicia, Carpathic and Dniepr Ukrainian territories. Therefor the association invites all Ukrainians residing in Shanghai to attend the NATIONAL UKRAINIAN SOLEMN ASSEMBLY(?) which will be held in the premises of the association, No.1292 avenue Edward VII, Apt. 3, at 8 p.m. on January 22. admission free.

DCSB.
copy to D.O. 'A'
DBR 17/1.

The Ukrainian association.

G. Prokopiew
.....
D. S. I.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40[illegible]-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 16, 1938

Subject (in full) The Ukrainian Association in Shanghai- Chairman interviewed.

Made by S.S.I. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* C. Crawford S.I.

In accordance with the endorsement of the Commissioner of Police on the attached report dated 8-12-38, Mr. M.F. Kvashenko, Chairman of the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai, was interviewed on 15-12-38 at his residence, 1305 Bubbling Well Road, Apt. 17. It was pointed out to him that the Association is an unofficial institution and therefore cannot compel local Ukrainians to comply with its request of registration.

In reply Mr. Kvashenko stated that he would bear in mind this caution and would not in future publish any notifications of a misleading character.

A. Prokofiev
S. S. I.

Comm'r
for
Information
Asst Commissioner
DC(SB)



D. C. (Special Branch).

"NORTH CHINA DAILY NEWS, 12-12-38

Polish Intimidation of Ukrainian Minority Fosters Nationalism

Creation of Carpathic Ukraine State within Czech Federation Aids Movement; German Help Expected

Warsaw, Dec. 11.

The revival of Ukrainian nationalism following the creation of an autonomous Carpathic Ukraine within the Czechoslovakian State, has roused bitter antagonism between the Polish Government and the Ukrainian minority in Poland.

This situation is made all the more obvious by the "intimidation measures" taken by the Polish authorities in various Ukrainian districts, and by the draft bill providing autonomy for the Polish Ukraine tabled in the Diet last Friday by the Ukrainian Deputy Wasyl Mudry.

The draft bill claims autonomy analogous to that granted the Carpathic Ukraine for the districts of Tarnopol, Lwow, Stanislawow and Luck with an autonomous Diet in Lwow; Ukrainian self-administration; recognition of the Ukrainian as well as Polish as official languages; and religious freedom for the Greek, Catholic and Orthodox Ukrainians.

Unity with Poland would then be maintained only for foreign affairs, national defence and the judiciary.

The Polish Diet will doubtlessly reject this project because 60 per cent. of the Deputies belong to the National Union (Government) Party, it was stated here today.

Nevertheless, much significance is attached to Deputy Mudry's project because it is held to be the materialization of the Ukrainians' increasing antagonism against Warsaw.

All Ukrainian parties, formerly at odds, are now united to fight the Polish Government for their common cause.

With the exception of Socialists in their ranks, they have all made it clear they would fight with the support of the Reich to gain their age-old dream of an independent, united Ukraine.

Polish authorities are proceeding with the "pacification" of Ukrainian districts. In several areas, Polish mounted border guards, "Kop," have carried out raids which have resulted in a casualty list of about fifteen Ukrainians killed and some 150 seriously injured.

Some Ukrainians were said to have had their arms or legs run through with bayonets.

Ukrainian quarters declared this evening that this "intimidation system" only strengthens Ukrainian nationalism.—Havas.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

MEMO.

Comms
Sec
Information

D. C. Special Branch.

11.12.35

MEMO.

S I
Attention

D.S.I. Prokofiev
C.I.D.

D. C. Special Branch.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. B. REGISTRY S. B. D.

Section 1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date December 6, 1933

Subject Ukrainian Association in Shanghai - registration of nationals.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. Forwarded by C. Gaston D.S.I.

Attached herewith together with a translation is a notification published in local Russian newspapers by the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai, 129 Avenue Edward VII, regarding registration of Shanghai Ukrainians within one month, beginning from November 26.

Interviewed in connection with this matter Mr. Ivashenko, Chairman of the Association, explained that the registration had been undertaken on the initiative of the Committee of the Association in order to find out the number of Ukrainians residing in Shanghai.

With regard to the "compulsory" character of the registration he stated that the Ukrainian word, which was translated by the undersigned as "compulsory", has a slightly different meaning. Properly speaking, the notification in question means that all those who consider themselves as Ukrainians are expected to register with the Association.

Mr. Ivashenko's explanation may or may not be true. However, during the course of the interview he half-admitted that the registration had been undertaken in connection with the fresh stimulus, the recent events in Czechoslovakia have given to the Ukrainian Independence Movement. It will be recalled that partisans of this movement consider that at present the Ukrainian people are under the control of and are oppressed by several foreign powers, including the U.S.S.R., Poland and Rumania. It appears that in realisation of their national aspirations they rely upon the assistance of some foreign power, presumably, Germany, whose designs on the Russian Ukraine are outlined in Adolf Hitler's book " My Struggle".

Caution from the reports Association compel."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 11 DEC. 1933 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.) D.C. (Special Branch)

"Shanghai Zaria", November 27,1938

РЕГІСТРАЦІЯ УКРАІНЦІВ

Регістрація УКРАІНЦІВ-емігрантів буде провадитись в мешканю Громади № 1292 Авеню Едуард VII, ап. 3, 4-й поверх, по понеділкам, середам і пятницям, на протязі одного місяця, починаюче з 28 листопада (ноября) ц. р. Регістрація обовязкова і безплатна.

152 Управа Громади.

REGISTRATION OF UKRAINIANS

Regist ration of Ukrainians- emigrants will be carried out in the premises of the Ukrainian Association,1292 Avenue Edward VII,Apt. 3, Fourth Floor, on Mondays,Wednesdays and Fridays during the course of one month ,beginning from November 28,1938. The registration is compulsory and free of charge.

Committee of the Ukrainian Association.

A. Prokopiev

D. S. I.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M—38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 3 1938.

Subject (in full) Meeting of the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai on 2-9-38.

Made by D. P. S. Pavloff. *Forwarded by*

The meeting of the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai which was held at 8 p.m. on September 2, 1938 in the premises of the Association , 1292 Avenue Edward VII, in memory of Hetman Ivan MAZEPA was attended by about 25 persons. The admission was limited to members and their guests only.

Mr. M. Kvashenko, Chairman of the Association, delivered a lecture on the life of the late Hetman, which was followed by a short address of Mr. F. Snijny on the same subject.

The meeting passed off without any untoward incidents.

I. P. Pavloff
D. P. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

3/9

Translation from Russian Daily "Shanghai Zaria" dated 31-8-38.

IN UKRAINIAN CLUB.

We were requested to publish that September 2, 1938 is 229th anniversary of the death of Hetman Ivan Mazepa.

The local Ukrainian colony represented by the Ukrainian Club, is preparing to honour his memory and at 8 p.m., Friday, September 2 there is going to be a meeting and a lecture will be delivered at the club's premises at 1292, Avenue Edward VII, apt. 3, 4th floor.

A. A. Pavloff
D. P. S.

DCSB
Copies to:- S.1.
D.O. A.
Chengtu Rd.
DBR 1/9.

D.S. Pavloff
2/9

P. A. to D. C. (So. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-37

File No. [illegible] MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. [illegible] REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date June 5. 1938

Subject Meeting of the Ukrainian Association in Shang[illegible]

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

The ~~mourning~~ memorial meeting of the Ukrainian Association at Shanghai which was held between 8 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. on June 5 in the premises of the Association, 1292 Avenue Edward VII, in memory of Colonel Eugene Konovaletz was attended by about 50 persons. Messrs M.Kvashenko, F.Snijny and M.Milko, members of the Association delivered addresses in which they extolled the services rendered by the deceased to the Ukrainian National Movement. In his speech Mr. Milko pointed out, inter alia, that active participation in the struggle for the Ukrainian independence is the best way for the Ukrainians to respect the memory of their leader.

The meeting passed off without any incidents.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
7 JUIN 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

7/6

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-37

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch /Yiddish/

REPORT

Date May 5. 1938

Subject Proposed meeting of the Ukrainian Association on 5-6-38 at 1292 Avenue Edward VII, House 3.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* C. Crawford. C.S.I.

With reference to the attached letter from the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai, I have to state that Colonel E. KONOVALETZ, who is reported to have been killed by the explosion of an infernal machine on May 24,1938 at Rotterdam, was one of the leaders of the Ukrainian separatist movement. It is alleged that he fell at the hands of agents of the Moscow G.P.U.

In view of the above it would appear that the proposed function will be political in character.

A similar meeting was held at the Ukrainian Association on May 25,1938 to mark the anniversary of the death of Simon Petlura, another Ukrainian leader, who was also assassinated in Paris in 1926. The meeting was attended by some 50 persons. As far as could be ascertained only members of the Association and their friends were admitted. The meeting was conducted in an orderly manner and passed off without any untoward incidents.

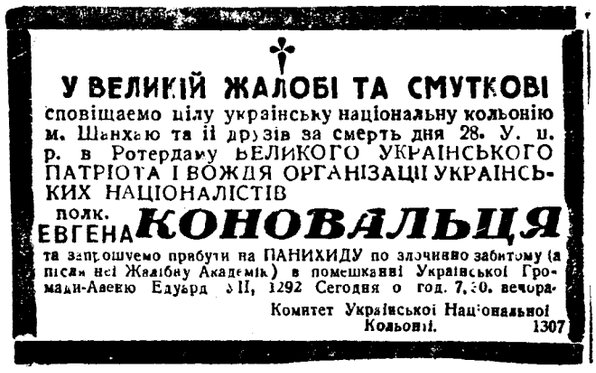
SPECIAL BRANCH

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

Copies to D.C.A.
C/o Chapei Rd.
S.B. will also cover.
A. C. (Special Branch) DSB 5/6
D.S.I. Prokofiev. DSI
C. 6/6

A.C. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI ZARIA, June 5,1938



У ВЕЛИКІЙ ЖАЛОБІ ТА СМУТКОВІ

сповіщаємо цілу українську національну кольонію м. Шанхаю та її друзів за смерть дня 28. У. ц. р. в Ротердаму ВЕЛИКОГО УКРАЇНСЬКОГО ПАТРІОТА І ВОЖДЯ ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ УКРАЇНСЬКИХ НАЦІОНАЛІСТІВ

полк.
ЕВГЕНА **КОНОВАЛЬЦЯ**

та запрошуємо прибути на ПАНИХИДУ по злочинно забитому (а після неї Жалібну Академію) в помешканні Української Громади-Авеню Едуард VII, 1292 Сегодня о год. 7.30. вечора.

Комитет Української Національної Кольонії. 1307

Announcement of the Committee of the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai inviting members of the Ukrainian community and their friends to attend the mourning meeting on the occasion of the death of Colonel E. Konovaletz.

Translation from Russian.

UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION IN SHANGHAI.

June 4,1938
Shanghai.

To the Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

Sir,

We have the honour to inform you that at 7.30 p.m. on June 5 a requiem mass will be held in the premises of the Ukrainian Association,1292 Avenue Edward VII, House 3, for Colonel Eugene Konovaletz,who was assassinated by an agent of the G.P.U. on May 24,1938 at Amsterdam.

After the mass an address devoted to the memory of the deceased will be delivered by Dr. Milko.

Admittance to the function is limited to members of the Association and their friends only.

(Signed) M. Kvashenko
Chairman

(Signed) F. Snijny
Secretary.

上海烏克蘭人協會

УКРАЇНСЬКА ГРОМАДА м. ШАНХАЮ

Ukrainian Association in Shanghai.
L'Association de Ukrainiens de Changhai.
1292 Avenue Edward VII

Шанхай 4/VI 1938
Shanghai

Гну Начальнику М. М. Полиции

М. Г.!

Настоящим имеем честь довести до Вашего сведения, что 5-го Июня с/г. в 7½ часов вечера в помещении Украинской Громады 1292-3 Эдуард VII будет отслужена панихида за упокой души полковника Евгения Коновальца, убитаго агентом Г. П. У. в г. Амстердаме 24/V с/г.

После панихиды будет прочитан доклад-реферат посвященный памяти покойнаго.

Доклад прочитает доктор Мишко.

На означенную панихиду и академию приглашаются только члены громады и их гости.

Голова Управы М. Кошенко.

Секретарь

Господину Начальнику
Шанхайской Муниципальной
Полиции

No.587/SP.1.

5471
18 3 3

UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION IN SHANGHAI.

L'ASSOCIATION DE UKRAINIENS DE CHANGHAI.

1298 Avenue Edward VII.

Shanghai, Feb. 10, 1938.

M. BAUDEZ
CONSUL-GENERAL OF FRANCE
in SHANGHAI.

Sir,

We have the honour to draw your attention to the following.

According to the decision of the Consul-General of France, a registration of all emigrees of "Russian origin" staying in the French Concession is to be effectuated by the French Police. We are inclined to understand that in the term "Russian origin" the emigrees of the Ukrainian and Georgean are included too. We don't doubt about the goodwill of the French Authorities when dealing with the local emigrees communities of whatever nationality they may be, but in the concerned case our opinion dosen't entirely coincide with that of the abovementioned organ. It is a well known fact that in the year 1917 the Ukrainian Nation commenced an open struggle against the Russian regime which culminated in 1918 in a declaration of the Independent and Sovereign Ukrainian Democratic Republic. This State was recognized de facto and de jure by no less than 11 different States, France, Great Britain and Soviet Russia included. The representative of France, General Tabouis was accredited by the French Government and presented his credentials to the Ukrainian Government. The newly acquired independency necessitated a highly strenuous effort on the part of the Ukrainian Nation to protect it against numerous foreign aggressors who attacked the newly born Republic from all sides and at the same time. The young Ukrainian Democracy held her own until 1920 when it succumbed in the struggle against the more numerous and in all respects, better equipped Red Russian

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
18 FEB. 1938
FILE
DCS B
DSC

adversary. The Ukrainian Government was forced to go in exile in much the same manner as the Belgian or Servian governments during the German occupation of the resp. countries. But the struggle for the independency achieved and lost went on as well in the Ukrainia as abroad. In the Ukrainia it assumed the shape of numerous revolts and of passive resistance of the Ukrainian people against the centunary foes; our government and intelligentsia abroad work unceasingly for the creating of a favourable international opinion for the Ukrainian cause by means of a widespread propaganda and through the channels of the Ligue of Nations in which activities important success may be noted. To come nearer to the point in question, we may mention that nowhere in the civilized world is disputed our right to call ourselves Ukrainians, especially such is the case in France. The cartes d'identite there are issued to our country men as to the Ukrainian emigrees and not as to those of the "Russian origin". At the cession of the Nansen Office at the Ligue of Nations which took place in September 1930 it was decided finally to leave this matter to the discretion of the governments concerned. Thus were frustrated the efforts of the White Russian representatives at this office to deal a blow to the Ukrainian emigrees' organisations abroad by mingling them up with those of the White Russians and depriving them of their raison d'etre. Even the government of the U.S.S.R. well known for its insincerity and hypocrisy in respect to the aspirations of the Nations composing the U.S.S.R. recognizes the existence of the Ukrainian Nation by issuing to the citizens of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic passports mentioning the Ukrainian origin of its holders. Here in Shanghai this matter was on the eve of being presented to the Chinese Foreign Office in Nanking when the following hostilities interfered with it. The summary

generalisation of all emigrees in Shanghai without taking in regard their nationality by the French Authorities caused by the lack of necessary information on the latter's part and evidently offending national sentiments of our countrymen wasn't certainly liked by them. We find us obliged to give course to their desiderata and appeal to bring forth the necessary amendment in determination of our compatriots' origin. The striking out of d'origine russe" and replacing it by "d'origine ukrainienne" in the certificate of registration would completely satisfy our wish.

Concurrently we choose the present opportunity to inform that at the every census of the foreign population in the French Concession which takes place from time to time, the Ukrainian nationality of our compatriots though expressly stated by them is accurately every time replaced by the Russian. We don't consider that such an amendment may please anybody, except local White Russian politicians, who in our opinion should satisfy themselves with that material welfare they enjoy here thanks to the humanity of the local authorities and different foreign institutions, and not misuse it by tresspassing on rights of other emigrees' communities of non-Russian origin, which unfortunately are not favoured in the same measure due to the lack of some important factors which could help to improve their situation in Shanghai.

We hope, Sir, that the matter dealt with in this letter will be taken into your kind consideration and a favourable solution will meet it.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

Signe : Snigny

Secretary.

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date April 1, 1937.

Subject The Ukrainian Association at Shanghai

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev Forwarded by Insp DSI

With reference to the attached letter dated 15-3-37 from Mr. H.T. Butenko - Brown, former chairman of the Ukrainian Association at Shanghai, in which he informs the Municipal Council that at present he has no connections whatever with the said Association, I have to state that a similar statement was made by this individual in a letter to the editor of "PARUS," a translation of which was submitted by this section on March 18, 1937.

Enquiries into this matter show that the office of the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai is situated at House 3, 1292 Avenue Edward VII and that the present Committee of the Association consists of the following persons :-

N. T. KVASHENKO — Acting Chairman
Assistant Surgeon,
1205/15 Bubbling Well Road.

A. GRINEVITCH — Treasurer
Musician,
70 Route Vallon.

I. PANIKAR — Secretary
Unemployed,
1292/3 Avenue Edward VII.

O. URAS (German citizen) — Member.
Photographer.

DC (C) Butenko - Brown

FILE D&R

The membership does not exceed 50 persons. It is reported that on April 4, 1937 the Association will hold its annual meeting.

During the course of an interview with the undersigned Butenko explained that originally the Association was meant to be a cultural-educational and recreation centre of the

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

..... Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date..... 19

Subject.....

.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

local Ukrainian community, but that since recently it has been engaged in political activities, namely, in the movement in favour of establishment of an independent state of Ukraine. He also alleged that Kvashenko, present chairman of the Committee, is a man of a doubtful reputation. For these reasons he wished to sever his connections with the Association.

Interviewed in connection with the same matter Kvashenko states that no changes have been made in the original statute of the Association and that the latter does not engage in any political activities in Shanghai. According to him, Butenko was expelled from the Association in April, 1936 for improper handling of public funds.

Apart from the Ukrainian Association there existed in Shanghai a Ukrainian Benevolent Committee, the offices of which were situated at 640 Weihaiwei Road. This Committee was originally a section of the Association, but as a result of dissensions among members has been functioning as an independent organization since June, 1935. It appears that members of the latter body cannot boast of having carried out much charitable work. Moreover, they have been unable to manage their own affairs properly, with the result that members of the Committee are reported to have been summoned by the Shanghai First Special District Court recently for/ failing to pay several months' rental for the premises occupied by the organization. In connection with this unsatisfactory state of affairs two groups of members openly accuse each other with improper handling of public funds and the Committee is reported to be falling to pieces.

Attached herewith is an extract from Police Reports

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 3 -

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

on H.E. Butenko-Brown. He is the proprietor of the Broadway Cafe, No.84 Wayside Road.

N. Kvashenko is mentioned in file C. 1087/33 as a suspected associate of criminals.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Extract from Police Reports re
H.E. Brown alias G.E. Butenko

Gavril Efimovich Butenko alias Harry Edward Brown was born at Kiev (Little Russia) on July 15, 1889. He left Russia sometime in 1908 in order to escape military service and proceeded to America. After serving a sentence of about three years' imprisonment and having been twice deported from the United States of America, Brown came to China and thence proceeded, in 1925, to Russia. He remained in the latter country for about one year and then returned to China arriving in Shanghai in the early part of 1926. About a year later he secured employment as a caretaker at the Isis Theatre, North Szechuen Road, where he worked until June 10, 1929 when he applied for a position with the Shanghai Municipal Council. In filling out the application form Butenko alias Brown stated that he was an American citizen and that his papers proving his citizenship had been lost during the revolution in Russia. His wife Mrs. Francis Veron Brown was declared to be his next of kin. He was engaged as a Park-keeper under the Public Works Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council on probation, his appointment being confirmed on September 19, 1929 and on March 25, 1930 he was promoted to the rank of Assistant Inspector.

On the expiration of five years' service he was granted seven months' leave, from May 15, 1934 to December 15, 1934, on full pay, and also drew his passage money in cash for himself and his wife (second class return fare toLondon).

Brown failed to report for duty at the expiration of his leave and from subsequent enquiries made by the Public Works Department it was ascertained that he paid for two tickets as far as Seattle only. He was dismissed from the Council's service on December 15, 1934, and the money standing

to his credit in the Superannuation Fund was forfeited. A sum of approximately $262.00 is still due to the Council on account of passage monies issued.

On June 11, 1935 Brown returned to Shanghai on board the s.s. "President Jackson" travelling 3rd class, and two days later applied for reinstatement in the Public Works Department, but was informed that his position had been filled.

Prior to his coming to Shanghai he was twice deported from the U.S.A., his first deportation being in 1917, when he was sent to Canada. Subsequently, he re-entered the U.S.A. and was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment in Oregon on charges of "Assault with intent to rob". After serving three years of his sentence, he was released on parole and deported.

c/o Broadway Cafe,

57 Wayside Road,

Shanghai,

March 15, 1937.

The Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai.

Sir.

The undersigned was formerly The President of the Ukranian National Association in China, 450 Taku Road, Shanghai, and was registered as such in your office some years ago.

I beg to call your attention to the fact that I resigned from this association over two years ago, and have had no further connection whatever with said association since that time. I no they move to 1298 av edward

Yours faithfully,

H. E. BUTENKO BROWN

H E Butenko Brown

5471

Translation from local Russian magazine "PARUS" dated 15-3-37. Published by Publishing Co. "Emigrants' Library", 473 Rue Cardinal Mercier. Editor - Mr. D. I. Gustoff.

To the Editor of the "PARUS".

Sir,- In 1934 I was elected Chairman of the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai. I held this honorary post until May 15, 1934, the date of my departure for America. I registered the Association with the Shanghai Municipal Council as a public organization in my name.

At the time I was Chairman of the Association it had 120 members. The Association acquired a library and furniture for five rooms to the total value of $2,000. I spent $600 out of my personal funds for this purpose.

Upon my return from America in June, 1935, I found that there were only 22 members in the Association and that a part of the furniture had been removed and ...sold. Therefore I am now compelled to request the Association to return my property consisting of furniture to the value of $600 as I do not wish it to be squandered by somebody. I have documental proofs of my rights of ownership.

Report resultant status. Is the Association to be wound up?

Besides, I have a definite information to the effect that Mr.KVASHENKO and Mr. PANIKAR, Chairman and Secretary of the Ukrainian Association respectively, conduct certain political activities incompatible with the national and public interests of the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai.

Therefore I, Gabriel Ephimovitch BUTENKO, not wishing to take moral and legal responsibility before the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Ukrainian community hereby notify that I cancel the registration in my name of the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai with the Shanghai Municipal Council to which effect I have made a formal statement.

Henceforward I am not in anyway responsible for the activities of the Ukrainian Association in Shanghai.

March 5,1937 (Signed) G.E.Butenko
Shanghai

S.I. BR. 18/3 J.B. 18/3

上海烏克蘭人協會

Українська Громада м. Шанхаю

Ukrainian Association in Shanghai
L'Association de Ukrainiens de Shanghai
450 Taku Road.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 5471
Date 15-11-35
14

Шанхай 13th November 1935
Shanghai

The Secretary
Municipal Council
Administration Building
Kiangse Road
Shanghai

Sir,

The Shanghai Ukrainian Association at 450 Taku Road, hereby begs of you to permit them to arrange in Their Association rooms Mahjong-parties with the purpose of helping their destitute refugee members in Shanghai.

Members and their guests with recommendations will be admitted only. The proceeds from which shall be turned to the destitute members.

The Mahjong-parties will be held from 3p.m. to 7p.m. every Sunday.

We earnestly hope that you will kindly grant us the permition for the above, and thanking you in advance, we remain, Sir,

Yours sincerely
PRESIDENT S. Sobelewsky
Secretary M. Korzhenevsky.

Mr Browne called at Hongs on Nov. 14, 1935 & was informed in the terms of D.C. (Special Br)'s remarks on attached report dated Oct 21, 1935.

14 NOV. 1935

$2, Please note and pass to Reg. to file. DMS

上海烏克蘭人協會

Українська Громада м. Шанхаю

Ukrainian Association in Shanghai
L'Association de Ukrainiens de Changhai

Шанхай
Shanghai

193 .

S. Soldatenko

PRESID.

M. Kovalenko.

SECRETARY

S.C.S.

FM G. 40m

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No. 5471

Section 2, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date 21st Oct. 19 35.

Subject Letter from the "Ukrainian Association in Shanghai" re permission to hold Lotto games on the premises of the club.

Made by D.S. Makaroff Forwarded by D S I Boyce

With reference to the attached letter from the "Ukrainian Association in Shanghai" dated October 12, 1935, on the subject of proposed lotto games to be held weekly on the premises of the club, I have to state that the above Association has been in existance since September 1932, the office at first being at 466 Rue Bourgeat. However, on November 26, 1933, they were obliged to move into the International Settlement owing to restrictions of the French Authorities towards local Russian Emigrants' organizations. The purpose of the Ukrainian Association is to unite local Ukrainian residents in order to meet their social and cultural requirements. There are about 90 members in the Association out of 300 Ukrainians in Shanghai. Owing to present state of general depression a considerable number of members are unemployed and in very reduced circumstances, and the Association in their endeavour to help them, has opened the free hostel with food supplied on the premises at 450 Taku Road.

Subject to the Municipal Council's approval the Ukrainian Association proposes to hold lotto-games on Sundays from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. when only members and their guests will be admitted.

The charge per card will be twenty cents big money and 25% from each game will be retained for the destitute members' fund.

The following persons will be responsible for conducting the lotto games in accordance with the above rules:-

Mr. E.F. Melnik	President,
Mr. S.A. Sabelnikoff	Vice-President,
Mr. A.N. Vansovitch	Treasurer,
Mr. M. Kavashenko	Secretary.

D.O. "A"
Information and kindly return.

FM. 2
G. 40M-5

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

-2-

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Nothing detrimental is known by this office regarding these persons.

N. Makaroff

D. S.

Past experience has proved that institutions which initiated games on the lines now proposed by the "Ukrainian Association" developed into public gambling places and caused the police endless trouble. I, therefore, recommend that the present application be refused.

A Grubb 23/10/35
C.S.I.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (CRIME BRANCH)

C. D. I. Grubb,
(S 2)

Please inform the applicants that the Municipal Council does not grant permission for any lotteries which is to run for an indefinite period. If the applicants permit any gambling which is not strictly private, they will be liable to prosecution and a public warning in this sense should be discreetly conveyed to them.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

J.H.G.

23 OCT. 1935

D.C.(Cr.)
Information
J.H.G.
23 OCT 1935

Sir,

Applicant has been informed as above.

N. Makaroff
D.S.

上海烏克蘭人協會

Українська Громада м. Шанхаю

Ukrainian Association in Shanghai
L'Association de Ukrainiens de Changhai.
450 Taku Road.

Шанхай / Shanghai Oct 12 th 1935

The Secretary
Municipal Council
Administration Building
Kiangse Road
Shanghai

Sir,

The Shangh[illegible] at 450 Taku road, hereby begs of you to permit th[illegible] with the purpose of h[illegible] Shanghai.

[illegible] will be admitted only.

25% will be retained from each play for the benefit of member's fund. The lotto-parties will be held on Sundays from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.

We [illegible] hope that you will kindly grant us the permission for the above, and thanking you in advance, we remain, Sir,

Yours sincerely,
PRESIDENT S. Sobelnikoff
Secretary M. Korasheva

REFERRED TO
POLICE FORCE
12 OCT. 1935

K 7/4. P.

S. B. REGI
D

September 27, 1934.

The President,
Ukrainian Association of Shanghai,
450 Peku Road,
SHANGHAI.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of September 12 and to inform you that there is no objection to the "tombola" scheme to be operated in connection with the Ukrainian Ball at the Astor House on October 6.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. Godfrey Phillips
Deputy Secretary.

ETN/ZR.

Other side re 9109 re "Tombola" Raffle

D.5471

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5471
Date 6.1 '35

September 25, 34.

The Secretary,

U. M. C.

Reference:- Your endorsement R.7/4 of Sept. 14
Subject:- on letter from Ukrainian Association
Tombola Raffle

It has been ascertained that 500 tickets at the cost of $0.50 per ticket will be sold at the Ball. A similar number of lots will be placed in a barrel, one-third of which will bear numbers corresponding to those appearing on prizes which will be displayed.

It appears that the raffle has been organised with a view to helping indigent members of the Ukrainian community and nothing detrimental is known concerning the members responsible. There is therefore no Police objection to the holding of the raffle.

(Sd) F. W. Garrard

Commissioner of Police.

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P.
File No. S. B. REGISTR.
No. D 5471
Date

Date September 22, 1934.

Subject (in full) Application of the "Ukrainian Association in Shanghai" for permission to hold a raffle for charitable purposes.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev *Forwarded by* W Duncan 22/9

With reference to the attached application of the "Ukrainian Association in Shanghai" for permission to hold a raffle for charitable purposes at the Ukrainian Ball on October 6, 1934, in the Astor House, I have to state that the above Association has been in existence since September 1932, and at present has its offices at No.450 Taku Road. It was established "for the purpose of uniting non-Soviet Ukrainian residents of Shanghai in order to meet their social and cultural requirements" and is not devoid of political tinge, in so far as its sympathitic attitude towards the movement in favour of establishment of an independent state of Ukraine is concerned. There is nothing in the regulations of the Association to show that it is a charitable organization. (File D-5471).

Mr. S. Sabelnikoff, President of the Ukrainian Association, was interviewed by the undersigned on September 21. He stated that the number of members of the Association does not exceed 80 and that families of members included, there are about 250 Ukrainians in Shanghai. A very considerable number of members are unemployed at present and live in very reduced circumstances. For the purpose of helping indigent members of the Ukrainian community, the Association proposes to hold the ball and raffle referred to above.

Subject to the Municipal Council's approval the raffle will be conducted along the following lines :-

500 tickets will be offered for sale during the ball, the price of each ticket being $0.50. An equal number of lots, one-third of which will bear numbers corresponding to numbers of respective prizes, will be placed in the barrel. Each person buying one or more tickets is entitled to draw from the barrel

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject (in full)..... - 2 -

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

one lot for each ticket. All prizes will be displayed in the ball room during the function.

The following persons will be responsible for conducting the lottery in accordance with the above rules :-

Mr. S.A. Sabelnikoff	4 Kelmscott Garden, Avenue du Roi Albert.
Mr. E.F. Melnik	405 Dixwell Road.
Mr. G.F. Totsky	920 Avenue Joffre.
Mr. A.N. Vansovitch.	920 Avenue Joffre.

Nothing detrimental is known by this office regarding these persons.

A Prokofev

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

K7/4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5477
Date 1

Ukrainian Association in Shanghai.
450 Taku Road.

12th September, 1934.

The Secretary,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
Shanghai.

Dear Sir,

We wish to a sk you for your kind permission to hold a "Tombola" raffle the purpose being to help needing Ukrainian, at our Ukrainian Ball to be held at Astor House on October 6th at 9.30 p.m.

Hoping for a favourable answer, and thanking you in advance, we remain,

Yours faithfully,

S. Sobelnikoff,
President,

G. Sotsky,
Secretary.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-12-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. B. REGIS
File No.
No. D

REPORT

Special Branch, S.2. 8/11/04

Date November 29, 1933.

Subject (in full) The Ukrainian Association of Shanghai.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev *Forwarded by* D.I. Lourenco

With reference to the attached letter dated November 16, 1933, from the "Ukrainian Association of Shanghai", containing notification regarding the establishment of their offices at No. 450 Taku Road, I have to state that the above Association was originally established in the French Concession in September 1932. After four months organization period a general meeting of the local Ukrainian community was held on January 22, 1933, in the premises of the "Kavkaz" Restaurant, No.1260 Rue Lafayette, when it was announced, among other things, that the Association had been registered with the authorities of the French Concession. On February 19, 1933, the inauguration of the offices of the Association at No.466 Rue Bourgeat took place and the Ukrainian national flag was hoisted on the premises.

Enquiries at the French Police Headquarters show that the Association was registered with the authorities of the French Concession as an organization of a cultural-educational character. However, it was soon reported that the premises of the Association were being used as a club rather than a centre of educational activities. Moreover, complaints of noises during the late hours in the house occupied by the Association were received from occupants of the neighbouring houses. A warning given by the police to discontinue noises after twelve o'clock midnight was disregarded by the Association and, consequently, permission to function in the French Concession was withdrawn from them by the French Police. The Association asked the authorities of the French Concession to reconsider their decision and also appealed to the French Government through the Ukrainian organization in Paris. Pending the final decision of the authorities concerned the premises No.466 Rue Bourgeat were occasionally used by the

Association. On or about September 1, 1933, the Association was officially notified that they could not function in the French Concession as it had been reported that they were engaged in political activities.

From the "Regulations of the Ukrainian Association of Shanghai" (copy attached) it will be seen that the purpose of this organization is "to unite Ukrainian residents of Shanghai in order to meet their social and cultural requirements". Further, it is stated that the Association "will represent Ukrainian residents of Shanghai before municipal governments and all other local public organizations" and that they "will cooperate permanently with Ukrainian associations, especially with those of similar kind in the Far East, and cooperate with organized activities and life of Ukrainians abroad". Reference to the attached bulletin No.10, dated March 5, 1932, which was issued by the "Ukrainian Bureau" at London, shows that the "organized activities of Ukrainians abroad" are nothing less than a movement in favour of the unification and national independence of the Ukrainian people who, according to the bulletin, are at present divided between and oppressed by Poland and the U.S.S.R. Discussing the status of the Ukrainian population in the Eastern Galicia, the bulletin states :-

"It must, of course, be borne in mind that the Ukrainian question is a much bigger one that the issues involved in East Galicia which is but a fragment of Ukraine. On both sides of a purely artificial and transitory frontier are Ukrainians suffering oppression under Soviet Russia and under Poland. Immensely the greatest part of Ukrainian territory lies in the Soviet Union. There are, moreover, substantial colonies in

Manchuria, U.S.A. and in Canada. The Ukrainian movement is, therefore, a force which must be reckoned with in international affairs, which sooner or later must inevitably play a larger part than is now imagined".

The following extract from the same bulletin refers to the Ukrainian population in the Far East :-

"There is an extensive Ukrainian population in the town of Harbin. A few years ago the Ukrainian paper in Harbin was stopped by the Chinese Government under the influence of the Soviet Authorities. The Ukrainian High School and Ukrainian Club (in their own building) were closed and handed over to the Russian Communists".

Estimating the total Ukrainian population in the Far East at about 350,000 the bulletin states in conclusion that "it is not difficult to see that the Ukrainians in the Far East may play an important part in the events of the coming months".

The penultimate clause of the bulletin in question refers to an incident in Brazil where an Ukrainian periodical published in the Portuguese language, which "put before the Brazilian public information regarding the Ukrainians and their aims, aroused the resentment of the Polish Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro, who put pressure on the Brazilian Authorities to stop "the anti-Polish propaganda", carried on by the Ukrainians in Brazil". The publication was suppressed by the Brazilian Government.

According to our information a distinct change has taken place recently in the attitude of the authorities of the French Concession towards local Russian emigrants' organizations. It seems that the former are at present reluctant to extend their

Fm. 2
G. 35m-8-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full) - 4 -

Made by Forwarded by

hospitality to organizations of a purely political character likely to be frowned upon by certain powers, with which France maintains friendly relations. The Ukrainian Association evidently comes within the category of political organizations and, therefore, had to remove their offices from the French Concession.

On November 26 the offices of the Association were opened at No.450 Taku Road. The place is of a very modest character, the main feature being a reading room which is intended to be the cultural centre of the local Ukrainian community.

Mr. H.E. Boutenko-Brown, President of the Association, was interviewed by the undersigned. He stated that the activities of the Association would be strictly in accordance with the regulations which do not allow gambling and sale of alcoholic refreshments in the premises.

The membership is open to any Ukrainian with the exception of "subjects of the U.S.S.R. and its adherents". Each member is called upon to contribute $1.00 per month and $0.25 entrance fees when joining.

The Council of the Association consists of the following persons :-

Mr. H.E. Boutenko-Brown, employee of the Public Works Dpt., S.M.C.	President
Mr. G.F. Totsky, "Extra" Provision Store, No.920 Avenue Joffre.	Secretary
Mr. A.N. Vansovitch, "Extra" Provision Store.	Treasurer
Mr. S.A. Sobelnikoff, 946/9 Avenue Joffre.	Member
Mr. P.V. Missura, Telephone Company.	"

Fm. 2
G. 35m-6-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject (in full) - 5 -

Made by Forwarded by

Mr. V. Krakovtseff, Member
National City Bank of New York.

Mr. E. Melnik, "
Chinese Maritime Customs.

Nothing detrimental is known by this office regarding these persons.

G. P. Colquhoun

D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D. O. "B."

Information and favour of return.

J.N.G.

O/c C

Information & return direct

to O/c Sp. B. 5.12.33

D.O. 'B'

Det-Sgts should see. W.W. 5/12/33

Noted H. Clutterbuck Cpl 5/12/33

File

DEC 6 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No.
Date 1 1

Українська Громада м. Шанхаю

Ukrainian Association of Shanghai
L'Association de Ukrainiens de Changhai

上海烏克蘭人協會

Шанхай November 24, 193 3.
Shanghai

450 Tatu Road,
Shanghai.

To

The Chief of Police,
Sinza Police Station.

Sir,

I beg to notify you of the opening of the "Ukrainian Association of Shanghai" on Sunday 3.30 p.m. the 26th. November, and we will be pleased to have the honour of your company to tea.

We are,
Yours very respectfully,
president H.E. Bootenko
W. E. Bowen

Officer i/c Special Branch
Sir
Forwarded for information
H Stubbings Insp
Insp Station
Forwarded S.B.

上海烏克蘭人協會

Українська Громада м. Шанхаю

Ukrainian Association of Shanghai
L'Association de Ukrainiens de Changhai

Шанхай Shanghai November 16, 1933.

To

The Commissioner of Police,

Police Force,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Dear Sir,

We beg to notify you of the opening of "The Ukrainian Association of Shanghai" at 450 Tahu Road, for the benifit and advancements of its nationals. At present we are 85 members, asking for Registration.

The address of our Head Bureau is at 40 Grovenor Place, London, S. W. 1 England. We have branches all over the world, of which we can give any address on demand.

We also have our own schools, orphanages, and hospitals, and industrial centres in Europe, France, and Canada, and hope to have the same in the Far East in the near future; each member are putting out their utmost resources and time into this Association for the uplift of its people which has seen many hardships and wars, and therefore, am glad, with God's help, to be the stepping stones to pave the way in this Cosmopolitan City.

We ask you, Dear Sir, to kindly make all enquiries of the Ukrainian Association to your satisfaction.

We beg to remain,

Yours faithfully,

President. H. Bourtenko.

Secretary. J. Tolstoy...

REGULATIONS OF UKRAINIAN ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

1. Purpose and aims of the Association.

1). Name: Ukrainian Association of Shanghai.
2). Place: Shanghai.
3). Purpose: The purpose of the Association is to unite Ukrainian residents of Shanghai in order to meet their social and cultural requirements.
4). Means: a) The Association will represent Ukrainian residents of Shanghai before municipal governments and all other local public organizations.
b) The Association will subscribe to principal Ukrainian periodicals and attempt the founding of a Ukrainian library in Shanghai.
c) The Association will cooperate permanently with Ukrainian associations, especially with those of similiar kind in the Far East and cooperate with organized activities and life of Ukrainians abroad.
d) The Association will issue its own periodical of an informative and general character.
e) The Association will strive to found a cooperative society.

2. MEMBERS, THEIR DUTIES & RIGHTS.

1). Each Ukrainian of both sexes residing in Shanghai may belong to this Association.
Note1. No subject of the Union of Soviet Republics or its adherents may enter the Association.
2). Anyone desiring to enter as member of the Association must present his application addressed to the Council of the Association. Admission to the membership is affected through decision of the Council. Admission is affirmated or rejected by the next general meeting of the Association.
3). Each member of the Association must [illegible] to extend and develop the organization; he has to [illegible]erate for realizing all the tasks outlined by the [illegible]ations; discipline is expected from all members in [illegible]ard to decisions of General meeting and the Council.
4). Each member of the association must pay regular monthly M. $1.00 as a membership fee and M.$0.2 entrance fee when joining.
5). Each member enjoys equal rights to all benefits which may be offered by the Association to its members; he has the right to seek support from adequate organs of the Association in all matters the pursuing of which is included in the regulations.
6). Each member has the right to elect and to be elected to all administrative organs of the Association.

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4). Each member of the association must pay regularly monthly M. $1.00 as a membership fee and M.$0.25 as entrance fee when joining.
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6). Each member has the right to elect and to be elected to all administrative organs of the Association.

3. ORGANS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1). A General Meeting of the Association is the principal & final organ for formulating policies and for directing activities of the Association; it governs and controls all other organs of the Association.

2). A General meeting of the Association is called once yearly in autumn, the date & place decided by the Council.

3). The following conditions are required to legalize the General Meeting:

a) It must be held between September 1st and November 15th.

b) Each member must be informed about the time and program of General Meeting not less than 10 days before the fixed date.

c) All decisions of General Meeting must strictly follow the order of questions to be dealt with designed in the program of the General Meeting.
No matter of imminent nature may be discussed under the point 'Other Business'.

4). The General Meeting is valid when one half of the members are present. In case there is not sufficient number of members the Council of the Association convokes the Meeting during next two weeks which will be valid at whatever number of members may be present, provided the order of the day of the first meeting is not changed.

5). All decisions of General Meeting are carried out by ordinary majority of members present, except in cases, especially mentioned in the regulations.

6). Admission of new members is decided by absolute majority; exlusion by two thirds.

4. COUNCIL OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1). The executive organ of the Association is the Council. It must act according to the regulations and decisions of the General Meeting and to carry out the decisions of the General Meeting.

2). The Council Consists of:

a) Chairman who convokes and presides at meeting of the Council, represents the Council in exterior relations and is chiefly responsible for activities of the Council before the General Meeting.

b) Vice-chairman who takes up presiding of the General Meeting or care of created offices after decision of the Council; he presides in meetings of the Council in absence of chairman; he represents the Council outside on chairman's request.

c) Secretary

d) Treasurer

e) Member of the Council who takes up presiding of General Meeting or created office after dicision of the Council.

Note: The Council may elect auxiliary members to take charge of special offices.

3). The Council is elected by the General Meeting

Note: The election of a Chairman is valid in case of absolute majority.

4). In Case of necessity the Council may convoke General Meeting. An Extraordinary General Meeting where all irregularities can be regulated.
The term fixed for such a meeting must not be later than two weeks after susrension of the Chairman in his office.
Note: All formalities connected with convoking a General Meeting must be met according to the regulations of the Association.

5). An Extraordinary General Meeting must be called by the Council if not less than one third of members of the Asso. demands it. This claim must be surported by the proofs in written form which would testify that menace exists to existance of the Association or to safety of the property of the Association.
In case of a refusal on the Council's side, an Extraordinary General Meeting must be called by Audung Commitee which at the same time may susrend the Chairman of the Association in his office.
An Extraordinary General Meeting called on demand of one third of members of the Association is valid when no less than two fifths of members of the Association are present

AUDITING COMMITEE.

1). To effect the control of activities of the Council in regard to the regulations of the Association and to decisions of General Meeting and for the auditing of books and treasury, the auditing Commitee consisting of the Chairman and two members is elected by the General Meeting.

2). Auditing Commitee must Carry out two audits yearly and to present observations to the Council.

3). Auditing Commitee presents its report to the General Meeting and proposes to approve or not to approve work of the with drawing Council.

4). In case when in activities of organization take place such appearences which menace the same existence of organization the Auditing Commitee may request immediate convoking of an Extraordinary General Meeting.
If the Council of the Association refuses to agree to such a demand-the Auditing Commitee has the right to susrend the Chairman of the Council in his office at its own responsability and to communicate this measure to the knowledge of the Council and at the same time to convoke.

5. SUSPENSION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

1). The Association susrends its activities when the total of its members will be less than 5.

2). The Association susrends its activities by decision of General Meeting for the validity of which two thirds of

present members are needed.No less than one half of all members must be present at General Meeting.

3). In case of suspension ,all written matter of the Asso. must be presented to the Museum Vyzvolnoy Borot'by in Prague, Czechoslovakia.All property must be delivered to the Association 'Prosvita'in Harbin.

6. AMENDMENTS OF THE REGULATIONS.

The regulations may be amended by the General Meeting of the Association by decision of two thirds of present members.

1.	Missura	P.	36.	Levenets	R.
2.	Vansovich	A.	37.	Choocha	D.
3.	Totsky	J.	38.	Vajeniva	O.
4.	Kvashenko	M.	39.	Eremich	G.
5.	Nesternko	P.	40.	Jakovenko	K.
6.	Opadchy	K.	41.	Fedorenko	S.
7.	Sobelinkoff	S.	42.	Marchenko	V.
8.	Stepennova	C.	43.	Lookashevich	A.
9.	Stashkevich	L.	44.	Belanova	M.
10.	Lobid	P.	45.	Nazaruk	G.
11.	Laharenko	D.	46.	Shvets	M.
12.	Bootenko	G.	47.	Stahanoff	M.
13.	Ptitsin	V.	48.	Diachenko	D.
14.	Koodelia	V.	49.	Kadinsky	T.
15.	Petrenko	G.	50.	Konich	D.
16.	Borovenko	K.	51.	Proodenko	T.
17.	Grinevich	A.	52.	Moskalenko	L.
18.	Grinevich	G.	53.	Kirichko	A.
19.	Pavlenko	M.	54.	Mahno	V.
20.	Laskavy	M.	55.	Lengard-Barchook	L.
21.	Troschenko	N.	56.	Dukiff	F.
22.	Kardash	P.	57.	Kooksenko	M.
23.	Urchenko	K.	58.	Berdnik	A.
24.	Roobanovich	A.	59.	Sakovich	L.
25.	Kobzistaya	N.	60.	Pinchook	A.
26.	Tkachenko	T.	61.	Kodinskaya	S.
27.	Goorchenko	L.	62.	Shpiga	U.
28.	Protsenko	V.	63.	Pirogoff	M.
29.	Mashin	P.	64.	Palienko	A.
30.	Bezroochko	M.	65.	Ulanoff	B.
31.	Kracovtseff	V.	66.	Melinchenko	O.
32.	Goorchenko	V.	67.	Took	V.
33.	Paschenko	V.	68.	Poluhiv-Morozenko	K.
34.	Shilin	A.	69.	Hanon	D.
35.	Dookin	V.	70.	Laharoff	

71. Chehlandze
72. Kapoostianova
73. Voitenko
74. Kapistinsky
75. Aparovich
76. Lolotinchenko M.
77. Krasnokootskaya G.
78. Povzahuk A.
79. Romanuk M.
80. Nellen M.
81. Sedoff V.
82. Sitenko-Thorn M.
83. Fedorenko D.
84. Sinelinkova A.
85. Matveeff V.

President. N.N. Bootenko
Secretary. J. T. Totsky.

UKRAINIAN BUREAU
LONDON, S.W.1.
40, GROSVENOR PLACE
Telephone: ...
Telegraph and Cable Address: ...
ENGLAND

BULLETIN NO.10. 5th MARCH 1932.

UKRAINIANS IN THE FAR EAST.

All eyes are now turned on the Far East. Attached to this Bulletin is a map of the Far East which indicates the position of the UKRAINIAN population.

The areas where there are extensive UKRAINIAN populations are shown shaded on the map, and it will be seen that this forms a compact territory running approximately from Chita to Vladivostok and North of the River Amur. The rural population is largely UKRAINIAN and the total percentage of these districts would be higher but for the non-UKRAINIAN population of the towns.

According to the Soviet Census figures for 1926, which so far as nationality is concerned, is probably underestimated, the following table gives the percentage of UKRAINIANS in certain important districts and examples of the UKRAINIAN percentage of the population in certain Departments of these districts.

Total population in Soviet Far Eastern Region 1,881,000
Total UKRAINIAN population in Soviet Far Eastern Region 315,000
or 16.8%.

District of Vladivostok	.....	26%
(In the city of Vladivostok out of a total population of 107,000 only 5.6% are UKRAINIAN)		
Department.	UKRAINIAN population.	
Spask	71%	
Ivanovsk	57%	
Shmakovsk	67%	
Tchernygiv	65.7%	
District of Khabarovsk	.....	26.3%
Iman	42%	
Kalininsk	62.8%	
District of Amur	.....	25.4%
Alexandrovsk	56.9%	
District of Zeia	.....	6%
Zeia	21.3%	
District of Sakhaline	.....	9.7%

There is an extensive UKRAINIAN population in the town of Kharbin. A few years ago the UKRAINIAN paper in Kharbin was stopped by the Chinese Government under the influence of the Soviet Authorities. The UKRAINIAN High School and UKRAINIAN Club (in their own building) were closed and handed over to the Russian Communists.

It is not difficult to see that the UKRAINIANS in the Far East may play an important part in the events of the coming months. Ukrainians are naturally disappointed with the attitude of the Japanese Delegate to the League of Nations at Geneva in regard to the UKRAINIAN Question.

BULLETIN 10 (Contd.) 5th March 1932.

UKRAINIANS UNDER SOVIET RUSSIA.

FAMINE IN THE WORKERS' PARADISE.

The position in regard to the supply of grain is very serious. The chief districts affected are the middle and lower Volga basins, the Urals, West Siberia and Kazakstan. In Kazakstan, according to the official figures of 1926, there are over 860,000 UKRAINIANS. In the whole of Siberia there are 2,070,000 UKRAINIANS. (X)

The Soviet Government is trying to organise the urgent despatch to these districts of 1,000,000 tons of grain, but it is doubtful whether trucks could be found for this transport even if 1,000,000 tons of surplus grain can be secured.

The UKRAINIAN BUREAU has foreseen the breakdown of Soviet Agricultural policy for many months. It is not easy for the public to get accurate information concerning the state of affairs in Soviet Russia. The Soviet Press itself, however, is not likely to be biased in the direction of exaggerating the badness of conditions within its own territory.

We think that the following translations of extracts from the Soviet and Communist Press in Ukraine may be of considerable interest. These extracts show the almost panic efforts to get bread, the resistance of the peasants even to the extent of slaughtering their horses wholesale to prevent transport of grain to the railway stations.

> "In many places social enemies are continuing their resistance. They will not give up the bread, they will not fulfill their tasks. Their object is to destroy the Five Year Plan, to sell the bread. It cannot be said that the fight against this enemy is carried out in a satisfactory way. The opportunists dally with the enemy. The first duty of all the workers on the collective farms and also the private enterprise undertakings is to discover positively the intrigues of the Kourkouls and demand severe punishment for them. The new tactics of the enemy, that is, hiding grain in straw and in bundles in order subsequently to sell it, must be carefully followed In such cases one must be entirely free from any tolerance, which must be answered for before the Commission.
> All those who favour the enemy who hide the government's corn must be severely chastised."
> (Radjanske Selo, Kharkiv. 1931, Sept. 26th. No. 832.)

In the second half of October the press is full of disquieting information regarding the catastrophic situation in the matter of the accomplishment of the plan for the supply of bread. The ordinances of the Central Committee of the Communist Party give quite openly the districts and the collective farms which are resisting the government. The Committee publishes threats, dismisses the administration of these establishments, expels the leaders of this resistance from the Communist Party, etc., etc. One of these ordinances is as follows:-

> "The Central Committee warns the Russian Communist Party and the delegates to the Central Committee that if in

(X) NOTE: In Bulletin No.9, line 18, for "Manchuria" read "Siberia".

"the very near future there is no definite improvement in the supply of bread the Central Committee will use the most severe measures towards those districts."
(Proletarska Pravda,Kiev. 1931,Oct.20th. No.238.)

In many districts of Ukraine the circles of the Komsomoltzy maintain that the plan of supply is not real and they oppose its execution. Thus, in the district of Tchemer (Podolia) the secretary of one of the circles of Komsomols (Communist Youth Associations) says that the plans of supply are in no way real and shows that there is no bread on the collective farms. This is said in many of the districts.
(Komsomoletz Ukrainy, Kharkiv. 1931, Nov.12th. No.258.)

"Various districts of Ukraine are to send to Moscow trains full of bread and vegetables. On Nov.3rd, in the district of Sinelnikovo, a whole train is made up for the Red Organisations of the proletarians of Moscow, viz. 30 trucks of corn and 15 of vegetables."
(The Communist. Nov.6th, 1931. No.307.)

"The review of the work in the barns of the collective farms and 'radhosp' - has produced absolutely criminal evidence with regard to State property. There has come to light
(1) Great losses of grain during the harvest, threshing and transport of the grain.
(2) The grain is neither pure nor clean.
(3) Corn is given out beyond the legal ration, double what is allowed the largest urban organisations.
(4) The size of the crop and real resources of bread are whittled down and the figures are viciously entered in the books of agricultural provisions.
(5) The heads of the collective farms were only yielding up the bread to the State after having satisfied their own needs in the matter of bread.
(6) The cultivation of agricultural land is not at all satisfactory. They do not derive any profit from the agricultural machinery which is given to the collective farms and the crop does not improve.
All these things, these breaches of the rules of the Central Committee exist on the majority of the collective farms."
(Proletarska Pravda, Kiev. 1931, Nov.28th, No.269.)

"Dealing with shortage in the supply of bread, the reasons indicated are:-
Too weak a struggle against the efforts of the Bourgeoisie, the lack of care in these establishments, theft, and the forbidden sale of bread. It is discovered during the reviews how they deceive the State, sell the corn to private markets, exaggerate the ration needed for existence and allow great losses during the harvest. Narkomzen in its decree demands categorically that the whole plan of provisions must be accomplished by the 10th December."
(Radjanske Selo, Kharkov. 1931, Nov.30th. No.852.)

"The slowness of the process of supply is a source of disquiet to the Soviet Government. Ukraine had to give to this Government for the year 1931, 60% of the whole of its crop for the whole of Russia, that is to say, approximately 809 million poudes. The official reports show that of 386 administrative districts in Ukraine the administrative plan has only been carried out in 80 districts. Above all, Southern Ukraine, which in past years gave most grain and wheat, now dashes the Soviet hopes. The southern districts

brought scarcely 42% of the quantity fixed. THE PASSIVE RESISTANCE OF THE UKRAINIAN VILLAGES TAKES UNPRECEDENTED FORMS. The peasants destroy their horses en masse to prevent the possibility of transporting the corn to the railway stations. In the rich districts on the collective farms the number of horses has dropped to one third; in some areas only ten per cent of the number of past years remain. In one of the richest districts - Smila - last spring there were 8,000 horses, now there are only 850."
(The Communist. 1931, Nov.8th. No.337.)

There is the same complaint about beetroots. The peasants are accused of stealing them and feeding their cattle and pigs on them.
(Proletarska Pravda, Kiev, 1931, Nov.25th. No.267.)

Transport is also very poor. There were cases in which the refineries of Kieff worked with only a two or three days' supply of beetroots, because the transport was not organised.
(Komsomoletz Ukrainy, Kharkiv. Nov.13th,1931. No.259.)

All the press says that in the month of December the refineries will not be able to work because of lack of beetroots and coal.
(Proletarska Pravda, Kiev. 1931, Nov.25th No.267.)

What should we think in London if the arrival of supplies for Covent Garden were so rare that they were mentioned in the Daily Press?

THE UKRAINIAN PEASANTS HAVE SO RESOLUTELY OPPOSED THE SOVIET AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM THAT THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT ARE HAVING CONTINUALLY TO MODIFY IT.

The food supplies of UKRAINE under Soviet are the basis on which the whole economic structure of Russia depends. No form of Government can live long if the UKRAINIAN peasants are not prosperous and if there is widespread discontent amongst them. It was the peasants in UKRAINE who forced Lenin to abandon his idea of a complete communist system and to introduce what was known as the New Economic Policy. It was also the peasants of UKRAINE who forced the modification of Stalin's attempt to increase the amount of grain taken from the collective farms. And now a further attempt has been made to placate the peasant who, it should be remembered, not only supplies food to the Industrial Centres which are the strongholds of Communism and the Soviet Government's main support, but as a soldier in the Soviet Army is a big factor whose morale the Soviet Government do not wish to undermine.

GRAIN EXPORTED FROM UKRAINE WHILE PEOPLE STARVE.

On February 18th, 1932, there was heard in Bristol, the nineteenth case of illegal carriage of grain from Black Sea ports to England. In this case the master was fined for carrying 1,650 tons of grain between decks in contravention of the Merchant Shipping Act. It was pointed out that not only was there serious danger to the lives of the crew, but that carrying corn in this way was most unfair competition with British ships. It was stated that the Russian Authorities at the ports pay no heed whatever to the provisions of the Act. Such is their anxiety to export corn, regardless of the conditions of life of their own people.

BULLETIN NO.10. (Contd.) 5th March 1932.

ABORTIONS IN UKRAINE UNDER THE SOVIETS.

Annual Statistical Records for UKRAINE for the year 1929, give us the following figures of abortions (miscarriages) among UKRAINIAN women:-

1924 - 25	82,044
1925 - 26	149,648
1926 - 27	245,088

In four years 774,127 children perished before birth. Moreover, these are only the official figures. Two doctors, Professor S.Komiline and Dr.M. [illegible], in their book "Abortions in UKRAINE" (Kharkov, 1930. p.45 - p.2.) tell us "The 245,088 abortions registered for the year 1926-27 do not give us the real number of these happenings. Including those performed in secret by doctors who are not employed in the service of the State, outside the hospital wards and midwives and often by ignorant mothers themselves, the number of abortions is in actual fact much larger than this. And the number increases from year to year, as may be seen by taking the proportion per thousand of the population.

1925	7
1926	5.3
1927	8.4

The motives of the abortions in UKRAINE are as follows:-

	Peasant Women	Women Workers	Wives of Workmen	Not Employed
Bad health	29.4%	16.8%	23.8%	21.8%
Poverty	3%	42.3%	53.3%	51.9%
Desire to conceal pregnancy	3.4%	3.9%		1.7%
Large number of children	18%	1.6%	4.5%	1.9%
Other motives	5.6%	20.1%	17.9%	12.4%

These figures show that poverty is the principal cause of abortion and that in a country which was formerly the richest in Europe, the "paradise of the proletariat".

UKRAINIANS IN POLAND.

THE MEETING OF THE LEAGUE [illegible] AND AFTER.

The petitions of the UKRAINIAN minority in East Galicia protesting against the brutalities of the "Pacification" of 1930, and against other oppressive and terrorist acts of the Polish Government which were placed on the Agenda of the Council in September 1931, but postponed, were dealt with by the Council on January 30th, 1931.

A report was presented by the Japanese delegate, Mr. Sato, who had been appointed rapporteur. This was, in the circumstances, unfortunate, as he was naturally greatly preoccupied with the affairs of his own country.

The UKRAINIAN petitions together with the Polish Government's apologia had been printed. The rapporteur's report thereon was only circulated to members of the Council at the opening of the Session at which it was discussed. The report devoted a great deal of space to a condemnation of the propaganda and terrorist activities of certain UKRAINIAN organisations. At the same time it declared that these activities did not justify, on the part of the Polish Government, conduct such as that revealed. It further expressed regret that the Polish Government had not found it possible to grant compensation to the innocent victims of abuses. The Bureau was very

glad indeed to see that Lord Cecil, the British delegate, spoke very strongly regarding the need of compensation as a conciliatory measure, and in particular regarding the absence of any reply from the Polish Government to the charges of ill-treatment in prisons, which Lord Cecil described as "shocking to the conscience and opinion of civilised mankind." Lord Cecil urged that there should be a further report on this subject, but as there was no support for the British suggestion the matter was concluded.

If it had not been for British sympathy and energy the matter would not, we think, have appeared on the agenda, and it was rather regrettable that no other delegate except the Irish delegate supported Lord Cecil.

For the moment, the situation is a tragedy for the East Galician UKRAINIANS, but it need not be a tragedy if only they can learn the lessons. Terrorists and some politicians alike stand condemned. U.W.O., the Military Organisation, far less influential than it is advertised, has given the Polish Government a weapon which was used at Geneva and which has done great harm to the UKRAINIAN cause. Some politicians created the impression that their petitions were put forward, not so much to obtain justice, to right the wrongs, as for propaganda purposes. And for that they were condemned by the League, which will not allow itself to be used for propaganda purposes. Nevertheless the Council could not deny the hideous and brutal wrongs which have been done to the UKRAINIAN people and the great injustice under which they still suffer.

It must, of course, be borne in mind that the UKRAINIAN question is a much bigger one than the issues involved in East Galicia which is but a fragment of UKRAINE. On both sides of a purely artificial and transitory frontier are UKRAINIANS suffering oppression under Soviet Russia and under Poland.

Immensely the greatest part of UKRAINIAN territory lies in the Soviet Union. There are, moreover, substantial colonies in Manchuria, U.S.A., and in Canada. The UKRAINIAN movement is, therefore, a force which must be reckoned with in international affairs, which sooner or later must inevitably play a larger part than is now imagined.

THE MILITARY COLONIZATION BILL.

POLISH PLAN TO POLONIZE UKRAINIAN AND WHITE RUTHENIAN TERRITORY.

The Polish Government has brought before the Sejm a Bill to give free allocation of land to members of the Polish Army. This Bill, the first reading of which took place in the Warsaw Sejm on January 26th, applies exclusively to UKRAINIAN and White Ruthenian territories as the new colonies proposed lie in the Voivodships of Novogrodek, Polesia, Wilna, Volhynia, and two districts of Bielostok.

The fundamental object of this Bill is to increase the Polish population in these areas which are now predominently UKRAINIAN so as to [illegible] Polish domination over the UKRAINIANS

UKRAINIANS IN BRAZIL.

WHAT DOES THE POLISH GOVERNMENT FEAR?

We have received a communication from the "Uniao Ukraina no Brasil", the UKRAINIAN Union of Brazil, informing us of the very great interest in and the continually growing demand for the bureaux bulletins.

Until recently the UKRAINIAN Union issued a bi-weekly paper the "Vida Ukraina", in the Portugese language, which put before the Brazilian public information regarding the UKRAINIANS and their aims. Amongst other matters news of the Polish atrocities, reported in the British and American Press, was published. This aroused the resentment of the Polish Ambassador in Rio de Janeiro who put pressure on the Brazilian Authorities to "stop the anti-Polish propaganda", carried on by the UKRAINIANS in Brazil. The Provisional Government, having no information on the matter, suspended the further publication of the "Vida Ukraina", but not without a protest being made against this decision.

DO YOU READ THIS BULLETIN?

The UKRAINIAN Bureau in London would be glad if readers would notify any change of or inaccuracies in the address to which this Bulletin is posted.

It would also be appreciated if it could be indicated on the enclosed postcard whether you find the Bulletin useful and would care to continue to receive it or not.

FLASH NO. 3

D5472

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. No. D

Special Branch. D.S. No. 4

REPORT

Date November 17, 1933.

Subject (in full) Miss I.I. Kleiner, ex-Soviet Employee.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky Forwarded by Shroore D.S.I.

Information has been received that Isabela Ilinishna Kleiner was formerly in the employ of the local branch of the United Petroleum Trust of U.S.S.R. (Soyuzneft), from November 1931 until December 1932 when she resigned. Later she re-joined this firm but was employed for a few months only.

Miss Kleiner is a Russian Jewess, born in 1910 at Irkutsk, Siberia. Her father was for several years with the Gosstrah (Government Insurance Co.) at Moscow. A few years ago he was transferred to Harbin and removed all his property, furniture etc. to this city, this being allowed only to the trustworthy Soviet employees. Her mother is a sister of one J.R. Koroth, a suspected Soviet Agent (File D.4414 & D.4749).

* Cross Indexed

Miss Kleiner arrived at Shanghai from Harbin in 1931 accompanied by her mother. She registered with the Bureau of Public Safety as a Soviet Citizen on May 2, 1931 under No.4789.

When in Shanghai she resided at No.148 Seymour Road from 15/10/31 to 31/3/32, at No.16 Hedhurst Road from 1/10/32 to 7/7/33 when she removed to her present address, No.159, Avenue Haig, house 28, which is occupied by her mother Mrs. E. Kleiner.

G. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

NOV 20 1933

KLEINER, Isabela Ilinishna - Soviet
Formerly with United Petroleum Trust of USSR.

SMP: No. D 5472

D5474

Form 201
T. H. 1000-5-33

FILE No. D. 54704

C. & S. B. REGISTRY

SUBJECT:

Leopold Weiss (Austrian) alias Muhammed Asad Ullah Vyce, anti British agitator.

SENT TO

NAME	DATE
Filed in	

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

Very Secret

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5474
Date 5/ 1 /

9th November 1926.

Secret & Personal

My dear Givens,

I forward for your information alone the history sheet of one LEOPOLD WEISS alias Muhammad Asad Ullah Vyce, a convert to Mohammadanism and an Austrian citizen, who is known definitely to be in the employ of the King of the Hedjaz and who is expected to arrive in China in the near future. According to a statement made by Weiss himself the object of his mission to China will be limited to propaganda in the interests of the Hajj but he will also interest himself in commercial matters. In as much as this man is a notorious Anglophobe I shall be grateful if a watch can be kept for his arrival.

Yours sincerely,

Littlepage

T.R.Givens,Esq.,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

S2, Please see and pass Weg. When filed in secret drawer.
noted 17/11/26.

[redacted] LEOPOLD WEISS ALIAS MOHAMMAD ASAD
[redacted].

[redacted]

Weiss went [redacted] Duzdap (near Zahidan) [redacted] he was reported to have arrived from Kerman on the 4th April 1925. He left Duzdap for Kabul via Sistan on the 11th April, and arrived at the latter place in the beginning of June, when he ran short of funds. He applied to the British Consul at Sistan for a loan of Rs. 400/- to enable him to reach Kabul via India. The money was advanced to him on the German Charge d'Affaires, Kabul, guaranteeing repayment of the loan, and the Government of India agreed to Weiss' transiting India on the condition that he would not break journey in British territory on his way to Kabul. He, however, travelled over-land and arrived in Kabul via Meshed and Herat in November'25.

A secret report dated October 1926, stated that Dr. Leopold Weiss, of 5 Stubenstrasse, Berlin, late Correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" in Persia, India and the East, has recently returned from a trip in Afghanistan, Persia, Turkestan and the Far East". The report further stated that Weiss was alleged to be a definite agent of the German Government and to have been employed on Intelligence work in the Near East since 1920. He was described as a

violent Anglophobe engaged in active anti-British propaganda in [illegible] and Oriental circles. He claimed to be personally acquainted with prominent anti-British Oriental agitators and was said to be on excellent terms with Mansur Rifaat and other Egyptian and Indian [illegible]. At the time [illegible] in 1926, [illegible] anti-British [illegible] interests in the East [illegible], [illegible] (it is not known).

[illegible], who [illegible] lasting from [illegible], but [illegible], subsequently his name was [illegible] on the list of persons whose visas for Palestine should not be [illegible] (see attached copy of Foreign Office Circular, [illegible], dated September 1927.

[illegible] Mecca in the Hajj season of 1927, when a number of [illegible] Muslim countries including [illegible] Haji Fakir [illegible] from the Punjab, met together and discussed questions relating to the future of India. According to a very secret report [illegible] took part in these discussions as the representative of a society called "Jamiat-Tandallah-el-Islamia", Berlin, under the name of Mohamed Assad Ullah Vyas.

As a result of these discussions, two revolutionary schemes were drawn up and handed over to the Soviet representative at Jeddah. The first scheme, which was proposed by Dr. Abdul Ghani, provided inter alia that the Soviet Government should sanction at least three lacs of rupees for the training of young boys, who would incite the masses to revolution. The second scheme provided for the establishment of a revolutionary "Centre" in Soviet territory close to the Kashmir border, where "Young and desperate" Indian Muhajirin, recruited from the most turbulent parts of India, could be trained under the military supervision of the Soviet Government.

tators.

(GALICIA - POLAND)
Le[illegible] (Aus[illegible] Hungary

:-

Height 5'10"
Build Slim
Complexion Fair
Speaks German, Arabic and English.

[illegible] holds passport No. 1275, dated 12.4.32, issued by the Austrian Consul-General at Cairo, bearing visa No. 208, granted by [illegible]'s Consul at Jeddah on the 25th May 1932.

In his visiting card Weiss described himself as the Special Correspondent of the "Kolnische Zeitung"(Cologne), Neue Zurcher Zeitung (Zurich), and De Telegraaf, (Amsterdam).

Foreign Office,

Sept.1927

LEOPOLD WEISS

The above named Austrian citizen, holder of Austrian passport No.1035 issued at Frankfurt on the 8th July 1926, and visa at Berlin for Palestine on 28th January 1927 should not be granted a further visa for Palestine without reference.

Description:

Height 5'9"

Build Slim

Complexion Fair

Wears Spectacles

Specks German, Arabic and fair English

Sgd. .[illegible].Spencer

000000000000000

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

S. D. 3474

V-

VICE

D 5476
D 5477
D 5478

Form No. 37
G. 10000-9-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No.
C. & S. B. REGIS...

Special Branch No. D xxxxxx

REPORT

Date November 20, 1933.

Subject (in full) Miss F.R. Kaffel, Ex-Soviet Employee.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky Forwarded by Shroom D I/C

Information has been received that Feodosia Rafailovna Kaffel was employed for several years with the Soviet Commercial Establishments in Japan. She is a Russian Jewess, born on February 11, 1902 at Irkutsk, Siberia. She arrived at Shanghai from Dairen on August 19, 1933 by the s.s. Hoten Maru. Miss Kaffel is a sister of the first wife of one J.R. Koroth alias Korott, suspected Soviet agent (File D.4414 &4749). She registered with the Bureau of Public Safety as a Soviet Citizen on July 1, 1933 under No.10811.

Upon her arrival at Shanghai, she resided at 64 Route Delastre and later at No.359 Avenue du Roi Albert, house 3, occupied by one M.G. Epshtein, a Soviet Merchant (File D.4198). At present she is residing at No.159 Avenue Haig, house 28, occupied by one Mrs. E. Kleiner (File D5472), sister of the above-mentioned J.R. Korot.

G. Tcheremshansky
D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

KAFFEL, Feodosia Rafailovna - Soviet

Employed for several yrs. with Soviet Commercial Establishments in Japan.
Resides at No. 159 Avenue Haig, house 28.

SMP: D 5476
20 November 1933

KOROTH, J. R.
& KOROTT (File D. 4414 & D. 4749).

EPSHTEIN, M. G.
Soviet Merchant (File D. 4198).

KLEINER, Mrs. E.
File D. 5472.

D.5477

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL [illegible]
C. & S. B. REGIST[illegible]
No. D
Date ... / ... /

November 21 33.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter No.78 of November 17 conveying information about a meeting which the members of the World Anti-Imperialism Federation had planned to hold on November 18, and to add that due precautions were instituted, but the meeting did not take place.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F W Garrard

Commissioner of Police.

General Wen Hung En,

Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,

Shanghai.

JHG

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-32

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1 Sp. Branch Station,

REPORT

Date November 20th 33

Subject (in full) Proposed demonstration by Radical Elements.

Made by ~~Xx~~ and Forwarded by C. D. I. Prince

Sir,

On receipt of the attached translation of a Despatch from the Public Safety Bureau regarding a proposed demonstration by Radical Elements on Nov 18 information was circulated through the C. C. R. to all stations in order that precautions might be taken.

No assembly as described took place.

Officer i/c Sp. Br.

Jas Prince
C. D. I.

Reg.
Please acknowledge letter from General Wen.
JMS

Form 226
A.S. 500-6-33

D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Despatch bearing Character TSENG No. 78 from Public Safety Bureau.

November 17, 1933.

Confidential

To

Major F. A. Gerrard,

Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

According to a confidential report, members of the World's Anti-Imperialism Federation, a Communistic organization, will assemble in and around the Commercial Press Co. Ltd., Honan Road between 9 a.m. and 10 a.m. on the 18th inst. Whoever taking newspapers in their hands with the page containing advertisements on the top will serve as a secret sign that they lead fellow members to attend the meeting. I request that you take note and instruct your men to be attentive and to arrest offenders accordingly.

(Signed): Wen Hung-en,

Chief of the Bureau.

SKHO:

Visit to the Ming Foong Paper Mill

Approximately 400 Chinese, including representatives of local industrial circles, public bodies and Chinese authorities, left Shanghai North Railway Station for Kashing at 9 a.m. June 14 at the invitation of the management of the Ming Foong Paper Mill, Kashing, for the purpose of making a tour of inspection.

Shanghai College and University Presidents' Association - meeting

Twenty members of the Shanghai College and University Presidents' Association, with a communication address in the Chiaotung University, Avenue Haig, held a meeting at 6 p.m. June 13 in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny. Dr. Herman C.E.Liu presided. During the proceedings, it was decided to promote a physical training association in various colleges and universities. It was also decided that the presidents of Chiaotung University, the University of Shanghai, the Kwang Hwa University, the Great China University, the Utopia University, the Fuh Tan University and the Dong Chi University should form an executive committee of the proposed association.

Shanghai Boyscouts Committee

The Shanghai Boyscouts Committee, 200 Dah Chih Road, on June 14 issued instructions to local boyscout groups that with effect from June 21 all scouts over the age of 16 are to assist in the construction of three roads at the Civic Centre.

D.5478

5478.
6. 36

June 8, 1936.

University Professors & Staff Employees' Federation - meeting

500 members of the University Professors & Staff Employees' Federation held a general meeting at 2.30 p.m. June 7 in their office, 45 Rue Victor Emmanuel. During the proceedings, it was decided to despatch a telegram to the National Government requesting the immediate suppression of smuggling in the North and protesting against the increase of Japanese troops in North China.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-34
KYK

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 23, 1935.

Subject (in full) Meeting of University Professors and Staff Employees' Federation.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by

About twenty members of the University Professors and Staff Employees' Federation held a meeting in the office of the China Cultural Society, 500 Rue Lafayette, between 3 p.m. and [illegible].30 p.m. December 22, when it was decided to issue a new manifesto relating to the present situation in China.

Information obtained by Agent 32.

Kao Yen-ken

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S.I.

Please submit a general report on the China Cultural Society.

D.S.I. Kao 23/12/35

* Ref. 7214

MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. A. REGISTRY.
D 5478
2 1 4 35

April 2, 1935.

Political (3)

D 5477

University Professors' and Teaching Staff Federation - meeting

Five committee members of the University Professors and Teaching Staff Federation held a meeting in their office, 45 Route Victor Emmanuel III, between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. March 31 and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That with a view to promoting the education movement among adults the following measures be adopted :-

   a) That a manifesto be issued.

   b) That in conjunction with various public bodies in the Settlement and French Concession, a "Shanghai Municipality Special District Adults' Supplementary Education Acceleration Society" be formed.

2. That the next committee meeting of the federation be convened at 2 p.m. April 21, in the Medium Club, 674 Weihaiwei Road.

Various Movements to be Promoted by the Local Kuomintang

The Shanghai District Kuomintang has received an order from the Central Kuomintang instructing that the following activities be supported by all members:-

1) Education promotion.
2) Public sanitation.
3) Reafforestation.
4) Highway construction.
5) Cooperation movement.
6) Relief scheme for the poor.
7) New Life Movement.
8) Opium suppression.
9) Village self-protection movement.
10) Thrift movement.
11) Health movement.
12) Social education.
13) Aviation movement.

April 2, 1935.

Political (4)

The Education Movement will be undertaken first. As from May 1, every educated member of the local Kuomintang will be required to teach two illiterate persons to read and write Chinese within a period of two months.

Yesterday the Shanghai District Kuomintang notified the members to the above effect.

No. D 5478
7. 8. 34

August 6-7,1934.

POLITICAL

SHANGHAI VARIOUS UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS AND STAFF EMLOYEES FEDERATION - MEETING RE EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS IN SETTLEMENT.

Eight committee members of the above mentioned Federation held a meeting in their office, 45 Victor Emmanuel, at 8 a.m. August 5. The request of the Shanghai Educational Association for cooperation of the Federation in the movement to recover educational rights in the Settlement was discussed and it was decided that a letter be despatched informing the Association of the willingness of the Fed ration to comply.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. D
No. 1/6. XXXXX /

Date November 20, 1933.

Subject (in full) University Professors Association.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse Liang *Forwarded by* W Duncan ASP

Fifteen members of the Committee of the University Professors' Association held a meeting in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. building, 123 Boulevard de Montigny, at 2 p.m. November 19, and passed the following resolutions:-

1. That the Ministry of Education be requested to assign a certain sum out of Boxer Indemnity for use of Chinese professors in going abroad for a tour of inspection.

2. That all staff members be instructed to conclude all pending matters without further delay.

The meeting terminated at 3.15 p.m.

The foregoing information was obtained by Agent 58.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File

D5480
D5482

Fm. 2
C. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. No. D

REPORT

Special Branch/S.2. 8/4/0/4

Date November 21, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist propaganda found in Pootoo Road District on 18-11-33.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Grieve K.

Sixty copies of a communist handbill entitled "Letter of protest opposing the joint attack on the Chinese Red Army by the imperialists and Chinese militarists," issued by the Far Eastern Anti-War and Anti-Fascist Congress and dated September 30, 1933, were found by the Municipal Police on Pootoo Road on the night of November 18.

A summarized translation of the contents of this handbill is given hereunder :-

"Under the efficient guidance of the Chinese Communist Party the Red Army has successfully crushed the four suppression campaigns of the Kuomintang and, moreover, has actually extended the Soviet Districts. At the present moment the Kuomintang is preparing to launch a 5th Offensive against the Red Army, while American, British and Japanese warships concentrate on Fokien seas as a preparatory step to attacking the Red Army in North Fokien.

"The Far Eastern Anti-War and Anti-Fascist Congress of the World Anti-Imperialist League calls upon the toiling masses of China and the world to oppose the partitioning of China and the massacring of Chinese masses by imperialists; to demand the immediate withdrawal of all imperialist forces from China; to urge Chinese soldiers to support the Chinese Soviet and to refuse to fight against the Red Army."

D.R. 24/11/33

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

NOV 24 1933

Officer i/c Special Branch.

24/11.

Report sent with a number of pamphlets, ~~handbills or newspapers~~ to Special Branch.

Where found	ootoo Road	Time found 11.45 p.m.	Date 18-11-33

Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Industrial
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Factory
How distributed? (If known).	Discarded
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Communist
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Nil
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	-
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	-

Signed 1333 Sudder 2051.

Date 19th November 1933

for C. I. etc. i/c ootoo Rd *Station.*

Fm 2
G. 35m-11-32

C. I. & S. B. REGI...
File No.

SHANCHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. No. D

REPORT

Special Branch S.2. 24/11/33.

Date November 21, 1933.

Subject (in full) Communist propaganda found in Louza district on 19-11-33.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* [illegible]

During the evening of November 19 some thirty copies of a communist handbill issued by the "Chinese Young Men's Anti-Fascist Flying Squad" were found by the Municipal Police on Nanking Road in the vicinity of Kweichow Road.

A summarized translation of the contents of the handbill is given hereunder :-

"The Kuomintang shamelessly sold the Four North-Eastern Provinces to Japan and is now welcoming other imperialistic powers to participate in the partitioning of China. The Kuomintang has furthermore adopted the "Fascist" policy and is suppressing the activities of all anti-Japanese and anti-imperialist organizations. The working classes are being deprived of freedom of speech and assembly. To overthrow the imperialists we must first crush the Kuomintang Fascist Party. The Chinese Young Men's Anti-Fascist Flying Squad calls upon all labourers, students and citizens of Shanghai to unite and wage a desperate struggle with the Kuomintang Fascists."

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

The above is covered in L.R. 24/11.

24/11.

F. 439 Inst. 12-31.
T.H. 1000-12-31.

Report sent with ..... pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.

Where found		Time found	. . .	Date	/ . /
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).					
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.		Alleged to have been			
How distributed? (If known).					
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).					
Arrests or not, if so how many?					
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)					
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?		. . . . .			

Officer in charge
Pk. Pr.

Signed D.W. (Ross Guy)

Date .....

for C. I. etc. i/c ..... *Station.*

F. 439 Inst. 12-31.
T.H. 1000-12-31.

Report sent with ..... pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.

Where found		Time found		Date	
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).					
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.					
How distributed? (If known).	Alleged Seditious Leaflet				
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).					
Arrests or not, if so how many?					
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)					
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?					

Officer in charge
Special Br.

A.R. 28/1

Date .....

Signed D.S. Ross D/Sgt.

for C. I. etc. i/c. ..... *Station.*

Please attention please

FORM NO. 3
G. 50M-1-40

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Filed MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
Station, 2182

S. 5, Special Branch, S. Station,

REPORT

Date March 26, 1941

Subject (in full) North-China Herald and Municipal Gazette - Application for authority to bind

Made by D.S.I. Young *Forwarded by* Supt. Mason

Weekly copies of the North-China Herald from July 1939 to December 1940 are in need of binding in durable covers. It is therefore suggested that instructions be issued to have them bound in half-yearly volumes.

Permission is also sought to bind copies of the Municipal Gazette for the years 1931 to 1940 inclusive. In connection with the latter the binding of five years' issues in one volume would prove a convenient size.

A.C. S.B.
Requisition required
Goal estimates approximate cost $ 54.00

Requisition forwarded
26-3-41.

D. S. I.

A. C. (Special Branch).

Copies called for by S.O.L.S. 27/3/41

Mrs

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL BRANCH

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-3"

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date Oct. 6, 1939.

Subject. Collection of Chinese papers for censoring purposes

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. Pharazyn.

Further to the attached report, arrangements have been made by this Section with the managements of the various local Chinese language dailies, evening papers and mosquito dailies to allow Yang Ding-kwan (杨定贵), the news vendor who has supplied newspapers to this Section for many years past, to collect free of charge two copies per issue of all Chinese papers on behalf of this Section and, in turn, to submit to this Section every morning a copy each of these publications for censoring purposes, with the exception of the "Sin Shun Pao" (新申报), a Japanese-owned Chinese language daily. This arrangement took effect as from to-day, October 6, 1939.

During the past several months, the Police have on several occasions temporarily suspended the publication of certain foreign-registered Chinese language dailies and mosquito papers for publishing objectionable articles. This action is effective. It is probably for this reason that the papers have so readily acquiesced in the new arrangement, which latter might have been difficult to conclude under former circumstances.

On being asked as to the reason why the publishers of mosquito papers, whose addresses are nearly all located inside the International Settlement, are willing to give two copies per issue of their respective papers to the French Police free of charge

FM. 2.
G. 90M-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

despite the fact that the sale of these papers is not permitted in the French Concession, Mr. Zau Pao-chang (趙宝昌), attached to the Press Section of the French Police, explained that although the French Police have given no permission for the sale of mosquito papers in the French Concession, it is a fact that copies of these mosquito papers can be purchased from news stalls and vendors in the French Concession, while the French Police do not interfere so long as the vendors do not shout aloud the names of these mosquito papers. In consequence, the French Press Section do not make translations of articles from these mosquito papers, except those which affect the French Municipal Council or which involve French interests.

C. 6/10.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date October 3, 1939.

Subject (in full) Subscriptions to Chinese newspapers and mosquito dailies

Made by and Forwarded by D.S. Pharazyn.

Forwarded herewith is a bill for subscriptions to Chinese newspapers for the month of September, 1939. The news vendor who supplies copies of Chinese newspapers and mosquito papers daily to this Section stated that although he charged $0.90 each for mosquito papers this month, he will charge $1.20 each next month as the price fixed by the publishers of these mosquito papers is $1.20 per month.

He also stated that the French Police do not pay any fee for Chinese newspapers and mosquito papers; they authorized a news vendor to collect two copies daily from all papers. The vendor submits a copy to the Press Section of the French Police daily, while the remaining copy is given to the vendor as remuneration for the service rendered in collecting the paper. He expressed his willingness to undertake the work in accordance with the procedure of the French Police provided he has been authorized to do so.

Sir,
This person has been delivering papers to S.S. for a long period & suggest it be given a trial
D.S. 4/10.

D. S. Pharazyn.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SUBSCRIPTION OF CHINESE NEWSPAPERS FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1939

Sin Wan Pao and Shun Pao	$ 2.70
Hwa Pao	1.00
Central China Daily News and Sin Wan Pao Evening Edition	1.20
Ta Mei Wan Pao	1.20
China Evening News, Hwa Mei Wan Pao and Ta Ying Yeh Pao	2.70
Eastern Daily News and Sun Pao	1.80
Hsi Chu Shih Chia and Hsi Shih Chia	1.80
Social Daily News and Siao Shu Jih Pao	1.80
Lieh Pao and Sih Pao	1.80
Screen and Stage and Hsiu Chen Pao	1.80
Shanghai News and Robinhood	1.80
Li Yuan Shih Chia and Hsi Pao	1.80
Hollywood Pao and Tao Sheh Sin Wan Pao	1.80
Ningpo Kung Pao and Sing Pao	1.80
Loh Pao	.90
Chinese-American Daily News (17 days)	.60
Hsin Hwa Pao (20 days)	.60
Kung Shan Jih Pao (15 days)	.45
Shen Chu Hwa Pao and Shiang Hai Pictorial	.60
Wu Yuin Jih Sun Lou and Sports Weekly Review	.60
Er Tung Chia	.20
	$28.95

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. 5482

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 28, 1939.

Subject: Delivery of newspapers destined for the Translation Office Section 5.

Made by: and Forwarded by: D.S.I. Golder

The attached is a list of newspapers delivered to this office daily by one Yang Sz (楊氏), a female news-vendor, who on August 28 complained that various of the Chinese maintenance staff (presumably lift operators, cadets and/or policemen) whom she refused to name, had been in the habit of demanding free copies of papers from her, against their refusing to allow her to enter the building.

One way of overcoming this objectionable feature since the unfortunate woman for very obvious reasons is unwilling to name the persons guilty, would be for the installation of a sort of post box, which could be very inconspicuous, to be placed in the vestibule on the ground floor. It could be marked "Translation Office, Newspapers Only" and be cleared at times suitable for this office. Apart from everything else, this would obviate some 2 or 3 lift journeys a day, and ensure that this office obtained its papers at a reasonable time after publication.

For the present arrangements have been made for the delivery of newspapers at 7 a.m. daily.

E. M. Golder
D. S. I.

Noted. E. M. Golder D.S.I. 29.8.39

Sir.
A cadet has been detailed to meet the female & take delivery of the papers
C. 28/8.

Good & warn him of the responsibility entailed. R.W.F. 28/8.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

G. D. S. Silk C 28/8. 28/8 28/8

D. S. I. Golder C 28/8

LIST OF CHINESE DAILY NEWSPAPERS

SIN WAN PAO 新聞報
SHUN PAO 申報
CHINESE-AMERICAN DAILY NEWS 中美日報
HWA PAO 華報
EASTERN TIMES 時報
SIN SHUN PAO 新申報
CENTRAL CHINA DAILY NEWS 中華日報

LIST OF CHINESE EVENING PAPERS

TA MEI WAN PAO 大美晚報
HWA MEI WAN PAO 華美晚報
KUO CHI YEH PAO 國際夜報
CHINA EVENING NEWS 大晚報
TA YING YEH PAO 大英夜報
SIN WAN PAO EVENING EDITION 新聞夜報

LIST OF CHINESE DAILY MOSQUITO PAPERS

LIEH PAO 力報
CHENG PAO 正報
SUN PAO 生報
CRYSTAL 晶報
SING PAO 迅報
SIH PAO 錫報
FUN PAO 奮報
HSI PAO 戲報
WEI PAO 彙報
HSI SHIH CHIA 戲世界
ROBINHOOD 羅賓漢
SCREEN AND STAGE 中國藝壇画報
SHANGHAI DAILY NEWS 滬海日報
EASTERN DAILY NEWS 東方日報
SOCIAL DAILY NEWS 社會日報
ERH TUNG JIH PAO 兒童日報

NINGPO KUNG PAO	寧波公報
HSI CHU SHIH CHIA	戲劇世界
LEE YUAN SHIH CHIA	黎園世界
HOLLYWOOD PAO	好萊塢日報
TAO SHEH SIN WAN PAO	桃色新聞報
HSIU CHEN PAO	袖珍報
NI PAO	藝報
SIAO SHEH JIH PAO	小說日報
SIN HWA	新華

LIST OF CHINESE BY-DAY MOSQUITO PAPER

SHIANG HAI HUA PAO	香海畫報

LIST OF CHINESE 3-DAY MOSQUITO PAPER

SHUN CHU HUA PAO	申曲畫報

LIST OF CHINESE WEEKLY MOSQUITO PAPERS

SPORTS WEEKLY REVIEW	體育週報
MEDICAL WEEKLY	醫藥週報
AMATEUR WEEKLY	業餘週報
KING KONG PICTORIALS	金剛畫報
TAN SIN HUA PAO	彈性畫報
EDUCATIONAL WORLD	教育界
SPORTS WEEKLY REVIEW	體育世界
MING PAO	明報
WU YUIN JIH SUN LOU	五云日昇樓

Telephone No. 16844
Post Office Box 256

BOOKSELLERS—STATIONERS

Telegraphic Address: "STATIONERS"
Codes: Bentley's and Universal Trade

ENGRAVERS—PRINTERS

The Chinese-American Publishing Company
Incorporated
U. S. A.

160 Nanking Road

Shanghai, China

November 18, 1937

Mr. J. Cook
Shanghai Municipal Police
Foochow Road, Room 614
Lo cal

Dear Mr. Cook:

With reference to your call this afternoon regarding subscription to New China Monthly for which your department was charged M$6.00. In looking into the matter we find that the subscription was correctly forwarded to the publishers in June and we received a statement from them that the magazine had been changed from a weekly to a monthly and that the yearly subscription was $1.20 for which we duly remitted and hold receipt.

Upon learning that the subscription had been reduced we credited your account with $4.80 being the difference between the price you paid and the correct price. This appeared on our statement of June and subscription was deducted from your June and July purchases so that the balance paid us on August 10th, $7.70, covered purchases of June and July amounting to $12.50.

We find in looking over our receipts that the June issue of New China Monthly was delivered to you on June 30th, our receipt No. 32763, and we hold the receipt signed in red pencil "JC". No other issues have been received, but we cannot be responsibile for the failure of the publishers

The American Bookshop

to continue publishing. As we have not heard from them we can only assume that they have disappeared from Peiping.

Trusting that this clears up the matter of this subscription, we are

Yours very truly,

CHINESE AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., INC.

MMM/SMW M. M. Magill

P.S. We also would like to inform you that the New China Publishing Association also are the agents for DEMOCRACY and u doubtedly all those connected with these two journals have left Peiping.

CHINESE AMERICAN
PUBLISHING CO., INC.
P. O. BOX 256
SHANGHAI, CHINA
中美圖書公司
上海南京路一六〇號

November.18th 1937 19

M. N. Police Headquarter
Att. Mr. J. Cook
Foochow Road, Room 614
Shanghai.

June.29/37	Our Invoice No. 8716		$0.40
July.15/37	Our Invoice No. 9659		11.90
July.29/37	Our Invoice No. 10094		.20
June.30/37	Less Our Credit No. 5900	$4.80	
Aug.10/37	" " Receipt. No. 18839	7.70	
		$12.50	$12.50

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, November 17 *193*7.

To P.A.to D.C.(Sp.Br.)

Sir,

The attached correspondence refers to two periodicals entitled "Democracy" and "New China Weekly" which were subscribed in April,1937, by the Special Branch through the Chinese American Publishing Coy. $6 per year for each publication.

The former has stopped publication, only five issues being received by us. According to Mr. Cook, he has not received any copy of the other publication.

Efforts to get refunds from the owners of these publications have failed so far, and I respectfully suggest that these letters be filed temporarily.

D/C SB
D&C

Telephone No. 16844
Post Office Box 256

Telegraphic Address: "STATIONERS"
Codes: Bentley's and Universal Trade

BOOKSELLERS—STATIONERS

ENGRAVERS—PRINTERS

The Chinese-American Publishing Company
Incorporated
U. S. A.

160 Nanking Road

Shanghai, China

November 11, 1937

Mr. J. A. Cook
Shanghai Municipal Police
Local

Dear Mr. Cook:

With reference to your subscription to DEMOCRACY which you wished us to obtain a refund on.

We regret to inform you that a letter written to them has been returned by the Post Office and we are enclosing same for your information.

Yours very truly,

CHINESE AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., INC.

M. M. Magill

MMM/SMW
Encl.

Telephone No. 16844
Post Office Box 256

BOOKSELLERS--STATIONERS

Telegraphic Address: "STATIONERS"
Codes: Bentley's and Universal Trade

ENGRAVERS--PRINTERS

The Chinese-American Publishing Company
Incorporated
U. S. A.

160 Nanking Road

Shanghai, China

September 20, 1937

The Board of Trustees
DEMOCRACY
7 Tung Tsung Pu Hutung
Peiping, China

Gentlemen:

With reference to subscription placed thru us for your magazine for Mr. J. A. Cook, c/o Mr. C. F. Sung, P.O.Box 256, Shanghai, China.

The subscriber has just advised us that he has received a form letter from you regarding the suspension of the magazine DEMOCRACY and he desires to have a refund according to the information contained in your bulletin.

We would appreciate your sending us remittance so that we may forward same to our customer.

Yours very truly,

CHINESE AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., INC.

MMM/SMW M. M. Magill

Telephone No. 16844
Post Office Box 256

BOOKSELLERS---STATIONERS

Telegraphic Address: "STATIONERS"
Codes: Bentley's and Universal Trade

ENGRAVERS---PRINTERS

The Chinese-American Publishing Company
Incorporated
U. S. A.

160 Nanking Road

Shanghai, China

October 19, 1937

Mr. J. A. Cook
Shanghai Municipal Police
Local

Dear Mr. Cook:

We have written on September 20th and 21st, to the Board of Trustees DEMOCRACY and New China Publishing Association respectively asking for refunds on subscriptions placed with them for you and so far we have not received a reply.

It is possible that we will hear from them later as it takes about three weeks for letters to go between Shanghai and Peiping. As soon as we hear from them we will communicate with you again.

Yours very truly,

CHINESE AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., INC.

MMM/SMW

M. M. Magill

J. R. Cook 21/9/37

Dear Mr Jno.

The American Book Co. state they have written to Peking about the refund of the money for both publications.

They will inform us of the reply

Yours D A C

W. Mortimer.

Also The new China weekly #6.00 from April, 1937.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. 1. 36

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 3, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date Sept. 16, 1937.

Subject Suspension of publication entitled "Democracy".

Made ~~xxxx~~ and Forwarded by D.S.I. Logan.

The attached refers to the subscription money paid by the Special Branch in April 1937 amounting to $6.00 for the periodical entitled "Democracy", whose Board of Trustees are now offering the return of a part of this money owing to the discontinuance of the publication. The issues received by us were two in May, two in June and one in July; therefore the amount due to be refunded to the Special Branch is $4.75. The request to receive this refund must be posted on or before October 15, 1937.

W Logan

D. S. I.

D. C. (Crime & Special Branches).

FM 2
G. 40,000-1/35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. B. D. 5/1

Special Branch S. 5. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date August 10, 1935.

Subject Subscriptions for Chinese Periodicals.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih Kya. Forwarded by Clerical D.C.

Sir,

Exhaustive enquiries made at various local bookstores show that over 300 kinds of Chinese periodicals such as weeklies, bi-weeklies, monthlies, etc., are on sale at these bookstores.

A catalogue of these periodicals has been secured from the Shanghai Magazine Company (上海雜誌公司), No. 324 Foochow Road. The estimated cost of subscriptions for all these publications will amount to about $647.18 per annum.

I beg to apply for instructions as to whether all these periodicals are to be subscribed for or whether only those marked with red pencil, as being the ones more likely to contain articles of police interest, be purchased.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D. C. (Special Branch).

$5, Keep to ones marked with red pencil for the present, and bring matter up again in case you have suspicions against New papers or in case new papers or magazines appear on the market.

J.G.

11 AUG 1935

Noted.

Registry Clerk 19/8/35

CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS ON SALE BY THE SHANGHAI MAGAZINE CO., (上海雜誌公司), NO. 324 FOOCHOW ROAD

Subject Dealt With	Number of Publications	Subscription Per Annum
Guide to Study.	2 different kinds.	$ 4.40
Reports on Publications.	5 " "	17.70
Literature.	22 " "	49.40
Pictorials & Photography.	19 " "	53.15
Drama, Cinema, Musics & Performances.	20 " "	38.66
International & Diplomatic Affairs.	8 " "	21.10
Politics & Laws.	15 " "	29.14
Economics, Statistics & Industry.	36 " "	44.40
Agriculture.	11 " "	18.20
Communications.	6 " "	10.00
Construction & Manual Arts.	10 " "	24.00
Military and Police.	9 " "	13.76
Science.	11 " "	21.50
Literary Research.	29 " "	50.36
Electricity and Radio.	11 " "	22.41
Education & Physical Training.	16 " "	24.30
Medicine & Hygiene.	29 " "	50.66
Historical Geography.	16 " "	28.70
Foreign Languages.	6 " "	9.80
Reading matter for Young People.	7 " "	9.34
Women and Family.	12 " "	21.40
Reading matter for Children.	12 " "	18.80
Miscellaneous Periodicals.	31 " "	66.00
	343 " "	$647.18

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, April 10. *193*5.

To D.C. Special Branch

Sir,

With reference to your instructions appended to the attached report, Have I your permission to proceed with the purchase of the book in question for the year 1934.

Your Obedient Servant

S.S. Eric Golden
D.S.I.

$5,

Please do not purchase the 1934 numbers. WH 1935

Form No. 3
G.2000-5-29

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S.B. REGISTRY.
File No. D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S. 5.

REPORT

Date March 13, 1935.

Subject (in full) Binding of the Chinese Economic Bulletin.

Made/By and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Golder.

The Bureau of Foreign Trade, the publishers of the Chinese Economic Bulletin, has informed this office that the cost of the back numbers of the Bulletin for 1934 would cost $16.80. If the expenditure of this sum meets with your approval the books can be purchased.

Em Golder

D. S. I.

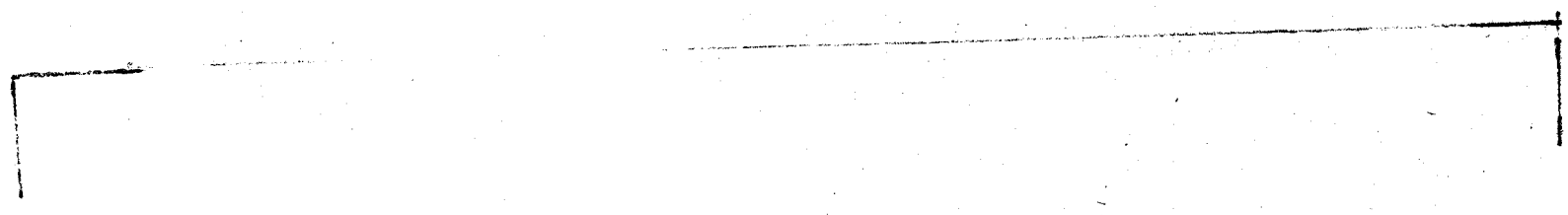
D. C. (Special Branch).

S5 (D.S.I. Golder)

Please bring up again in a months time.

JHG

14 MAR. 1935



FM 2
C. 40,000-1.35

S. B. REGISTRY.
File No. D 5742/2
Station,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch Section 5. [illegible]

REPORT

Date March 11. 19 35.

Subject The attachement of copies of periodicals to files, etc, for the purpose of reference

Made by D. S. I. Golder. *Forwarded by* D. S. I. Golder.

A

In cases where periodicals, excluding newspapers, contain articles, etc, dealing with matters which have been made the subject of Police files, I beg to suggest that the relevant matter be copied from the periodical and attached to the file. The custom of attaching copies of periodicals and magazines to files is responsible, in part, for the incompleteness of such matter filed with Section 5.

B

In addition and in relation to the collection of daily and weekly papers, etc, I beg to suggest that application in future be made to the Officer-in-charge of Section 5, before copies of books, etc are removed.

F.W. Golder

D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner Special Branch.

S5,
Reference "A", I shall endeavour Wherever this done.
Reference "B", you should instruct your staff, not to hand out books or newspapers without reference to you and to report to you in case books or newspapers are handed out during your absence from the office.

D.C. Sp. Br.
Sir
Staff informed
Re "B".
F.W. Golder
D.S.I.
12/3/35

File
13 MAR. 1935

13 MAR. 1935

FM. 2
G. 5000-10-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File SVB. REGISTRY.
No. D 5482
Section
Date 1 1

Special Branch, S.5

Date Dec. 11 1934

Subject (in full) List of Periodicals not Obtained by Special Branch.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Duncan

Sir,

With reference to the above, I have obtained and perused the periodicals referred to and I am of the opinion that the following are worth subscribing to:

China Critic and

The China Republic

Both these publications deal with affairs Chinese in general and also with Sino-Japanese relations.

Please subscribe to them. WG

Finance and Commerce is Reuter's commercial and financial service and, as its name implies, deals with financial and commercial affairs. In the Dec. 5 issue, however, there is an article on traffic and car parking facilities which is of some interest. Issue attached herewith.

noted Wkc 11/12/34

The China Weekly Review is now being obtained regularly.

Good WG

W Duncan

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

S.5 (D.S.I. Duncan)

Please pass to Reg to file.

WG

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 27 : 11 : 1934.

To 55,

Please furnish
at your convenience
a list of the newspapers
and periodicals
published in Shanghai
which are not
obtained regularly
by the Special Branch.

P.S. The list should be confined to publications intended for the general public.

FM. 2
G. 5000-10-34

File No. S. REC.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S. 5.

REPORT

Date December 7, 1934.

Subject (in full) List of periodicals not obtained by Special Branch.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Duncan.

The following periodicals which are intended for the general public are not obtained by the Special Branch:-

China Weekly Review.

China Critic.

Finance & Commerce.

China Digest.

The Chinese Republic.

The "China Digest" generally publishes articles culled from other publications and I do not think it would be worth while subscribing to it.

W.H. Duncan.
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

$5, Please arrange forthwith to obtain the China Weekly Review every week. Please obtain specimens of the other periodicals and let me know if they are worth subscribing to or not.

J.V.

Being attended to

934

Who 8/12/34

File

934

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

File No. S. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S. 5. [illegible]

REPORT

Date November 22, 1934.

Subject (in full) List of newspapers in various languages which are obtained regularly.

Made/By and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Duncan.

The following newspapers and magazines in various languages are obtained regularly by the Special Branch:-

English	Perused by
North China Daily News	Clerical Assistant J.A. Cook
North China Herald	attached to S. 3.
Shanghai Times	
China Press	
Evening Post & Mercury	
Oriental Affairs	
Peoples Tribune	
Shanghai Spectator	
Chinese Economic Bulletin	
Russian	
Slova	D.S.I. Prokofiev and A.P. 24-11-34
Shanghai Zaria	D.S. Tcheremshansky,
Evening Zaria	attached to S. 2. 9Tch.
Russian Daily News (formerly known as the KOPEIKA)	
New World	
[illegible]	
German	
Deutsche Shanghai Zeitung	D.S.I. Prokofiev and D.S. Pitts, attached to S.2. A.P. 24/11/34. A.P.
Chinese	
Sin Wan Pao 新闻报	Staff of S. 5.
Shun Pao 申报	
China Times 時事新报	

S5 (D.S.I. Duncan) All these newspapers should be regularly perused in accordance with arrangements and then filed in your office. Please maintain a check to ensure that this is done. J.H.G. NOV 25 1934 Noted. Who 26/11/34

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....(2).....Forwarded by.....

Chinese

Chen Pao 晨報

Eastern Times 時報

Min Pao 民報

Central China Daily News 中華日報

Dah Kung Pao 大公报

Central Daily News 中央日報

China Evening News 大晚報

Ta Mei Wan Pao 大美晚報

Eastern Times Evening Edition 時報號外

Sin Wan Pao Evening Edition 新闻夜报

Chen Pao Evening Edition 新晨报

Society Evening News 社会晚报

Shanghai Evening News 上海夜报

Shanghai Robinhood 上海罗宾汉

Hse Chai Robinhood 西风罗宾汉

Shanghai Daily News 上海日报

Social Daily News 社会日报

Eastern Daily News 东方日报

World Morning News 世界晨报

Modern Daily News 时代日报

Shanghai Mercantile Press 上海商报

Holmes 福尔摩斯

Star Daily News 明星日报

Ningpo Daily News 宁波日报

Mei Jih Hsin Pao 每日新报

Shanghai Public News 市民日报

Kiangnan Daily News 江南日报

Yien Dai Jih Pao 现代日报

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

(3)

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Chinese

World Press 世界新聞
Shanghai Pao 上海報
Metropolis 大都會
Great Crystal 大晶報
Diamond 金鋼鑽
Petty News 小日報
Robinhood 羅賓漢
Great Daily News 大日報
Kwang Hwa Daily News 光華日報
Crystal 晶報
Iron News 鉄報
Tien Yuin 天韻
Shanghai News 新上海
Steel News 鋼報
Hu Chiang Daily News 滬江日報
Siau Siau Robinhood 小小羅賓漢
Ameteur Radio News 無線電三日刊
Children Morning Post 兒童晨報
New China 新中華報
New "Chun Cheu" 新春秋
She Hai Pao 戲海報
Pao Pao 報報
Woo Pao 滬報
National Petty News 正氣報
Chung Kuo Jih Pao 中國日報
Shanghai Chao Pao 上海朝報
Le Jade 樂報
Cres News 克雷斯

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

(4)

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Chinese

Shanghai Jih Pao 上海實報
Sports News 体育報
Jin Yien 人言
Hwa Nien 華年
Lien Yih Weekly 聯益週刊
Chinese Saturday Post 礼拜六
Sin Sun Weekly 新生周刊
Radio Weekly 當電華週刊
Radio Movie News 電声每綿電
Yin Mee Weekly 影迷周報
Vuh Chi Cheu Kuo Pao 物質救國報
Movie News 電影新聞
Movietone 電声
Long Life 長寿
Sports Review 体育評論
Lung Pao 龍報
U.P.S. Weekly 聯華画報
Shan Shih Tao Pao 常锡导报
Society Weekly 社会周刊
Pictorial Weekly 精影画报
Hsin Jin 新人
Yien Dai Hsin Wan 現代新聞
Sweat & Blood Weekly 汗血週刊
Decameron 十日談
Queen 皇后
Social Mercury 社會新聞
Kwong Meng 光芒
Dien Poo 電波

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full)

Made by (5) Forwarded by

Chinese

Siau Yen Ten-Day Periodical 小型旬刊

Tseng Luen Ten-Day Periodical 正論旬刊

Yoong Tsin 勇進

Kuo Hsin 国訊

Popular Science 科學画報

Luen Yue 論語

Chi Cheu 千秋

Great Wall 長城

Modern Miscellany 時代

World Culture 世界知識

New Society 新社会半月刊

Woman's Voice 女声

Jin Kien Sze 人間世

Wen Hwa 文華

Health & Beauty 健美月刊

Dah Kiang 大江

Tsin Tsin Movie Monthly 青青電影

National Defence Forum 国防論壇

Tsung Lai Pao 春雷報

Ver Chi Pao 滑稽報

Ying Wei 音苑

Sing Lu 新路

Young Companion 良友

China Pictorial 中華

Cosmopolitan 大衆

W Duncan
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

S2 and S3, Research officers named for initial, and return to me.
NOV. 23 1934

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

File No. S. B. [illegible] 548

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S. 5. D

REPORT

Date November 22, 1934.

Subject (in full) Perusal of French and Russian Newspapers.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Duncan.

The French newspaper "Le Journal de Shanghai" has not been subscribed for this year.(Please see my report of November 21.)

The Russian newspapers are perused by D.S.I. Prokofiev and D.S. Tcheremshansky attached to S. 2. These two officers also peruse the pro Soviet bilingual newspaper "New World" which is obtained regularly.

W Duncan
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Hawks.

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 19 : 10 : 1934.

To S5,

Please let me know who is responsible at present for reading the Journal de Shanghai and making translations of items of interest from a police point of view.

JWS

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] S.B. REGIST... 5472

Section 5, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date ...November 20th 1934.

Subject (in full) Le Journal de Shanghai.

Made by ... and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Duncan.

The "Journal de Shanghai" has not been subscribed for this year but I can find nothing on record to show why it was discontinued. The last translation made from that paper by C.A. Tizon was in July, 1933.

WR

W.K. Duncan.
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S5,

Please arrange to subscribe to the "Journal de Shanghai" in 1935. In the meantime, get the newspaper daily and pay for it out of the Incidentals Account. If you pass the newspaper to ~~Miss~~ Miss Tsarentschikoff she will read it and translate anything of special interest from a police point of view which it contains.

T.W.G.

NOV. 22 1934

attended to
WHO 23/11/34

FM. [illegible]

Memorandum.

No. D

C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.
Date 12 2 1933

Shanghai, [illegible]

To S5 (D.S. McKenna)

Please go into
this matter with
Mr Cook and endeavour
to find a solution.
It is my desire that
all papers and periodicals
seized in the first
instance be sent to
the same section of
the Special Branch.
Mr Cook can arrange
where the ~~[illegible]~~
Shanghai Times &
sent. This terms of the
writes.

F.T.G.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGI[illegible].
No. D
Date / /

Special Branch,

November 21, 1933.

Registry
D.S. McKeown
Mr. J. Cook.

Please arrange to have all newspapers and periodicals intended for the Special Branch addressed as follows :-

Special Branch, Municipal Police,
c/o Registry for Crime and Special Branches,
Municipal Administration Building.

This change will not come into force in the case of the China Weekly Review until January 1,1934.

T.W. Gwinn
Officer i/c Special Branch.

O/C Special Branch.

The newspaper offices, as per attached list, have been verbally informed this afternoon by the undersigned of the change of address to which they are to send their newspapers as from to-day, November 23, and a typewritten specimen of the new address supplied.

Cler. Assistant.

J.V.B.
23/11

Nov. 23rd 1933 John T. Cook

NEWSPAPERS

Name	Delivered to
North China Daily News	Charge Room - Central Station.
North China Herald	Section 3 - Room 323.
China Press	Liftman - Central Registry.
Shanghai Times	" " "
Shanghai Evening Post	Section 3 - Room 323.
× Shanghai Zaria	Section 2.
× Slovo	" "
× Vechernoe Vremya Kobeika	" "
× Deutche Shanghai Zeitung	" "
Journal de Changhai	" "

PERIODICALS

Name	Obtained from	Delivered to
China Weekly Review		Mr. J.A. Cook 514 Avenue Haig.
China Truth	Canton	P.O. Box 1344.
International Press Correspondence	Nossler & Co., Kiangse Road.	Section 3 - Room 323.
Shanghai Spectator	Chinese American Publishing Co.	Section 3 - Room 323.
China Forum	"	"
People's Tribune	"	"
× The Observer	"	"

× Stopped

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

Special Branch,

November 21, 1933.

Registry
D.S. McKeown
Mr. J. Cook.

Please arrange to have all newspapers and periodicals intended for the Special Branch addressed as follows :-

Special Branch, Municipal Police,
c/o Registry for Crime and Special Branches,
Municipal Administration Building.

This change will not come into force in the case of the China Weekly Review until January 1,1934.

T.W. Irvine

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies for D.S. McKeown & Mr Cook forwarded on 24/11/33.

Copy on file D 2381/5.

NOTE. The Officer i/c Special Branch gave instructions on Dec 4th 1933 that all newspapers & periodicals will in future be delivered direct to S.S.

Mr Cook informed.

D.S.I. 4/12/33.

Name	Delivered to
North China Daily News	Charge Room - Central Station.
North China Herald	Section 3 - Room 323.
China Press	Liftman - Central Registry.
Shen Pao Times	" " "
Shanghai Evening Post	Section 3 - Room 323.
Shanghai Times	Section 2.
Novoe	" "
~~Shanghai Foreign~~ KOPEIKH	" "
Deutche Shanghai Zeitung	" "
Journal de Shanghai	" "

PERIODICALS

Name	Obtained from	Delivered to
China Weekly Review		Mr. J.A. Cook 514 Avenue Haig.
China Truth	Canton	P.O. Box 1344.
International Press Correspondence	Nossler & Co., Kiangse Road.	Section 3 - Room 323.
Shanghai Spectator	Chinese American Publishing Co.	Section 3 - Room 323.
China Forum	"	"
People's Tribune	"	"
The Observer	"	".
China Critic		—" —
Chinese Economic Journal.		
United China		
Journal of Chinese Revolutionary Progress		

Jas.

Could you please let me have last month's or the preceding month's ℔c for newspapers & periodicals purchased by me.

This is required by Mr. Cole to enable us to reply to Mr Givens' enquiry.

Cook

D 5483
D 5484
D 5485

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11.32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No.
No. D
Date 3.2.5/4/1944

Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 28, 1933.

Subject (in full) Max Ulmann, subject of enquiry from H. B. M. Consulate-General dated 20.11.33.

Made by D.S. Tilton *Forwarded by* D.S. Tilton.

In accordance with instructions enquiries reveal that Max Ulmann was born November 26, 1911, in Vienna. He is a law student and left his home in Vienna arriving in Shanghai by the s.s. "Conte Verde" on September 5, 1933, with the intention of securing employment here.

Ulmann was in possession of a letter of introduction addressed to the Austrian Consul-General, Shanghai, to whom he paid a visit and was advised that it would not be an easy matter to secure employment in Shanghai. During a later visit to the Austrian Consulate, Ulmann declared that he desired to return to Vienna as he realised that he would not be able to secure immediate employment in Shanghai, but he was without funds to do so and could manage if he were able to reach Singapore where certain friends of his resided. Such Austrian acquaintances as he had met in Shanghai hearing of his unfortunate position then gave him small sums of money whereby he was able to book a $50 passage as deck passenger to Singapore by the s.s. "Conte Verde" which vessel sailed from Shanghai September 12, 1933.

The following particulars were obtained from the Chinese Passport Examination Bureau:-

Max Ulmann age 22, Austrian. Born Vienna. Home address c/o Mr. E.W. Soolich, 25 Avenue Petain, Apt. D. Shanghai. Occupation student (law). Austrian passport, No.822406 issued July 9, 1929 Vienna. Visa, Chinese Legation, Vienna June 26, 1933. **Arrived** Shanghai from Vienna on September 5, 1933 by the s.s. "Conte Verde" travelling 2nd Class Economical. Object of visiting Shanghai to settle here. References Mr. Potapenko, Engineer c/o Mr. E.W. Soolich, 25 Avenue Petain, Apt. D. Shanghai.

Copy sent to Mr. S.
29/11/33

Officer i/c Special Branch. D. S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX SHANGHAI

20th November 1933

My dear Givens,

I enclose herewith a report which I have received from India concerning one [illegible]. He is the holder of Vienna passport No. 22406 granted 9.7.33, and he was granted a British visa for India by the local passport office. I should imagine from statements made in this report that Uhlmann is a pathological liar, but if you have anything on record concerning him I shall be grateful if I may have it.

Yours sincerely,

E. Teichman

E.F. Givens, Esq.,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

$2,
For discreet inquiry and report please. I think I saw a photo of a Mrs Uhlmann in the pictorial supplements of the newspapers last Sunday.
D.I. Tilton

NOV. 21 1933

Uhlmann arrived in Bombay from Colombo as a deck passenger on the s.s.Conte Verde on 25.9.33. On arrival at Bombay he described himself as Baron Max Uhlmann, and as a student of the University of Vienna: he stated that he would be in India for about three months. He arrived at Jodhpur on 26th idem and put up with a Mr.Fergusson, Executive Engineer,P.W.D. Jodhpur, whose sister he had met on board the s.s.Conte Verde in August last when he had told Miss Fergusson that he was in the Austrian Secret Service. He is said to have come to Jodhpur uninvited and unannounced.

After his arrival at Jodhpur, Uhlmann sent his passport to Karachi to obtain a visa for Afghanistan but it was returned uncomplied with. This fact and his general conversation aroused Mr. Fergusson's suspicion who asked him to leave his house; he lent him Rs.50/- wherewith to do so. He left Jodhpur for Karachi as a 3rd class passenger, apparently with the intention of going to Bushire.

While in Jodhpur, Uhlmann is reported to have said that he had been in China in connection with some work for his government, and that he had chartered an Italian aeroplane and flown from Shanghai to Bombay.

He holds an Austrian passport with a visa for India granted at Shanghai on 11.9.33. I shall be glad if you can give me the full particulars of the passport. His descriptive role is as follows:

> Age about 28; tall; fair; skin sunburnt; hair crinkly; pupils of the eyes peculiarly dilated; does not speak good English.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGI
File No.
No. D

Special Branch, S.2. Division.

REPORT

Date November 22, 1933.

Subject (in full) Arrival of R. Tim, Soviet Diplomatic Official.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev *Forwarded by* [signature] D.S.

Rudolf Tim, 35, Soviet citizen, reported to be a member of the staff of the U.S.S.R. Embassy in China, arrived in Shanghai from the U.S.S.R. via Japan on November 20, 1933, in the s.s. President Coolidge. He holds diplomatic passport No. 10390 issued on August 26, 1933, at Moscow, which bears a visa issued by the Chinese Legation in that city on August 29, 1933.

Tim was accompanied by his wife, Mrs A. Tim, and two daughters aged 8 and 6 respectively.

Upon landing at the Customs Jetty they proceeded to the Soviet Consulate-General, No. 1 Whangpoo Road.

G. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGI
File No.
No. D
Date

Special Branch S.2. 14/11/33

Date November 22, 1933.

Subject (in full) Arrival of I. Odign alias Odin, Soviet employee.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev *Forwarded by* B.B. Evans. D-2.

Indrik Odign alias Odin, 40, Soviet citizen of Latvian nationality, reported to be an employee of the United Petroleum Trust of U.S.S.R. (Soyouzneft), arrived in Shanghai from the U.S.S.R. via Japan on November 20, 1933, in the s.s. President Coolidge. He holds passport No. 87834 issued on September 21, 1933 at Moscow which bears a visa issued by the Chinese Legation in that city on September 29, 1933.

Odign was accompanied by his wife, Mrs K.M. Odign. Upon arrival here they stayed at the Plaza Hotel for one day after which they removed to an address which has not yet been located.

A. Prokofiev
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

See File D 1955 re Odin conducts communist activities for Soviet

File

D5488

Form 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. B REGISTRY.
No. D
Date 2 / 1 /

REPORT

S. Station,
Date December 2nd, 1933

Subject (in full) Antecedents of Russian female dance ticket vendor named Anna Spiridonovna Sterenova alias Sterennova.

Made by D.S. Jones *Forwarded by* D.S. Jones C.

Enquiries regarding the above named person made by D.S. Tcherepshansky reveal that she is living in a small room with her son at the address already given, namely No. 63 Chusan Road. The landlady and other occupants of this address have been sounded from time to time, but they either know nothing or are unwilling to impart that information that they know respecting Mrs Sterenova. In view of the fact that the woman is living in one room with a grown up son, it is considered unlikely that she receives a lover at her present place of abode.

Rumour has it that Mrs Sterenova formerly had an admirer in the shape of a corporal attached to the British Military Police. The latter is reported to have been in the habit of visiting the object of his affections at the Cha Loh Cabaret. He is understood to have left Shanghai for a Home Station some few weeks ago. It has not been possible to establish the identity of the soldier in question.

D.S. Tcherepshansky is still in touch with certain of his Russian informers who know of the lady and will endeavour to become acquainted with the dance girls employed at the Cha Loh, in order to obtain some more definite information respecting her past history.

In compliance with the instructions of the Officer i/c Special Branch the military have not been approached in connection with the foregoing.

C.H. Jones

D.S.

Officer i/c Special Branch

FILE

S3

Please show these reports in confidence to Lieutenant Moss. JHL

Reports shown Lieut. Moss. 6/1/34 CHJ

6/1/34

DEC 2

Fm. G 600-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SPI

S.2, Special Branch.

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGI
No. D
Date / /

Date December 5, 1933.

Subject (in full) Antecedents of Russian female dance ticket vendor named Anna Spiridonovna Stepanova alias Stepennova.

Made by D.S. Jones *Forwarded by* D.S. Jones

In connection with the attached inquiry concerning the antecedents of a Russian woman employed as a seller of dance tickets at the Cha Loh Dance Hall in Thibet Road, the undersigned paid a visit to this particular cabaret and got into conversation with a ticket seller whose description is as follows :

A woman aged about 35 to 40 years, average height, rather corpulent, fair hair, good regular teeth. She informed me that she had been employed in her present capacity for about seven months and that she was previously engaged at the New Royal Cabaret in the French Concession.

This information was passed to D.S. Tcheremshansky who was able to ascertain that the woman in question is named Anna Spiridonovna Stepanova alias Stepennova. She was born at Blagoveschensk, Siberia in 1891 and first came to Shanghai from Vladivostock in 1920. Since 1928 she has been employed as a dance hostess and ticket vendor in various cabarets of the poorer class, as for example, the New Royal, Blue Rose etc. in Rue Chu Pao San, French Concession. During this period she has resided at as many as twelve different addresses. Twice during 1932 she visited Chefoo. In the Boarding House Register she describes herself as an artist. Mrs Stepanova is a widow; the person whose record is given hereunder is reported to be her son :

Victor Vassilievitch Stepanoff alias Stepneoff, born March 23, 1910 at Habarovsk; came to Shanghai in 1920, since which date he has been employed for varying periods of time at the Canidrome, Capitol, Holliwood and Majestic Cinemas, Luna Park etc. From August 1932 until the date of his dismissal for being generally unsatisfactory on January 21, 1933, he had a position as Bus Inspector with the China General Omnibus Company. He is now a

Fm. 2
G 3000-1

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SF

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....(2).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

foreman in the employ of the Shanghai Power Company.

Stepanoff has the following criminal record :

3/8/26 Charged at the Provisional Court with assault and fined $5.00.

20/8/27 Charged at the Provisional Court with larceny - case dismissed.

24/10/27 Charged at the Provisional Court with the larceny of a motor-car and with garage breaking. Sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

11/4/28 Sentenced to 8 days' imprisonment at the French Mixed Court on a charge of larceny.

Mrs Stepanova's present address is given as No. 26 Chusan Road.

H.J.

C.H. Jones

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S2,

It is suggested that Mrs Stepanova has a lover among the members of the British Forces. Please endeavour discreetly to ascertain if this is so.

J.J.G.

D.S. Jones 6/12/33.

DEC. 5 1933

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

SPT. REGISTRY Special Branch,

November 23,1933.

S.2

Please trace the history and present affiliations of a Russian woman who sells dance tickets at the Cha Loh Dancing Hall in Thibet Road which is frequented by Foreign troops.

The Cha Loh Dancing Hall was put out of bounds for British troops about three months ago, but the ban was lifted this month. The place is managed by an ex-member of the U.S. Marine Corps named Scheivner.

Decisions about putting places out of bounds are made by Captain Fenton who usually acts on the recommendation of Lieutenant R.B. Moss, D.A.P.M. The latter depends for information on Sergeant Major Lawrence,L.F.B., who has been here since last February.

Lieut. Moss lives in the Great Western Road Mess, and his telephone number is Force 43.

The inquiry should be conducted very confidentially and nothing should be said to any of the military people named without consulting me.

J.P. Lewis
O.i/c Sp.Br.

D. S. Jones,
D.S. Lehmann-Haupt will assist you in this enquiry.
24/11

D5493

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. & S. B. REGISTRY
File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

No. D

S.B., Special Branch, Station

REPORT

Date November 24, 1933.

Subject (in full) Disappearance of a Left Wing writer named Liu Kien-nan (柳建南).

Made by D.I.Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.S. Umemoto.

With reference to the endorsement of the Officer i/c Special Branch on the attached newspaper translation regarding a "Left Wing" writer named Liu Kien-nan (柳建南) alias Liu Suh-yie (柳適夷) alias Tsang Ih Yien (曾一燕) who is stated to have been missing since September 1933, I have to report the following:-

According to discreet enquiries made by the undersigned assisted by D.S. Umemoto, it has been ascertained that the individual in question was arrested by Chapei Constable No.2764, at the instance of two unknown officers of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, at the Uchiyama Book Store, No.1081 North Szechuen Road, O.O.L. while he was making some purchases in that shop at about 7 p.m. September 17, 1933. According to a shop witness the two Public Safety Bureau officers remained outside the shop on N. Szechuen Road while the Chapei constable effected Liu's arrest inside the bookstore.

Mr. Hasegawa, manager of the Unchiyama Book Shop, later made a report on the occurrence to the local Japanese Consulate.

It has been secretly ascertained that Liu Kien-nan was subsequently escorted to Nanking where he expressed sentiments of repentance. Up to the present, however, he has not been released.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.C (Comm)

For information

H.W. Robertson

for D.C. (Comm) S.B.

C.P.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
CRIME BRANCH

To 1163 N. 1 Range Road.

Kom 3
29 NOV 1933

O.O.L.
D.C (Comm) informed verbally

November 10, 1933. Morning Translation.

COMMUNISM

"Japanese are behind the scenes in the activities of the Red bandits. The military attache Morioka at Hankow and a Japanese named Furukawa at Shanghai are undertaking the work in their respective cities. Furukawa resides on the fourth floor of a certain dispensary on Broadway; he is a law and political student. In all, there are forty Japanese, all from Japan, who have been detailed to bandit regions in Hupeh and Kiangsi to supply them with firearms and funds."

A Peiping telegram published by the Central Daily News reads:-

"At Hankow there are Japanese organizations supplying the Chinese Red bandits in the Upper Yangtsze with firearms. These arms are transported to Hankow in Japanese warships and stored in Japanese houses."

These are the true facts in the conspiracy of the Chinese Red bandits with the Japanese.

The bandits have betrayed the people. When they arrive in a new district, they first carry out the following acts:-

1) Overthrow the district gentry and compel the people to contribute to their treasury.

2) The people are made to comply with all their directions.

3) Labourers and peasants are not to be imposed upon.

The report that officers, soldiers and coolies in the Red districts are treated on an equal basis is all empty talk. In reality, the livelihhod of Red soldiers is very distressful, but their leaders enjoy excellent treatment.

Holmes (福尔摩斯), a mosquito paper, dated Nov. 9:

DISAPPEARANCE OF ANOTHER LEFT WING WRITER.

A left wing writer named Liu Kien-nan (楊建南) has been reported missing since September. He is also known under the name of Suh Yie (適夷). He was formerly an editor of the "Wen Nyi Sin Wan" (文藝新聞). He became famous when he wrote a drama entitled "Huo Loo" (活路).

His writings were mostly published in the "Pei Ter" (北斗), the Tung Fong' (東方), the "Wen Hsueh" (文学) and other magazines.

He was an active member of the Left Wing Writers Alliance and editor of a certain paper related to the Anti-War Congress.

It is being said that Liu has met the same fate as Ting Ling (丁玲) and Pan Sin-nyi (潘梓年), while others believe that he is still alive.

He has a sweetheart named Miss S. She has been to the Hengenbeck Circus to inquire about him asshe was labouring under the fear that he might have been devoured by one of the wild beasts.

$2, For comment please

D. J. Kuk

SBR 11/11.

D 5498

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
C. & S. B. R. G.
No. D
Date / /

D.5498.

December 11, 33.

Dear Sarly,

I forward herewith for your information tabulated statements relating to the arrest by the Municipal Police of two communists named Yue Zai Tsoong (余在忠) alias Lau Kwauh (老郭) and his wife Yue Zung Sze (余陳氏) at No.3 Yi Feh Li (怡福里), Yangchow Road at 11 p.m. November 27, 1933.

The accused appeared on remand before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on December 2, 1933 when they were extradited to the Chinese authorities.

A list of the literature seized is attached.

Yours sincerely,

Monsieur R. Sarly,
Chief of the Political Section,
French Police Headquarters.

D 5498

Yulin Road

Yue Zai Tsoong (余在忠) alias Lau Kwauh (老郭).

Da Ien Hsien, Hupeh.

28

male

three years

II months

food hawker and mill coolie

Da Ien Hsien, Hupeh Province.

II p.m. November 27, 1933
at No. 3 Yi Foh Li,
Yangchow Road.

Propagating communism.

Extradited to Chinese authorities.

Accused was arrested at the instance of the Chinese authorities and was ordered to be handed over to them on December 2, 1933.
A quantity of communist books and pamphlets was seized.

D 5498

Yulin Road

Yue Zung Sze (余陳氏)

Dah Yeh, Hupeh. 28 female

IO months

IO months

food hawker and mill worker

Dah Yeh, Hupeh Province.

II p.m. November 27, I933
at No. 3 Yi Foh Li,
Yangchow Road.

Propagating communism.

Extradited to Chinese authorities.

Accused was arrested at the instance of the Chinese authorities and was ordered to be handed over to them on December 2, I933. She is the wife of the accused Yue Zai Tsoong.

A quantity of communist books and pamphlets was seized.

List of Communist literature seized from kitchen room, No. 3 Yen Foh Li( ), Yangchow Road, at 11.15 p.m. November 27, 1933.

1) Booklet entitled "Red Flag Weekly", issue No. 59, dated August 31, 1933. One copy.

2) Ditto, issue No. 61, dated October 3, 1933. One copy.

3) Book entitled "Political work among Red Armies" (Translation from Russian). One copy.

4) Book entitled "Theory and Practice of Organization" (Translation from Russian). One copy.

5) Book entitled "On the Purification of the Party" (Translation from Russian). One copy.

6) Book entitled "What is Red Labour International" (Translation from Russian). One copy.

7) Book entitled "Our duties in connection with organization", by Lenin. (Translation from Russian). One copy.

8) Booklet entitled "Lenin Livelihood", issue No. 39, dated October 22, 1933. One copy.

9) Booklet bearing on the 16th Anniversary of the October Revolution. One copy.

10) Booklet bearing on the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign of the Kuomintang. One copy.

11) Booklet entitled "Guerrilla warfare", by Lenin, (Translation from Russian). One copy.

12) Book containing songs of a communistic nature. One copy.

13) Handbill entitled "Manifesto opposing the reduction of work of mill workers", dated November 19, 1933 (Origin not mentioned). 30 copies.

14) Handbill addressed to workers of the Shanghai Power Company urging them to persist in their demands, dated November 21, purporting to emanate from the Shanghai Red General Labour Union. One copy.

15) Handbill addressed to the people throughout the country urging them to oppose the partitioning of China by imperialists and also the 5th Anti-Communist campaign of the Kuomintang, dated 5.8.33, purporting to emanate from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. One copy.

16) Handbill entitled "General Principles of the movement to oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign of the Kuomintang", dated 3.11.33. (Origin not mentioned). Two copies.

17) A note addressed to "Old Kwah" from one Hu, dated Nov. 23, asking the addressee to forward a report on the work done by him during Nov.

18) A note addressed to "Old Yee( )" from Hu dated Nov. 24, asking the addressee to post the handbill addressed to Power Co. workers at the Power Co. or at the quarters of the workers.

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHA-GHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. D 5498
B F

No. D
S.2, Special Branch
Date

REPORT

Date December 2, 1933.

Subject (in full) Case against Yue Zai Tsoong (余在忠) alias Lau Kwauh (老郭) and Yue Zung Sze (余陳氏) charged with propagating communism.

Made by P. Tizon, Clerical Asst. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Regarding the case against Yue Zai Tsoong (余在忠) alias Lau Kwauh (老郭) and Yue Zung Sze (余陳氏), his wife, who were arrested at 11 p.m. November 27, 1933 at No. 3 Yi Foh Li, Yangchow Road, on a charge of propagating communism, which was concluded on December 2, 1933 when the accused were ordered to be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, I forward herewith tabulated statements referring to the two individuals, together with a draft of a covering letter to the French Police relating to this case.

P. Tizon
Clerical Assistant.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File

D 5498

S 2 Special Branch xxxxx

December 9, 33

Case against Yue Zai Tsoong (余再忠) alias Lau Kwauh (老郭) and Yue Zung Sze (余陳氏) charged with propagating communism.

P. Tizon, Clerical Asst.

Regarding the case against Yue Zai Tsoong (余再忠) alias Lau Kwauh (老郭) and Yue Zung Sze (余陳氏), his wife, who were arrested at II p.m. November 27, I933 at No. 3 Yi Foh Li, Yangchow Road, on a charge of propagating communism, which was concluded on December 2, I933 when the accused were ordered to be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, I forward herewith tabulated statements referring to the two individuals, together with a draft of a covering letter to the French Police relating to this case.

Clerical Assistant.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5
DEC 5 1923

Yue Zai-soong and his wife, alleged to have agitated in the recent Power Company strike, were extradited to the Chinese authorities on Saturday by the 2nd branch Kiangsu High Court. They were arrested on November 27 at a house off Yangchow Road. A Chinese man arrested on Thursday on Foochow Road appeared before the court on Friday and was remanded until to-morrow. Officials of the Public Safety Bureau allege that he is the secretary of the Kiangsu Chinese Communist Youth League.

D.S.R. 5/12

S. A. Yiga:
Please prepare usual letter
to French Police
D.S. 5/12/23.

Done
5/12

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: Assistance to C.O.L. No. 30/33. "..." Division. Kulin Road Police Station. December 4, 19 33.

Diary Number: Report No. 3 Nature of Offence:— Communi t.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	2-12-33 a.m.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	S.S.D.Court

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The accused again appeared before the S.S.D.Court on 2-12-33 when the representatives of the P.S.B. produced a despatch warrant for the handing over of the accused. A prisoner in the custody of the P.S.B. also identified the accused as his accomplices.

After hearing the case the Court ordered the accused to be handed over to the P.S.B.

J. Gibson
D.S. 1.

S.D. i/c.

D.D.C."D"

Fm. L.D.1.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 M. 8-31

5 copies. Political Section

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D Stn. No. 5442-S.
Date / Yoeh, Chow & Lyang
Judge

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 2/12/33. 19 F. I. R. No. 56/33.

Reg. No. C/21672-3 Stn. Yulin Rd. Procurator Tsong

4

Sheet No...

A ended Charge :- Application is hereby made to the S.S.D.Court for the above described persons who were arrested at 11.20 p.m. on 27/11/33, at No 3 Yi Foh Li, Yangchow road, to be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau by whom they are wanted for having been concerned in communistic activities.

KIANGSU HIGH COURT BRANCH HIGH COURT (A.D.)

Proceedings. Mr.Lea appeared for the Police.

(The official despatch letter handed over to the Court by the representative of Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.)

Ist accused:- I did not distribute myself any pamphlets at all. When I was living in Pootung a friend of mine gave me some papers to keep and ask me to deliver them to certain places. I had delivered the papers twice, once on Ward Road and on others occasion on Yinching Road. My wife has nothing to do with my activities. I didi not join the Communist Party. I had no alias at all.

Ts Tsu Ming, witness (Convict in the custody of the represent.of S.S.D.Bureau):- I worked in the Kiangsu Provincial Communication Bureau of the Communist Party. I have handed the quantity of pamphlets over to the Ist accused once to be distributed to the various branches of the Bureau. The wife of the Ist accused, the 2nd accused, also took the responsibility for the destribution of the pamphlets. I do not know where the braches of the Communication Bureau are situated. I also do not know where the pamphlets are published. The literature and pamphlets are handed over to me by the other agent of the party. The Ist accused know where the branches of the Bureau are situated. The pamphlets should be distributed to the various branch bureaus of the Labour Union. My duty was only to carry the pamphlets from one agent to another. The Ist accused's alias is Lau Kwauh. Sometime I delivered the pamphlets to the Ist accused and sometimes to the 2nd accused, but not to their home address but to the appointed places on the streets. I had delivered pamphlets to the 2nd accused on 5 or 6 occasions.

Ist accused:- I do not know this witness in the dock

Fm. L.D.1.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 M. 8-33

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 2. 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

who tells the lies, and gives false evidence to the Court.

Mr.Lea:- The accused admitted that he delivered the pamphlets on two occasions on the Settlement roads. The accused were arrested on the request of the representative of the S.P.S.Bureau and a quantity of communistic literature and pamphlets were seized at their house. They committed the offence twice on the Settlement and so far as the representative of the S.P.S.Bureau did not produce now the evidence that the accused committed their offence in Chinese territory so the S.P.S.Office will refer the charge against the accused.

Judge to the represent.of S.P.S.Bureau,Tsang Liau Yen:- Have you more evidence in regard to the distribution of the pamphlets by the accused in the Pootung District?

Repres.Tsang Liau Yen:- The accused admitted having worked in Pootung and resided there.

Judge:- The accused had not joined the communist party when they were living in the Pootung district.

Accused in answer to the Pris.Judge:- I distributed the pamphlets on the Settlement roads not in Pootung. I lived in Pootung and came to Shanghai for the medical treatment being sick. I removed to Shanghai in the beginning of November this year.

Mr.Lea:- I ask the Court to look thoroughly the handbills which refer to the activities of the strikers in the Settlement as in Shanghai Power Company and others factories.

(Court rose and departed for conference)

Presiding Judge (upon resuming sitting):- The accused to be handed over to the S.P.S.Bureau. The Court looked through the literature seized and found out that it is mostly issued by the Central Soviet Government of China and the Court considered that it was published for the distribution in various places in Chinese territoty.

July 6 1933

Decision: Accused to be handed overb to the Public Safety Bureau together with the seized property.
(handed over on 2.12.33.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. b. REGISTRY
No. D 5498
Dec 4, 4 / 12 / 33

December

D.C. (CRIME)

Political

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. December 3 :-

Chu Ming-nyi, member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

Li Shih-cha, Vice Minister of Navy.

Lieu Zeu-heng, Minister of Health.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.30 a.m. December 4 :-

Madam Woung Ching-wei.

Communist Propaganda - Prosecutions

Yue Mai Tsoong (岳霈忠) and his wife, Yue Zung Sz (岳陳氏), who were arrested at No.3 Yi Foh Li (怡福里), Yangchow Road, on November 27, 1933 (Vide I.R. 29/11/33), appeared on remand before the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court on December 2 when they were ordered to be extradited to the Chinese Authorities.

On the afternoon of November 30 a male Chinese named Ling Ts Ching (林子清) was arrested on Foochow Road by the Municipal Police at the request of detectives of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety who claimed that he was the Secretary of the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

The accused, who is a native of Anhwei, appeared before Court on December 1 when the case was remanded until December 6.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
DEC 4 1933
CRIME BRANCH

Political (2)

Small slips of paper containing the following slogans were found on November 27 near the Camp for British Troops on Great Western Road :-

"Oppose the Japanese Imperialists who fight the Soviet Union !

"Oppose the Imperialist Kuomintang who fight the Chinese Red Army !

The slips purport to emanate from the "Revolutionary Soldiers Society of Englang and U.S.A. in Shanghai".

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, November 28, 1933

S. B. R. 76/689
No. D
Date / /

Reds Of Power Strike Arrested

Wu Zai-cheng Pair Face Charges Of Inciting Plant Workers

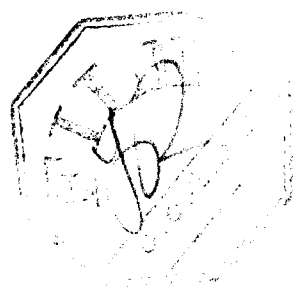
Two alleged "liaison agents," Mr. and Mrs. Wu Zai-cheng, accused of working between local communist party offices and the radical elements among the Shanghai Power Company and inciting the two-month strike recently, were arraigned before Judge Chao this morning in the Second Branch of Kiangsu High Court. The hearing was adjourned until Saturday morning.

Police testimony revealed that the couple was taken into custody at 11.20 last night at their home at 3 Yufohli alley, Yangchow Road. Their arrest was requested by officers of the Public Safety Bureau and carried out by the Yulin Road Station.

Communist documents and books, including correspondence relating to the Power Company strike, were taken from a hole behind their bed. A communist manifesto against General Chiang Kai-shek's fifth major campaign against the Kiangsi red bandits also was found in their room.

According to the bureau officials, Yu and his wife are active communist agents and were seen in Pootung and North Station propagating communist doctrine. Their extradition was requested but the court decided to adjourn the hearing pending further investigations.

Questioned, Yu, dressed like a worker, confessed his connection with the local communist party. He is a messenger and is paid $10 a month for his services, he said. He exonerated his wife, claiming that she was not aware of what he was doing. Bureau officials, however, say that she is a messenger for the communists while her husband is actively identified with the local labor troubles.



DAR 29/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5498
Date 29/11/33

November 29, 1933.

Political.

Communist Propaganda - Court proceedings

Acting on the authority of warrants issued at the instance of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, the Municipal Police at 11 p.m. November 27 raided a back room of a Chinese dwelling house at No. 3 Yi Foh Li (怡福里), Yangchow Road, and seized a quantity of communist literature of recent publication. The occupant of the room, a native of Hupeh, named Yue Zai Tsoong (余在忠) and his wife, Yue Zung Sz (余陳氏), were arrested and are at present held on a Writ of Detention pending application for their extradition by the Chinese Authorities.

The two accused appeared before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on November 29 when the case was remanded until December 2.

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P...
File No. B. REGI...
No. D
Station

Section 2, Special Branch
REPORT

Date December 1, 1933.

Subject (in full) Case against Yue Zai Tsoong(余在忠) and Yue Zung Sz (余陈氏) arrested at 3 Yi Foh Li(怡福里), Yangchow Road, on November 27, 1933.

Made by D.S. Pitts. *Forwarded by* D.S. Pitts

Regarding the case against Yue Zai Tsoong(余在忠) and Yue Zung Sz (余陈氏) who were arrested by the Municipal Police at the request of the local Public Safety Bureau on the night of November 27, 1933, at No. 3 Yi Foh Li(怡福里), Yangchow Road, on a charge of being communists, I have to report that the first named has been further closely interrogated by D. S. Pitts and Clerk Zung but no new information, other than that contained in his statement on the night of his arrest, has come to light. He admits that he knew that the literature which he distributed and which was found in his possession, was of a communistic nature, but avers that he has never joined any communist organization.

Closely questioned regarding Lau Hu(老胡), whom he states gave him the literature for distribution, he could add nothing that would assist us in effecting his (Lau Hu's) arrest.

It is significant, however, that although he denies being "Lau Kwauh(老郭)," the name mentioned on the warrant, the informer of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau identifies him as being that person. Moreover, a note was found in the prisoner's room addressed to Lau Kwauh from one Hu, asking him to "forward a report on the work he had carried out during November." This communication the prisoner explains by stating that it was intended for a person who lives near the Sungpan Road Market and that he (the prisoner) was to have delivered it to him.

Yue Zung Sz, the second accused, is illiterate, and nothing further has been learned from her that would be of assistance to us in our enquiries.

When the prisoners were brought before the Shanghai

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

(2)

Special District Court on the morning of November 28, Judge Zau notified the representative of the Bureau of Public Safety that unless he could produce the necessary evidence at the next hearing of the case on December 2 to the effect that the prisoners had distributed communistic literature in Pootung, the accused would not be extradited.

In the event of the Bureau of Public Safety being unable to furnish the required evidence, the prisoners will be charged by the Municipal Police of propagating a doctrine irreconciliable with the Peoples' Three Principles Contrary to Article 103 of the C.C.R.C. - i.e.

"For that they did commit an offence against the Republic of China by procuring literature containing propaganda irreconciliable with the Peoples' Three Principles of which literature they were found in possession at No. 3 Yi Foh Li (怡福里) Yangchow Road at 11.20 p.m. November 27, 1933."

Ja Pitts -

D. S.

Send another report immediately

Copy sent to Yulin Rd Station

D.S. Pitts

Officer i/c Special Branch. 1/12/33.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"D" *Division.*

CRIME REGISTER No: Assistance to O.C.L. No. 30/33. Yuli.. Road *Police Station.*

December 1 *19* 33.

Diary Number: Report No. 2 Nature of Offence: Communist.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See below	Places visited in course of investigation each day	See below

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The two accused appeared at the S.S.D.Court on 28-11-33 a.m. when they were remanded until 2-12-33.

On the 29-11-33 both accused were removed to Headquarters where they were photographed and subjected to further interrogation. Detectives however were unable to elicit any further information than that supplied by the accused in their statements.

With reference to paragraphs appearing in local papers stating the accused were instigators in the recent S.P.C. strike, the only apparent basis for such reports is the fact that some of the pamphlets found in the accused possession related to the strike.

During the hearing of the case the judge stated that in the event of the P.S.B. being unable to produce evidence showing the accused had committed offences in Pootung the accused would not be handed over.

Application will be made to the court on the 2-12-33 for the accused to be handed over to the P.S.B. but should the prisoners not be handed over to the P.S.B. a further remand will be requested and a charge under Art. 103 C.C.R.C. preferred against them in the S.S.D.Court.

S.D. i/c.

D.D.O."D"

D.S. 1

Fm. L.D.1. Revised, 5-31. G. 100 m. 8-33

5 copies.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE C. I. & S. B. REGISTRY.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 28/11/33 19 F. I. R. No. 3[illegible]/33 D Stn. No. A3442-3

Reg. No. 6/21672-3 Stn. Yulin Rd. Procurator Judge Zau

Accused Yue Zai Tsoong ( ) Age 30. Hawker.
Yue Zung Sz ( ) " 28. Female.

Charge Application.

Application is hereby made for the detention of the above described persons who were arrested at No 3 Yi Foh Li, Yangchow Road, at 11.20 p.m. on 27/11/33 on suspicion of having been concerned in Communistic activities in, Shanghai during Nov.1933 for the purpose of further enquiry.

2nd BRANCH KIANGSU HIGH COURT (A.M.)

Proceedings. Mr.Lea appeared for the Police.

Mr.Lea:- Both accused are arrested on the request of the Shanghai Safety Bureau on suspicion of having beeen concerned in Communistic activities in Shanghai and I ask the Court to remand the case to enable the Municipal Police to conduct their further enquiries re alleged activities of the accused. At II p.m. on the 27,II.33 one Tsang Siau Oen, the Ist class detective of the S.P.S.B. accompanied by D.S.Pitts from the Special Branch visited Yulin Road station and ask for the assistance in executing Search and Arrest Warrants in respect of one Lau Kwauh and his wife, residing at No.3 Yi Foh Li, Yangchow Road, issued by Judge Feng of the S.S.D.Court. When the Police visited the above address they found both accused in the kitchen room and a search of the room revealed a quantity of communistic literature. (List produced). The Ist accused, Yue Zai Tsoong was recognised by S.P.S.Bureau informer as the man Lau Kwauh mentioned on the Warrant of the arrest and in the papers seized was found a note addressed to Lau Kwauh. The two these accused then were arrested and taken to the station. The Ist accused upon being interrogated stated that he had received the literature found in his room from one man named Woo who had paid him $10.00 for the destribution of the pamphlets. The accused denie the knowledge of the present whereabouts of the man Woo. He also admitted that he had destributed the pamphlets twice in this month when he delivered them to a person on Linching Road and then again to unknown person on Ward Road.

Fm. L.D.I.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 m. 8-33

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. 6/21672-3 Stn. Procurator Judge

Sheet No.2

C.D.C.2I0:-at II p.m. on the 27.II.33 I accompanied the detectives of the S.P.S.Bureau to arrest some communists at No.3 Yi Foh Li, Yangchow Road. When we arrived there we found both accused slepping in the kitchen room and when searched descovered the communistic literature under the bed on which the accused were lying. They admitted that the leterature belong to them and the room is rented also by them.

Tsang Siau Oen,representative of S.P.S.Bureau:- at II p.m. on the 27.II.33 I went to Yuling Road and ask for the assistance in executing the Search and Arrest Warrants issued by the S.S.D.Court in respect of one named Lau Kweuh. When we arrived at No.3 Yi Foh Li, we found the both accused in the bed and under the bed we descovered a quanti ty of communistic literature. The Public Safety Bureau had received the information that the accused engaged in distributing the communistic doctrine prapoganda in the Pootung district. I ask the Court that the accused to be handed over to the S.P.S.Bureau who will prefer the charge against the accused accordingly.

Judge:- The Municipal Police ask for the remand and you better prepare and produce in this Court the official Despatch from the authorities concerned.

Ist accused:- I live in the downstairs kitchen room. These books and pamphlets were found in my room. I had received them from one named Woo, who ask me to deliver them to a certain person under his direction. He did not tell me that this was a communistic leteratu-re. He paid me $I0.00 per monsem and I had delivered the literature twice already. The 2nd accused is my wife and she do not know anything about the leterature. I received the education for two years only and I can not read well. I am not a communist myself.

2nd accused:-I donot know anything about the literature seized. I am not a member of the communistic party. When my husband,the Ist accused, was sick one man named Woo offered to him an easy and soft work and ask him to deliver these pamphlets whenever required and paid him $I0.00 per month.

Fm. I.D.I.
Revised, 5-31.
G. 100 m. 8-33

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. 6/2I672-3 Stn. Procurator Judge

Sheet No.5

Judge to the representative of the S.P.S.Bureau:- I will remand this case till Saturday next and you prepare the official Despatch for handing the accused over to the Public Safety Bureau.

Mr.Lea:- The reparesentative of the S.P.S.Bureau stated that the accused had destributed the pamphlets of the communistic nature in the Pootung District. I do not know if he can prove the statemnet and produced the necessary evidence, but the accused himself stated that He delivered the pamphlets twice and in both occasions it was on the Settlement streets. I ask therefore that the accused be remanded and the representative of the S.P.S.Bureau should produced the evidence at the next hearing of the case.

Repres ntative of the S.P.S.Bureau,Tsang Siau Oeh:- During the last months both accused had destributed the pamphlets in Pootung district. I will try my best to submit the necessary evidence at the next hearing of this case.

Judge to him :-You must produced the necessary evidence to prove your statment that the accused had destributed the communistic literature in Pootung District otherwise the accused would not be handed to the S.P.S.Bureau.

DECISION:- Accused to be detained and case to be heard on 2.12.33 A.M.

G.R.

For Information and favour of return.
S.S.
30/11/33.

D.S. Pitts Please keep in touch with Police and Obtain evidence in this case
30/11/33

F. 22F
G. 40000-9-33.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

CRIME DIARY.

Writ of attention
No.30/33.K.H.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Assistance to Chinese Authorities. No.30/33.

"C" Division.
Yulin Road Police Station.
Nov. 27th, 1933.

Diary Number:— 1.

Nature of Offence:— Communist.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	vide below.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	vide below.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

At H. M. Prison, Kiangwan, this day 張福安 Detective-Sergeant of the Municipal Public Safety Bureau accompanied by [illegible] of the Special Branch came to the station and requested assistance in executing search warrant No. 530 and arrest warrant No.535, in respect of one Lau Kwauh (老郭) and his wife residing at 3 [illegible], Kiangwan Road, issued by Judge Kung of the M.C. Court.

The premises were searched by P.C. Nash, No.C.220 and the undersigned. In the kitchen room of the above address were found one, Tsu Tai Seng (朱在忠), 30, Hupeh, and his wife, Yu Kung Mo (余陳氏) 38, Hupeh. In a chest of the room records a quantity of communistic literature (see attached list.)

The Lai Kwauh was recognised by the C.I.D. informer as the man Lau Kwauh mentioned on the warrant of arrest and in the papers seized was a note addressed to Lau Kwauh. The two inmates were therefore arrested and brought to the station. The chief tenant Woo Zoong Koong (吳增榮) of the house stated the two arrested persons had resided there for one month and that no one had visited them during that time.

On being interrogated the 1st.accused stated he had received the literature from one named Woo (吳) who had paid him $10.00 to distribute the pamphlets. The accused

Daily Report No. 29/33

Application for Information and Issue of Search Warrant 27/11/33

1.2 JB

D.S. Pitts Search report please D.S. 29/11/33

F. 22F
G. 40000-9-33.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

.....Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....Police Station.

.....19

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

[illegible] of the account however elicited [illegible] to the [illegible] hour for the intention of the two accused to enable further enquiries to be made.

J. Gibson
D.S. I.

D. S. I/C

D.C. Special Branch.

List of Communist literature seized from kitchen room, No. 3 Yan Shi Li( ), Yangchow Road, at 11.15 p.m. October 27, 1933.

1) Booklet entitled "Red flag weekly", issue No. 39, dated August 31, 1933. One copy.

2) [illegible], No. 61, dated September 3, 1933. One copy.

3) Book entitled "Political work among the masses" (in collection from Kwangsi). One copy.

4) Book entitled "Theory and Practice of [illegible]" (in collection from Kwangsi). One copy.

5) Book entitled "On the Purification of the Party" (in collection from Kwangsi). One copy.

6) Book entitled "[illegible]" (in collection from Kwangsi). One copy.

7) Book entitled "[illegible] Communists", by Lenin. (Translation from Russian). One copy.

8) Booklet entitled "Youth Movement", issue No. 39, dated October 31, 1933. One copy.

9) Booklet bearing on the 16th anniversary of the October Revolution. One copy.

10) Booklet bearing on the 5th anti-Communist campaign of the Kuomintang. One copy.

11) Booklet entitled "Guerilla warfare", by [illegible] (Translation from Russian). One copy.

12) Book containing songs of a communistic nature. One copy.

13) Handbill entitled "Manifesto opposing the reduction of work of mill workers", dated November 19, 1933 (origin not mentioned). 30 copies.

Already on file

14) Handbill addressed to workers of the Shanghai Power Company urging them to persist in their demands, dated November 21, purporting to emanate from the Shanghai Old Central Labour Union. One copy.

15) Handbill addressed to the people throughout the country urging them to oppose the partitioning of China by imperialists and also the 5th anti-Communist campaign of the Kuomintang, dated 3.d.33, purporting to emanate from the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. One copy.

16) Handbill entitled "General Principles of the movement to oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign of the Kuomintang", dated 3.11.33. (origin not mentioned). Two copies.

17) A note addressed to "Old Kwoh" from one Hu, dated Nov. 23, asking the addressee to forward a report on the work done by him during Nov.

18) A note addressed to "Old Yee( )" from Hu dated Nov. 24, asking the addressee to post the handbill addressed to Power Co. workers at the Power Co. or at the quarters of the workers.

Yue Zai Tsoong (余在宗), 50, s/hawker,

Hupeh — D.S. Pitts.

Yulin Road — 27-11-38 — Clerk Chiang.

My name is Yue Zai Tsoong (余在宗) aged 50, married, hawker by profession, a Lau (大冶) Daien, Hupeh.

When I was eight years of age I attended a small primary school in my native place for two years, where I learned to read and write a little [illegible], until three years ago (1935) I assisted my father, a farmer, in his work.

My wife, [illegible] (余陳氏), was brought up with me from childhood and we were married ten years ago.

I came alone to Shanghai three years ago (Sept. 1935) owing to the fact that the then flood destroyed everything in my village. On arriving here I first resided at Yangching (楊涇) Pootung where I remained until February 1937, acting as an assistant in a food shop owned by one Lau (劉). Then I removed to Sung Tsoong Li (仁昌里) Petrove Road where I remained until the outbreak of the local Sino-Japanese hostilities. During this period I worked as a coolie at the Iwo Cotton Mills, Yangtszepoo Road, but lost my job as soon as the fighting commenced, the mills being closed down.

I then lived in a garbage shed at Tsao Jia Doo (曹家渡) Jessfield for a fortnight, afterwards again removing to Zeh Pah Kan (廿八間) Pootung, where I remained until a month earning my living by acting as a travelling chow-shop hawker.

About a month ago I met in Pootung one Lau Woo (老吳) who used to work in the Iwo Cotton Mills at the same time as I did, Lau Woo proposed that I gave up my job and work for him, a job which consisted of delivering various papers and handbills to certain persons whom I was to meet on the road at different

Annex. I enclose also other one as previous 10. per month
due by services.

On the 1st [illegible] November I removed to my present
[illegible] - Room 1 [illegible] - and carried out [illegible] to
[illegible] Union Lane, [illegible] to different persons at
(1) [illegible] and Sungei Road and
(2) [illegible].

I could not recognise them again.

[illegible] literature to be communistic but since I am
only waiting for [illegible] I do not consider myself to be a
communist.

The literature that was found in my room was brought my
[illegible] at B.[illegible] yesterday.

I do not know where he lives but his description is as
follows: Age 26, 5'6" in height, fair complexion, long face,
slimly built, sometimes wears long gown, sometimes short jacket,
long hair.

Signed: Yue Kai Choong.

Yue Zung Tz(余陳氏), female, age 28,

Hupeh D.F. Pitts.

Yulin Rd.Stn. November 27,33. Clerk Zung.

I was born at Dah Yeh, Hupeh. When I was 17 years old, I married Yue Zai Tsoong(余在宗) at my native place. He was then a farmer. Owing to failure in crops, I accompanied my husband to Shanghai about February, 1933, for the purpose of finding employment in some factory. Upon arrival in Shanghai, we lived together somewhere at Zoh Dah Deu (Chemulpoo Road). During the period we worked in the New Ewo Cotton Mill, Wetmore Road. My husband's wage was $14. per month and my wage was $9 cents per day. We worked in the New Ewo Mill for altogether about 4 months and then left the mill as my husband was suffering from lung disease. About April, after our leaving the mill, we went to live in Zootung where we worked as food hawkers. About one month ago we came to Shanghai again and lived at the present address, No. 3 Yen Zoh Li, Yangchow Road. We are being employed as casual workers in the New Ewo Cotton Mill, Wetmore Road.

I cannot read or write and I know nothing about communism. The literature found in our room was left there about two days ago by one of my husband's friends whose name I do not know. He said that he would take the literature in a short while but he failed to return. I do not know the contents of the literature. My husband was also uneducated. He can only write his name and read a few Chinese characters. He is not a member of the Communist Party and I have never seen him read the literature found in the room.

November 27, 1933.

Warrant No.538 issued by Judge Feng at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

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Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

-v-

Lau Kwauh (老郭) and his wife.

Address : 3 Yi Foh Li (怡福里) at the corner of Yangchow & Tsitsihar Roads.

Wanted by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau for being communists.

November 27, 1933.

Search warrant No.539 issued by Judge Feng at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Address:- In the room above kitchen of house No.3 Yi Foh Li, at the corner of Yangchow and Tsitsihar Roads.

To search for and seize certain communistic literature in the above mentioned premises, if any seized, the responsible persons to be arrested. This warrant may be executed at night in accordance with the article 148 section 2 of the Code of the Criminal Procedure.

D5499

C. ... S. B. R. ...
No. D
Date ... 1933

Copy of an extract from Daily Report of 12.12.33.

Anniversary of the Canton Uprising

Apart from a quantity of communist handbills being scattered on roads in the Louza and Pootoo Road Districts, the 6th Anniversary of the Canton Uprising on December 11 passed without any untoward incident.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5499
Date 13/12/33.

December 13,1933. Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:

PUBLIC SAFETY BUREAU TO TAKE CENSUS

A census is to be taken by the Bureau of Public Safety. In view of the tense situation arising from the rebellion in Fukien, severe punishment will be inflicted on persons failing to report an increase or decrease in their households.

Instructions have been issued by the Bureau of Public Safety to the police to continue for to-day the special precautions which have been in force for two days.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ADOPTED BY THE CHINESE AUTHORITIES

Upon receipt of information to the effect that local communists would create disturbances on December 11 and 12, the Anniversary of Canton Uprising, the Municipality of Greater Shanghai instructed the Public Safety Bureau and the Peace Preservation Corps to adopt special precautions. The Settlement authorities were also requested to act in like manner.

In consequence of these precautionary measures no untoward incidents occurred.

The Municipality of Greater Shanghai also instructed the military and police authorities to adopt winter precautions, and to detail more policemen for duty at important intersections.

Between midnight and 6 a.m. today vehicles and pedestrians were not allowed on the roads.

Yesterday Mayor Wu Te-chen made the following statement.

"The activities for the bandit suppression in Kiangsi are in progress and these bandits will be suppressed in the near future.

"Regarding the Fukien movement, definite steps will be taken by the Central authorities in the near future.

"During the present national crisis no activities which affect the good order of the community will be permitted and the people throughout the country should unite and support the Central authorities."

Yesterday a joint proclamation was issued by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commission and the Municipality of Greater Shanghai urging the residents not to believe the rumours spread by reactionary elements.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5499
Date 12/12/33

December 12, 1933. Morning Translation

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

OFFICE OF "LIVELIHOOD WEEKLY" SEARCHED BY FRENCH POLICE

Informed that the "Livelihood Weekly" printed at 150 Rue Vallon, has published articles of a reactionary nature, the French Police at once secured a search warrant from the Second Shanghai Special District Court and searched the office yesterday morning. Some 100 copies of the publication were seized and taken to the Police Station.

As the people responsible for the publication were not in Shanghai, no arrests were made.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

PRIVATE LETTER DELIVERY OFFICES TO CLOSE

According to the statement of a departmental chief of the General Post Office, the Ministry of Communications has ordered all private letter delivery offices to close at the end of the year 1934, because these offices affect the income of the Post Office. Detailed measures to enforce the order will be devised by the Chief of the Post Office and the Minister of Communications.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF CANTON UPRISING.

The Municipality of Greater Shanghai recently received a confidential report to the effect that the radical elements in Shanghai will take advantage of the Anniversary of the Canton Uprising on December 11 to create disturbances. Consequently the Municipality immediately instructed the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, the Peace Preservation Corps of the Municipality, the Bureau of Public Safety and the Peace Maintenance Corps to adopt special precautionary measures on that day. The Municipality also requested the S.M.P. and the F.M.P. to co-operate.

Vehicles and pedestrians will not be allowed on the streets at Pootung, Kiangwan, Chenju and the Central Zone between 12.30 and 8 a.m. December 12.

Precautions were also adopted yesterday in the International Settlement and the French Concession.

Fearing that the reactionary elements may postpone their activities, the Chinese authorities will also adopt precautions to-day.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
No. D 5499
Dec. 12 1933

December 12, 1933

Political (2)

Returned Overseas Chinese - left for Taichow

The twelve Chinese who returned from Japan owing to the impossibility of doing business there and who were staying in the Sing Zung Hotel, Mantao, (Vide I.R. 9/12/33) left for Taichow by s.s. "Chusan" at 6 p.m. December 11.

Anniversary of the Canton Uprising

Apart from a quantity of communist handbills being scattered on roads in the Louza and Pootoo Road Districts, the 6th Anniversary of the Canton Uprising on December 11 passed without any untoward incident.

Communist Propaganda - Court proceedings

Li Doong Shing (李東昇) alias Dah Lieu (大劉) and Zung Wong Sz (張王氏) alias Doo Tsoh Ziang (杜作祥), who were arrested by the Municipal Police on December 9 and 10 respectively in the Wayside District (Vide I.R. 11/12/33), appeared before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on December 11 when an application for their extradition by the Chinese Authorities was granted.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5499
Date 11 / 12 / 33

December 11, 1933. Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS BEING ENFORCED IN CHINESE TERRITORY TO-DAY

To-day being the Anniversary of the Canton Uprising, special precautions have been proclaimed by the Chinese authorities. In anticipation of reactionary elements distributing pamphlets and creating disturbances, the number of post duty police has been doubled, pedestrians will be searched, and the police of the Municipality will cooperate with the police of the French Concession and the International Settlement. Motor car patrols of the Public Safety Bureau have been instructed to observe the movements of reactionaries in Nantao and Chapei.

C. & S. B

Special Branch, No. D

December 11, 1933. Date

Communication Control Room,

Please circulate the following message :

"Information has been received by the "Chinese Authorities that the disturbances "planned by communists and others hostile to "the Government, and scheduled to take place "to-day, have been partly postponed till "to-morrow, December 12."

3

Schedule for [illegible]
[illegible] by the
[illegible]
the distances planned by
[illegible] and
[illegible] and
Others [illegible] and
Government
Schedules who plan [illegible] don,

TRANSLATION

Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety

Secret Order No.402

The Bureau has received a secret order No.166 from the Soong Wu Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters to the effect that at a joint meeting held by some 20 members of the Social Democratic Party, the Third Party, and the Nationalist Party in Room No.227 Hsin Wei Tsong Hotel (新惠中), Hankow Road, on November 30, it was decided that they will unanimously stage a riot in Shanghai on December 12, and also Order No.189 from the same Authority giving the information that the "Red" bandits will carry out a motor car procession and create disturbances on the occasion of the Anniversary of the Canton Uprising which falls on December 11. The Divisions of this Bureau are hereby warned to instruct detectives as well as constables to keep strict observation in the vicinity of pieces of vacant ground in their respective areas that can be used as rendezvous or meeting places and to pay special attention to motor car processions if there are any on December 11. Persons who conduct reactionary activities are to be arrested and sent to the Bureau for interrogation.

The Bureau has also been reported that communists will stage demonstrations on December 13 when the Police are expected to take a rest after diligent services performed by them on December 11 and 12. Therefore the same precautionary measures taken on December 11 and 12 are to be taken on December 13 in order that ruffians will not be given opportunity to create disturbances.

The Chief of the Bureau of Public Safety

Weng Hung un.

St. Please circulate message as drafted so that statements will be on the Cook sent.

Fm. 2
G 5000-11/33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch

REPORT

C. & S. B. G.
No. D
Station,
Date
File No.

Date December 11 1935.

Subject (in full) The 8th Anniversary of the Canton Uprising - December 11 : Possible activities by local communists.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by*

Agents A-9226, A-4564 and A-3864 report that local "Red" elements plan to hold demonstrations and distribute communist handbills at the following places on the evening of December 11 :-

Louza District - Between 6.30 p.m. and 8 p.m.

In the vicinity of the Sincere Departmental Store, Nanking Road, and on Chekiang Road near Pakhoi Road.

Eastern District - Between 5.30 p.m. and 7 p.m.

At the junction of Yungchow and Fenchow Roads and in the vicinity of Tingliang Road Market.

Western District - Between 5.30 p.m. and 7 p.m.

Tonquin-Macao Road junction to Ichang Road.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copies sent with midday delivery to :-
D.C. (Div)
D.O. "A"
D.O "B"
D O "D"
C.I. of Louza
Insp. of Pootoo Rd
C.I. of Yulin Rd.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P
C. . S. B. REG
No. D
Date / /

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

December 9, 1933

Anniversary of Canton Uprising, December 11 -
Possible communist observance

Information from various sources indicates that local red adherents will observe this anniversary by isolated dissemination of literature and possibly small demonstrations of the usual "shout and run" order.

COPY OF TELEPHONE MESSAGE

12.10 p.m. 9.12.33 from D.O. "C" to all Stations of "C" Division:-

Report has been received that communist elements may attempt to demonstrate and distribute pamphlets in early morning on the 10th and 11th Inst. Warn all night duties to watch for pamphlets being posted on walls, etc.

Fm
G. 35m-11-32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No.
No. D

S., Special Branch, Date Station, 1

REPORT

Date December 8 1933

Subject (in full) The 6th Anniversary of the Canton Uprising - December 11.

Made by D.I. Kuh Tao-hua Forwarded by B.O. Enevoldsen, D.D.

I forward herewith copies of five communist handbills bearing on the forthcoming 6th Anniversary of the Canton Uprising which falls on December 11, 1933. These leaflets, which came into the possession of the Municipal Police through Agents A-4[illegible]7 and A-[illegible]136 on December 6, were issued by the Kiangsu Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League.

According to information obtained by Agents A-2734 and A-[illegible]27, the local Chinese Communist Party has instructed its various district branches and cells to intensify the propaganda movement by the surreptitious dissemination of handbills and the hoisting of red cloth banners bearing the Soviet insignia and appropriate inscriptions relating to the anniversary on shop fronts, trees and electric standards during the early mornings of days preceeding the December 11 Anniversary.

Item included in I.R. of 9/12/33 HK -

Despite the exhortations of the Chinese Communist Party and Communist Youth League to the labouring masses to declare a general strike and to stage street demonstrations to commemorate the approaching event, it is unlikely that demonstrations of any magnitude will take place. It can be expected, however, that minor street demonstrations by small parties of communist adherents will occur on December 11. A further report containing definite information on possible happenings to be expected on that date will be forwarded on the eve of the anniversary.

Kuh Tao-hua

D.I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

S.B.(Dirs) 1.
Information and forwarding to D.O.s
B Enevoldsen D.D. Sp. Br. 9 DEC 1933

add D.O.? Kiel Lowrie to arrange

HR

File HKy DEC. 1933

SUMMARIZED TRANSLATION OF A COMMUNIST HANDBILL ENTITLED "MANIFESTO IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CANTON UPRISING AND SUPPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES", ISSUED BY THE KIANGSU PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY AND DATED DECEMBER 11,1933.

To the toiling masses throughout the country,

To-day is the 6th anniversary of the Canton Uprising which resulted in the establishment of the first Soviet regime in China and the disclosure of the atrocities committed by the ruling classes.

The present anniversary of the Canton Uprising is marred by the imperialistic Kuomintang which is madly engaged in the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign to massacre labouring and peasant masses. The foreign imperialists have become more energetic in their endeavours to partition China and the Kuomintang is clearing the way for the foreign imperialists in a most subservient manner. China has therefore only two ways before her, to be Colonized or Sovietized. On the day of the anniversary the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives will be convened and for this reason we may say that the anniversary this year is of special significance.

At the time of the Canton Uprising the Kuomintang, under the protection of imperialistic gunboats (? foreign gunboats), massacred 8,000 labourers and peasants in Canton during a period of three days. That, however, was only the beginning of the White Terrorism of the Kuomintang and since then the Kuomintang has intensified "White Terrorism" and the massacre of labourers and peasants. In "White territory" (Territory under Kuomintang control) the Kuomintang resorts to measures such as abduction, cruel torture, burial of people alive, wholesale massacre, etc., in dealing with labouring and peasant masses and other revolutionary elements. As regards Soviet areas, the Kuomintang mobilizes all its reactionary forces to butcher labourers and peasants by using heavy guns, aeroplanes and gas. In exchange for financial assistance and firearms, the Kuomintang has surrendered the nation to the imperialistic countries and betrayed the people of their territorial and other rights.

The Kuomintang, even with the direct assistance of imperialistic countries, has no hope of success in its 5th anti-communist campaign, because the armed forces of the Chinese labouring and peasant masses are undefeatable when facing Kuomintang troops. The peasant and labouring masses have established their own Soviet Government which has at least one-fourth of the whole population under its control. Workers in Soviet areas are enjoying an 8-hour working day and their wages are increased and their working hours reduced from time to time. Unemployment becomes less and less as time goes on; all peasants are given land; there is no outregeous taxation and there is only one tax which is the progressive tax; poor peasants are completely exempted from taxes; members of Red Armies are also given land and other benefits; females are free from the bondage of the old social system and female workers are given the same pay and work as male workers and also other special treatment. All these are contrary to the existing conditions in territory under Kuomintang control where peasants, labourers and poor people are subject to continuous reduction of pay and increase of working hours, unemployment, loss of land, poverty, starvation, exile, and death.

The Provisional Central Government of the Soviet Republic of China has decided to convene the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives on December 11 in order to absorb new labour and peasant elements into the government with a view to strengthening the Soviet movement.

The Soviet area in Szechuen has extended to more than 20 Hsiens and the Red Armies in the centre of Kiangsi have gained numerous victories. Therefore the end of the Kuomintang rule is near. The so-called "People's Government" in Fokien is simply a combination of Kuomintang militarists - Li Chi Sung and Chen Ming Chu, etc.- and the Third Party, which has long been despised by labouring and peasant masses. The Fokien Government is not a government that labourers and peasants are in need of, it is

simply an offshoot of the Kuomintang. The Japanese imperialists will now occupy Fokien just as they have occupied Northern China and will directly assist the Kuomintang to attack the Red Armies. It is the time for our labouring and peasant masses to unite under the Chinese Soviet Flag and carry out the revolutionary racial war.

The following are our slogans :-

Commemorate the Canton Uprising and celebrate the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives by holding meetings, demonstrations and declaring strikes!

Support the Congress and the Soviet Government!

Contribute funds to the Red Armies and organize "Red Army Friendly Societies" and "Soviet Friendly Societies"!

Oppose the surrender of the nation by the Kuomintang to the imperialists and oppose the sale of national rights!

Oppose the recognition of "Manchukuo" !

Oppose the 5th Anti-Communist Campaign of the Kuomintang!

Oppose the White Terrorism of the Kuomintang Fascisti!

Continue in the spirit of the Canton Uprising and carry out struggles against imperialism, capitalism and the Kuomintang!

Strive for freedom of speech, assembly, organization and press!

Long live the Canton Uprising!

Long live the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives!

Long live Soviet China!

Kiangsu Provincial Committee
of the

Chinese Communist Party.

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Dated 11.12.33.

SUPPRESSED TRANSLATION OF A COMMUNIST LEAFLET ENTITLED "SLOGANS TO BE USED IN COMMEMORATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE CANTON UPRISING", ISSUED BY THE KIANGSU PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY AND DATED DECEMBER 11,1933.

Labourers and Peasants, arise and commemorate the Anniversary of the Canton Uprising!

The Canton Uprising was the first "banner" of the Chinese Soviet!

The Canton Uprising was the vanguard of the Chinese Soviet Movement and of the Red Armies!

Support the Chinese Soviet Government and the Labourers and Peasants' Red Army and commemorate the Anniversary of the Canton Uprising!

Support the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives and make drastic efforts to elect representatives to the congress!

Oppose the 5th Bandit Suppression Campaign launched by the Kuomintang; oppose the aerial bombardment of Soviet areas by the Kuomintang; oppose the surrender of the Kuomintang to the Imperialists and the betrayal of the people's interests; oppose the direct negotiations between China and Japan; oppose the official recognition of Manchukuo, the resumption of postal and train services with Manchukuo and the establishment of revenue offices in the vicinity of the Great Wall!

Oppose the partitioning of China by foreign imperialists!

Oppose the "White Terror" of the Kuomintang to massacre the revolutionary elements of labourers and peasants; oppose the atrocities of the Fascists in depriving the people of their freedom!

Oppose the "People's Government" of Fokien which is deceiving the labourers and peasants; the Soviet alone can show the way-out to the Chinese labourers and peasants!

Oppose attacks by capitalists, the dismissal of workers, the reduction of wages and the suspension of operations in factories!

Oppose the suppression of labourers' struggles and strikes; oppose the betrayal of labourers' interests by the running dogs of 'Yellow' labour unions!

Oppose outrageous taxation by the Kuomintang as well as its press-gang policy!

Commence struggles by famine sufferers in winter; seize rice from shops; make free distribution of food and confiscate Japanese goods!

Hold meetings, declare a general strike and stage demonstrations to commemorate the December 11 Anniversary!

Act according to the experience gained in the Canton Uprising!

Long live the Canton Uprising; long live the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives; and long live the Chinese Soviet!

Kiangsu Provincial Committee
of the
Chinese Communist Party.

TRANSLATION OF A COMMUNIST HANDBILL DATED NOVEMBER 23, 1933, and ENTITLED "MANIFESTO ADDRESSED TO THE TOILING YOUNG MASS IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 6TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CANTON UPRISING", ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE.

To the toiling youths throughout the country:

The 6th Anniversary of the Canton Commune and the opening of the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives will fall on December 11 this year.

On December 11, 1927, the peasants and soldiers, led by the Chinese proletariat, overthrew by armed uprising, the evil Kuomintang rule and replaced it with a Soviet regime of the people. This was the first movement of independence and emancipation proclaimed in China, whereby all unequal treaties were abolished, all properties of Kuomintang officials and landlords confiscated, the 8-hour working system enforced and an armed Red Army organized.

The Canton Commune, however, existed only for two and half days for it suffered suppression at the hands of the Kuomintang with the assistance of the imperialists. The Kuomintang savagely killed thousands of the toiling masses, mostly juvenile workers, set fire to the Soviet Consulate, murdered Soviet consular officials and even slandered the Soviet Union, the supporter of the Chinese Revolution.

The Canton Commune has revealed that the overthrow of the Kuomintang rule and the establishment of Soviet regime may be carried out only by labourers and peasants under the leadership of the proletariat.

With the approach of the 6th Anniversary of the Canton Commune, the toiling young masses throughout the country should be guided by the sanguinary experiences in the Canton Uprising and struggle in conjunction with the Red Army for the successful organization of a Soviet China and to realize the unfulfilled ambitions of the thousands of warriors who were killed during the incident in Canton.

SUBMITTED TRANSLATION OF A COMMUNIST PAMPHLET ENTITLED "OPEN LETTER TO THE TOILING YOUTHS IN CONNECTION WITH THE 6TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CANTON UPRISING," ISSUED BY THE KIANGSU PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE, DATED DECEMBER 11, 1933.

To young labourers, peasants, soldiers and other revolutionary youths in Kiangsu:-

The anniversary of the glorious Canton Uprising is again approaching.

On this date six years ago the Chinese toiling masses, led by the proletarian classes, overthrew, by force of arms, the reactionary Kuomintang rule in Canton and established in its place a Soviet regime. For the first time, the flag of the labouring and peasant masses was hoisted in China. Although the Soviet regime in Canton was suppressed by the savage White Terror of the imperialistic Kuomintang after an existence lasting three days, nevertheless during this short period of time it had proclaimed the Soviet laws, enforced an 8-hour working system, confiscated the banks as well as the properties of the imperialistic Kuomintang and capitalists and brought emancipation and freedom to all labourers, peasants and toiling masses.

The Canton Uprising has impressed upon the Chinese toiling masses that the Soviet is the channel of salvation and that under the guidance of the proletariat and by means of armed uprising, they will secure emancipation.

This year's anniversary of the Canton Uprising coincides with the opening of the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives. The Red Flag is flying over many places in China such as Kiangsi, Fokien, Hunan, Hupeh, Honan, Szechuen, Shensi and Kansu and hundreds of thousands of toiling masses have been liberated from Kuomintang oppression and are now enjoying improved living conditions under a Soviet regime.

The Kuomintang is massacring Chinese toiling youths and attacking the Chinese Soviet Red Army more cruelly than it did in 1927. It has betrayed the nation to Japan and other imperialists and has launched a 5th suppression campaign against the Red Army.

On the anniversary of the Canton Uprising, the toiling

masses should observe the following slogans:-

1) Cease work, farming, drilling and study to commemorate the anniversary!

2) Stage processions and demonstrations on that day!

3) Celebrate the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives!

4) Oppose the White Terror of the Kuomintang Fascist!

Kiangsu Provincial Committee

of the

Chinese Communist Youth League,

December 11, 1933.

SUMMARIZED TRANSLATION OF A COMMUNIST HANDBILL ENTITLED "[illegible] IN CELEBRATION OF THE [illegible] UPRISING AND THE [illegible] SECOND NATIONAL CONGRESS OF SOVIET REPRESENTATIVES," ISSUED BY THE PROPAGANDA SECTION OF THE SHANGHAI EASTERN DISTRICT COMMITTEE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY.

To dear labour friends and other oppressed masses,

The Anniversary of the Canton Uprising is approaching! It was on December 11, 1927, that the toiling masses in Canton, unable any longer to bear the oppression and massacre at the hands of the capitalists, started an armed uprising and overthrew the capitalistic regime, replacing it with a Soviet Government of their own. Although this revolution was suppressed three days later, its great significance shall remain for ever. This uprising introduced revolutionary influence into China. Two years ago Ju-king, Kiangsi, was made the seat of the Chinese Soviet Government, under whose leadership 100,000,000 toiling people have been liberated from the yoke of the imperialistic Kuomintang.

To-day is the 6th Anniversary of the Canton Uprising. It is also the Opening of the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives.

Labour friends, we must not forget that we are the enemies of anti-revolutionaries. We should unite, declare strikes and stage demonstrations to commemorate the Anniversary of the Canton Uprising and to celebrate the Second National Congress of Soviet Representatives.

Propaganda Section
of the
Eastern District Committee
of the
Chinese Communist Party.

FM. 1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Memorandum.

No. D

Date 1

Shanghai, 193

To

Confidential letter No.97 from
Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety,
dated December 6, 1933.

Subject: Conveying information
that communists plan to cause dis-
turbances locally during the
eight days ending Dec. 13, 1933.

S2,
Please verify and report early. The letter should be sent to Central Registry when acknowledged.

Translation of Letter No.97 dated December 6, 1933
from the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

Police Headquarters,

S. M. P.

According to confidential report local communists have decided to mobilize all adherents and make their appearance in the form of "Light Cavalry Groups" in Chapei and Nantao under the pretext of letting off balloons on the 6, 7, & 8th inst. Really they will disseminate handbills and stir up disturbances.

It is further learned that in the event of no satisfactory results being obtained during these three days and in order to eventually crown their efforts with success, local 'Red' adherents will continue their activities on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th inst, emphasis being laid on the 11th, Anniversary of Canton Uprising, on which date they will intensify their propaganda and precipitate demonstrations.

Apart from reporting to my superiors and addressing those concerned, I have to inform you of the above and shall be glad if you will kindly instruct your subordinates to take precaution and to effect arrest of those found disturbing peace and good order.

Wen Hung-en,

Chief of Public Safety Bureau.

S. 1A.

No.

Shanghai Municipal Council.

POLICE FORCE.
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.
P. O. BOX NO. 158

December 6 1933.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter No.89 of December 3,1933, regarding plans of Communists to organize a "Red Flag Movement Society" and disseminate red flags in commemoration of the anniversary of the Canton Uprising and to inform you that the matter will receive attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Commissioner of Police.

General Wen Hung En,
Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,
Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

December 6 33.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of your letter No.89 of December 3,1933, regarding plans of Communists to organize a "Red Flag Movement Society" and disseminate red flags in commemoration of the anniversary of the Canton Uprising and to inform you that the matter will receive attention.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Commissioner of Police.

General Wen Hung En,
Chief of the Public Safety Bureau,
Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

Form 226
A.M. 500-6-33

S. B. R. G.
No. D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of [illegible] No. 29 from the Bureau of Public Safety of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai.

December 3, 1933.

Confidential.

To

[illegible]. Police Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sirs,

The Privy Chamber of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai has transmitted to us a copy of the following communication from the General Office of the Military Affairs Committee:-

> "According to a report, the Communists have decided to organize a "Red Flag Movement Society" in commemoration of the anniversary of the Canton Uprising in 1927 ten days in advance. Meantime, every branch party office in each section has been ordered to select three groups for the purpose of disseminating red flags. Each group will prepare ten such flags and the method of hoisting them is to tie a piece of stone with a piece of hemp string to a corner of the flag and throw them up on to a wire by the roadway in all congested centres. For your information and attention please".

In consequence of the foregoing, I, apart from ordering my subordinates to detail "plain clothes" to detect and to take any persons who are found to either disseminate or hoist red flags into custody, and notify the parties concerned, I request that you take note and instruct the men under your command to be on the alert please.

(Signed): Wen Hung-en,

Chief of the Bureau.

S.HO:

Fm. 3
G. 35m-11/32

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No.
No. D
Date Stamp.

REPORT

Date November 27, 1933.

Subject (in full) Instructions issued by the Chinese Communist Party in connection with the 6th Anniversary of the Canton Uprising - December 11.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* D.I.

Agents A-2267 and A-3256 report that the Headquarters of the local Chinese Communist Party recently issued the following instructions to its various subsidiary district committees in connection with the intensification of the propaganda movement scheduled to take place prior to the occasion of the 6th Anniversary of the Canton Uprising, which falls on December 11 :-

Instructions to District Committees

(1) All "Cells" under the control of District Committees to prepare at least three red cloth banners bearing the Soviet insignia, size about 12" x 18", and to detail members to display them on shop fronts, trees and electric standards in their respective areas. Persons undertaking this work will be referred to as members of the "Red Banner Group."

(2) District Committees should despatch "Propaganda Groups" to the neighbourhood of labourers' dormitories to expound communist propaganda on the significance of the forthcoming anniversary on the following lines :-

a) Opposition to the "White Terror" methods employed by the Chinese Fascists.

b) Support people's anti-Imperialist movements.

c) Rescue anti-Fascist and anti-Imperialist warriors.

d) Investigate and disclose the treacherous policy of the Kuomintang and eliminate the traitors of the people.

e) Solicit contributions to buy comforts for the members of the "Dog Beating Groups" (Assassination Corps) at present detained in custody by the Municipal Police.

S.2. Return a submit nearer anniversary with anything about which may come to hand

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

D 5500

FM. 4
G. 58M-1-38
LWK/

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REGD. 8-5-00

S.1, Special Branch, [illegible]

REPORT

Date April 21, 19 38.

Subject Letter from British Consulate-General : Carlos Orlando Danenberg alias Orly - British Subject

Made by D.S.I. Logan *Forwarded by* C. Crawford A.S.I.

Reference the attached letter dated April 20, 1938 from the British Consulate-General, requesting information concerning Carlos Orlando Danenberg alias Orly, British Subject (Eurasian), this person first came to the notice of the S.M.P. during 1930, when he lodged a complaint against one M. Roubin, to the effect that the latter had snatched a satchel from him, containing photographs, etc., valued at $200.00. In the course of enquiries into this matter it was learned that Roubin was in debt to Danenberg and in the absence of evidence to support the charge of snatching, it was strongly believed that the complaint made by Danenberg was baseless and merely a manoeuvre calculated to bring pressure on Roubin to cause him to settle the debt mentioned above.

Some time between 1925 and 1930, Danenberg married a Russian named Helena Yaokvlevna Camarmetz, from whom he separated shortly afterwards.

Danenberg was next heard of on December 23, 1935, when one C. Schroeter (German), member of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, 26, Ying Ts Loo, Hangchow, Chekiang, made a complaint to the S.M.P., at Hongkew Station, to the effect that about the end of August, 1935, he entrusted his camera, which he valued at $200.00, to Danenberg, in Hangchow, on the understanding that the latter would endeavour to sell it for him. Danenberg took the camera to Shanghai the next day and later returned to Hangchow without it, explaining to Schroeter that he had left it

with a friend who was a prospective purchaser.

The camera was subsequently found by Schroeter in the Kan Sing Pawnshop, 168 Woosung Road, Shanghai, where it had been pawned for $40.00 by a foreigner (unknown). Danenberg was not charged in connection with this case and it is not known whether Schroeter ever obtained compensation from him.

At the time of writing this report the S.M.P. is in possession of a Warrant of Arrest issued by the British Supreme Court for China, at Shanghai, on April 2, 1938, against Danenberg, on a charge of Larceny, Contrary to Section 2 of the Larceny Act, 1916. It appears, in connection with this case, that Danenberg succeeded in ingratiating himself into the confidence of a Siamese, namely, Chnar Anusara Soondora, wealthy doctor, at present visiting Shanghai, and after inducing him to engage Room 211 of the Yangtse Hotel, by means of a trick, gained access to his clothing, personal effects, etc., which he ransacked and from which he stole various articles valued at $1,850.00, including Soondora's passport which was issued at the Siamese Embassy in Paris, and also his private banking code.

Danenberg's passport was not lost in the interior of China as claimed by him but was left in the possession of one R. Ilagan (American) in Shanghai, from whom it was recovered by the S.M.P., as security against a debt which he owed the latter.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

- 3 -

Date 19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

It is believed that Danenberg travelled to Hongkong on the s.s. "Empress of Japan" ex-Shanghai 23-3-38, in the company of one Jack Grey (British Eurasian) who frequently visits Shanghai from Hongkong for the purpose of recruiting cabaret girls for employment in cabarets in the Colony.

A letter dated April 13, 1938, on the subject of the charge of Larceny against Danenberg, was addressed by the Deputy Commissioner (Crime Branch) S.M.P. to the Commissioner of Police, Hongkong, but a reply has not yet been received.

Carlos Orlando Danenberg alias Orly is described as follows :-

British Eurasian,

Occupation - photographer;

Age - 42 years;

Height - 5'11";

Build - medium;

Complexion - dark;

Eyes - dark brown;

Hair - black, brushed straight back.

W Logan

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

20th April, 1938.

Dear Bourne,

A certain Carlos Orlando Danenberg, arrived in Hongkong on 2.4.38. He stated that he was connected with the Chinese Government as an aerial photographer and had just arrived from the interior of China. He stated that his property, which contained his passport, was left behind in a town which is now occupied by the Japanese and he has, therefore, little hope of recovering it. He claims to have been born in Hongkong on 26.9.91 and produced a copy of the Hongkong birth registration in support of this. He further stated that he was connected with the L'Asis Photograph Studio, Gloucester Arcade, and would stay in Hongkong for a few weeks.

A source (who may well be unreliable) has stated that Danenberg has a criminal record in Shanghai and may also have some political connection with the Japanese.

I would be most grateful for any information you can let me have about this man.

Yours sincerely,

Major K. M. Bourne, M.C.
Shanghai Municipal Police.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
20 APR. 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

CONFIDENTIAL
DOWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B.
No. C. D.
Date

Danenberg Is Sentenced To One Month In Gaol

Complex Larceny Case Brought To Close In Local British Court; Magistrate Says He Could Not Believe Story Of Camel Hair Overcoat

Sentence of one month's imprisonment at Ward Road Gaol, was passed on Carlos Orlando Danenberg, by Magistrate C. H. Haines in H.M. Police Court yesterday, when the accused was found guilty on charges of having stolen a camel-hair overcoat and a scarf from Dr. Edward Charles Coolidge, a Siamese subject, also known as Dr. Soondora.

The verdict which was meted out yesterday, brought to a close one of the longest and most complex larceny cases ever tried locally. The latter difficulty arose chiefly over the large number of witnesses which were produced throughout the hearings and the varying degrees of evidence which was received. As an example of this, James Roope, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, was finally treated as a "hostile" witness by the prosecutor Mr. Watkin Williams, when it was disclosed that he had passed on a statement to Mr. R. L. Stuart, counsel for the defence.

Original complaints filed in the case alleged that Danenberg had stolen property to the value of $1,000, together with a passport from the Siamese doctor. However the magistrate was unable to find sufficient cause to support the prosecution with regard to the missing property other than the coat and scarf.

Lied Stupidly

In summing up his decision, the magistrate declared that although the accused might possibly have travelled to Hongkong unintentionally, his subsequent actions with the scarf and coat were tantamount to conversion of it to his own use.

Continuing, Mr. Haines said: "Frankly, I don't believe his (Danenberg's) story that he left the coat with a dry-cleaner when he returned to Shanghai. His demeancur in the box was such that I was convinced that he was lying all the time—and he lied stupidly. I am quite certain that he did steal the overcoat, and I have no confidence whatever in the accused's statements. My conclusion is that he did steal the coat and scarf and that he has been endeavouring to explain away his conduct."

At this point Mr. Watkin Williams asked if the court wished to hear further police information regarding the accused's past, stating that such was a usual course in cases of a similar nature prior to the passing of sentence.

Detective Inspector Crighton of the Shanghai Municipal Police was called and stated that Danenberg first came to the notice of the police when he laid a false charge against a man named Ruben in November, 1930, which was subsequently withdrawn. Later a charge in connection with the theft of a camera from Hangchow was made against the accused, but this was also withdrawn. Among the papers found on Danenberg's person when he was arrested by the police, was a deportation order from Canada.

First Conviction

Mr. Haines said: "This deportation order was made to prevent him from becoming a public charge."

Addressing Danenberg, Mr. Haines continued: "What I have just heard has not made any difference to what I was going to do with you. This is the first recorded conviction against you here, and, as I said before, I am going to take into consideration that you have already spent nearly three weeks under remand in custody.

"Nevertheless, the theft was a particularly mean one and you have not improved it by the lies you have told in the box. I did not believe you at all. You will be sentenced to one month's imprisonment, from to-day."

Earlier during the hearing, Mr. R. L. Stuart, counsel for the defence, called Mr. Ilagin, an additional witness, to give evidence in regard to two letters which Danenberg said he sent from Hongkong. The witness denied that he had received any letters from Danenberg, but said that when the accused returned to Shanghai, he mentioned the letters and said that they contained an explanation of how he had sailed for Hongkong, and referred to Dr. Coolidge's coat and passport.

Mr. Stuart then re-examined Danenberg, in connection with the contents of the letters. Danenberg replied that the first was a request to Mr. Ilagin to forward his funds in order to return to Shanghai, while the second, which he claimed to have mailed "poste restante" in Shanghai, asked why the first letter had not been replied to.

Wanted Instructions

Describing the contents of another letter which he said had been sent from Hongkong to Dr. Coolidge, Danenberg said that this letter also referred to the overcoat and passport, and asked Dr. Coolidge for instructions regarding them.

In reply to cross-examination by Mr. Watkin Williams, Danenberg declared that the letters to Ilagin and Coolidge had been written two or three days after he arrived in Hongkong. The second letter to Ilagin was sent not more than a week later.

"Why didn't you tell the Hongkong police that you wanted to return to Shanghai," asked Mr. Williams. Danenberg replied that he did, and although he had not mentioned it in his statement to the police, they knew it.

"I put it to you that your whole story is a fabrication; that you have never sent the coat to the cleaners and that you disposed of it," the prosecutor declared. "No, sir," replied Danenberg.

When sentence was finally declared by the magistrate, the accused turned tear-stained eyes around the court, then straightened himself and walked out of the courtroom in the custody of a police gaoler.

1406

DANENBERG MAY GET DEFENCE LAWYER

Magistrate Haines Again Adjourns Case In Police Court

Pointing out that he would talk with the Judge to see whether it would be possible to procure legal aid for the accused, Magistrate C. H. Haines once again adjourned the trial of Carlos Orlando Danenberg, on a charge of larceny, in the British Police Court yesterday morning.

Magistrate Haines stopped the proceedings when Danenberg was getting all involved in the course of his cross-examination of Dr. G. E. Coolidge, Siamese doctor, the complainant in the case.

Magistrate Haines adjourned the case until next Wednesday, Danenberg being again remanded in custody. Mr. P. Watkin Williams is appearing for the prosecution.

Danenberg's 2nd Appearance

Prosecution Continues in Larceny Charges Against Briton ; Visit to Empress Liner

EVIDENCE as to how the accused boarded the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Japan—ostensibly to say goodbye to a girl-friend—and remained on board until after the vessel had sailed, was given in H.M. Police Court before Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, yesterday, when Carlos Orlando Danenberg, a British subject of Hongkong, made his second appearance, charged with the larceny of certain money and property to the value of $1,000, belonging to Dr. C. A. Soondora, a Siamese physician educated in London.

Mr. F. Watkin Williams appeared for the prosecution, while Danenberg was not represented.

James Roope, aged 26, a cook of no fixed abode, said that he first met Danenberg in September 1935 at a Salvation Army Hostel, where the accused was living at the time. Later the witness, after staying ten days with his brother, went to the Yangtze Hotel at the corner of Hankow and Yunnan Roads. Here he was introduced to two men by Danenberg, one of whom was Dr. Soondora, who was introduced in the name of Dr. Coolidge.

The other person was known as Mr. Liang. A few days later, he was asked by Danenberg to stay with him at Room 519, Yangtze Hotel, and, in company with Dr. Coolidge, Mr. Liang, Mr. Ilagan and the accused, he stayed there from February 20 until April 18.

The accused also used Room 211 at the hotel as a sort of private office, and later as a living room for Dr. Coolidge. On the evening of March 22, the accused and the witness were walking around the passage way for about an hour discussing the question of the rent of Room 211. Danenberg told him that it amounted to $109 and that it would be paid, adding that he would do his best to raise the money. Later he remarked "Don't worry, Jim, it isn't much money after all, and I can always get money if I want it." The accused then showed the witness a pile of money, adding "I don't quite want to pay for the room right now as I want Dr. Coolidge...." At this stage the witness hesitated, and, on being questioned said that he did not know whether they were Danenberg's exact words. The sentence was then struck out.

Continuing, the witness said that it was Danenberg's idea to hold up payment for the room for a time to make Dr. Coolidge feel sorry, hoping that Dr. Coolidge would try and raise money to pay the rent of the room.

Danenberg left Shanghai on March 23, and about a fortnight before this date he noticed that the accused possessed the passport of Dr. Coolidge which, he said, had been given to him for safe keeping. On the evening of March 22 the Yangtze Hotel No. 1 Floor Boy came into Room 519 and asked Danenberg for the rent of Room 211 and he answered "Wait." The rent was paid later. On March 22 Dr. Coolidge had to sleep out of his Room 211 as it had been locked.

Girl Friend

A request by Danenberg to the witness to accompany him to see a girl friend off on the Empress of Japan was made on March 23. When the accused came into Room 519, where Mr. Ilagan and Dr. Coolidge were sleeping soundly he was wearing a camel hair overcoat. He locked the door when they left the room and they proceeded to Room 211. Here the accused moved about in an excited manner, and told the witness that he could use Dr. Coolidge's raincoat. A scarf belonging to the doctor was taken by Danenberg, while the camel hair overcoat, also belonged to this person.

From the hotel they went to the Sun Co. to buy a present, for which Danenberg paid $5.50, for the girl friend, and from there to the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf where they boarded the Empress of Japan.

At the reception desk Danenberg asked for the cabin of a person named Sung, the witness being led to believe that the girl friend's name was Miss Mary Sung. They were told that the person was in cabin 425, but on going there they did not see anybody. After looking around the boat together, Danenberg asked the witness to stay at the cabin while he looked around upstairs. During this time the gong and syren went to summon non-passengers ashore, and running through the ship the witness was able to get on to the wharf. He immediately made his way to the Customs Jetty in order to meet the tender bringing back visitors from the Empress of Japan, but he did not see Danenberg.

At this stage Mr. Haines said that the case would be adjourned until Tuesday.

Danenberg, who had been holding a handkerchief to his face all morning complained of toothache and said that he wanted dental treatment and not medical treatment.

Regarding the question of bail, Mr. Haines said that if Danenberg could get two sureties which would satisfy the police he would consider granting bail at the next hearing.

File C 3/7

Danenberg Larceny Hearing Adjourned

The criminal charge instituted against Carolos Orlando Danenberg, a British subject of Hongkong, for allegedly having defrauded a Siamese, Dr. C. A. Soondora, of cash and valuables amounting to $1000, was adjourned yesterday afternoon by Mr. C. H. Haines, registrar, to next Tuesday, in the British Police Court. The accused requested bail on grounds of a toothache, but Mr. Haines stated that he would consider granting bail at next hearing.

Fresh evidence was presented yesterday to the effect that the accused boarded the Empress of Japan on the pretext of bidding goodbye to a girl friend and remained on board until after the vessel had sailed, taking with him Dr. Soondora's passport. Mr. P. Watkin Williams appeared for the prosecution while the accused was not represented.

Danenberg's Application For Bail Is Refused

Briton Facing Larceny Count To Try To Provide Suitable Sureties During Remand; Accused Is Not Asked To Plead To Charge

After hearing the evidence of arrest presented by the prosecution, and prior to adjourning the hearing of the case until next Friday, July 1, Magistrate C. H. Haines, in the British Police Court yesterday morning, refused Carlos Orlando Danenberg's application for bail, ordering the Briton to be detained in custody during the period of remand.

Danenberg, alias C. A. Orly, 42-year-old Briton, was arrested on a British Supreme Court warrant on Friday morning by Detective Sub-Inspector John Crighton, of Crime Branch Headquarters, S.M.P. The warrant was issued on April 2, last, upon the complaint made by a Siamese subject, Dr. Char Anusara Soondora, that between March 25 and 27, at Shanghai, Danenberg stole certain articles of clothing, value $1,500 and the sum of $350 in cash, from him, contrary to Section II of the Larceny Act of 1916.

After Mr. Haines, sitting as magistrate, had the charge read out to Danenberg, he informed the accused that he would take the case under preliminary examination, as he did not know, until he heard the evidence, whether or not it was in his power to judge the case. He therefore, did not ask the accused to plead to the charge read out by the Court Marshal.

Danenberg then immediately asked that the case be dismissed and informed the magistrate that the complainant had written to the police requesting them to withdraw the charge. In this respect, at a later stage of the hearing, Magistrate Haines informed the accused that under British law, once a complaint is made, and a warrant issued, a complainant has no power to withdraw same. "You must get it out of your mind," Mr. Haines concluded.

Prosecution Opposes Bail

Under the direct examination of Mr. C. W. Williams, of Hansons, who appeared for the prosecution, Detective Sub-Inspector Crighton related that on April 2, he applied for a warrant on information of complaint and the British Consulate. He was unable to execute it—as the accused had left Shanghai—until 10.30 a.m. June 24, at the Crime Branch Headquarters, S.M.P.

At this stage Mr. Williams, in addressing the magistrate, pointed out that in view of the length of time between the issue of the warrant and apprehension of the accused, that he be detained in custody during the adjournment. "What has happened once, may happen again," he concluded, "I ask the accused to be detained in custody."

"Where are you living now?" the magistrate asked Danenberg.

"I am now in custody of the Police Headquarters," came the reply.

"But, where did you live?"

"In Shanghai. In various hotels," answered the accused.

Danenberg's Statement

Danenberg then asked permission to make an application for bail and make a statement. He informed the magistrate that he had been arrested in connection with the case in Hongkong, detained and then released on $250 bail and two sureties. He also stressed the fact that although he was not extradited, he had voluntarily and on his own free will and accord, and at his own expense, left Hongkong and come to Shanghai.

Magistrate Haines interrupted him at this stage to point out that his object in coming back to Shanghai was to settle the matter with the complainant, and not to surrender himself to the police, which in fact he did not do, until Friday morning. In the course of his statement Danenberg admitted that he went to Hongkong without his passport, which was in the hands of the local passport officer.

Two Objections

Rising again, Mr. Williams placed two objections against bail being granted. First, that as Danenberg had gone to Hongkong not on his own passport, then he must have used that of another, and secondly, that when he returned to Shanghai, he went to the complainant and did not surrender himself to the police.

On hearing the prosecution, Mr. Haines said, addressing Danenberg, "I am afraid I must refuse bail. There is not sufficient guarantee of your coming back at the next hearing."

Prior to adjourning until next Friday, the magistrate informed the accused that if he obtained two sureties, which must be entirely satisfactory to the police, he would grant bail following the next hearing.

Danenberg Bail Offer Refused By Magistrate

Briton To Be Detained To Friday, Day Of Next Hearing

Remanded in custody to next Friday by Magistrate C. H. Haines in the British Police Court yesterday morning, Carlos Orlando Danenberg, alias C. A. Orly, British, was refused bail.

Danenberg was arrested on Friday in the French Concession after a long search, and is accused of having stolen from Dr. Char A. Soondora, young London-educated Siamese physician, property to the value of $1,000 last March.

In offering bail, Danenberg stated that he could produce bail in the form of a surety from the son of Sir Robert Ho Tung.

Magistrate Haines informed the accused that he would have to be detained until the next hearing, when he would be granted bail if the sureties he would be able to produce were satisfactory to the police.

Asked whether the typewritten copy of his statement was identical in wording with the original written by him following his arrest, Danenberg answered in the affirmative.

According to this statement, he returned to Shanghai to square matters with the complainant. Magistrate Haines pointed out that it seemed the accused was under the erroneous impression that he could settle matters with Dr. Soondora out of court. The charge, he added, could not be withdrawn.

It is alleged that the property stolen by the accused consisted of money, clothing, a banking code and the physician's passport, after he recommended that the Siamese doctor take a room in the Yangtse Hotel at the corner of Hankow and Yunnan Roads.

Danenberg Refused Bail; Will Answer Charges On Friday

Carlos Orlando Danenberg; alias C. A. Orly, 42 year old Hongkong born Britisher, was remanded in custody until Friday, July 1, this morning by Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar of the British Police Court, after bail was refused.

Danenberg was arrested yesterday, on a British Court warrant issued last March, when he allegedly obtained from a Siamese Dr. Char Soondora, property, a passport and cash to the approximate value of $1000.

According to the statement of the accused, he returned to Shanghai "to fix matters up" with the alleged victim, and when asked what bail he could produce, he said that he could obtain a surety from the Son of Sir Robert Ho Tung. Mr. Haines then told the accused that he would have to remain in custody until the next hearing and that he would be granted bail if the sureties that he may be able to produce then, would satisfy the police.

When asked whether the typewritten copy of his statement was identical in wording with the original written by him, the accused said that it was as "Inspector Crighton and myself worked together on it."

The Registrar then told the accused that the latter seemed to be under the wrong impression of being able to settle matters directy with the complainant, out of court. This could not be done as the charge could not be withdrawn. Mr. P. W. Williams prosecuted, while the accused handled his own case.

843

Briton Seized on Theft Charge of Siamese

London-Educated Docto Says He Lost $1,000

An extended search ended yeste day with the arrest, by Detectiv Sub-Insp. J. Crighton, of C. C Danenberg, British, on a charge o larceny. Danenberg was taken int custody in the International Settle ment and will be brought before th British Police Court today. It i alleged that he stole various pro perty, valued totally at $1,000, fro Dr. C. A. Soondora, young Siames physician educated in London, la March after he had induced D Soondora to take a room at th Yangtze Hotel, Hankow and Yunna Roads.

The property abstracted from D Soondora, who was a newcomer t Shanghai, is said to have consiste of money, clothing, a banking cod and the physician's passport.

Danenberg was found yesterday in the French Concession and was persuaded to go to Police Headquarters in Foochow Road, where he was arrested.

Dr. Soondora hails from Chiengmai, northern Siam, and is said to be well-connected in his country.

F. 22 F.
G. 50M-8-35

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"C" Division.
Hongkew Police Station.
23-12-35. 19

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 845/35.

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Complaint against British subject.

At 12.10 p.m. on the 23-12-35, one C. Schroeter (German) of the Seventh Day Adventist Mission, 26 Ying Ts Loo, Hangchow, staying at 1207/2 Yu Yuen Road on a temporary visit, came to the Station and requested assistance to recover a camera from the "Kau Sing" pawnshop, 168 Soosung Road.

Complainant stated that he gave this camera to a British subject named Carlos Danenberg in Hangchow towards the end of August 1934, on the understanding that the latter was to keep it for a few days and try to sell it or trade it with a 9mm. projector for moving films.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (CRIME BRANCH)

Complainant paid $400.00 for the camera when new, and estimates its present value at not less than $200.00.

Danenberg took the camera to Shanghai the following day, and returned without it, when he told complainant that he had left it with a friend who was interested and wished to trade it for a 9 mm. projector, and he made an appointment for the complainant to meet his friend at the Y.M.C.A., Shanghai, for dinner and to discuss the exchange but neither Danenberg or his friend turned up for the appointment.

After returning to Hangchow, complainant attempted to get into touch with Danenberg, but did not see him again for three months, during which period he had

F. 22 F
G. 50M-8-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

.....*Division.*

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....*Police Station.*

.....*19*

Diary Number:—	Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

written two registered letters which remained unanswered.

When complainant eventually met Danenberg, the latter made excuses and said that he would get the camera back again and return it, but he did not keep his promise, therefore the complainant reported the matter to the British Consulate at Shanghai.

The British Consulate confirmed the fact that Danenberg was British, and, according to complainant, they despatched two letters to him, but received no answer.

Whilst looking for a 9 mm. projector in pawnshops on Woosung Road on the 23-12-35, complainant saw his camera in the "Kau Sing" pawnshop, 168 Woosung Road, displayed for sale at the price of $80.00, whereupon he reported the matter to this Station.

The undersigned and C.D.S. 143 accompanied him to the said pawnshop and ascertained that the camera (a Zeiss Tessar, Lens No. 524080, Frame No. 868388) had been pawned by a foreigner for $40.00 on the 20-8-35, but the foreigner had not signed the usual guarantee form.

With permission of the pawnshop manager, the camera was returned to complainant on payment of the $40.00 pawn money, and was signed for in book No. 11.

Complainant is in possession of the original bill for the camera. He was informed to take action against

F. 22 F
G. 50M-8-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

.....*Division.*

CRIME REGISTER No:— .....*Police Station.*

.....*19*

Diary Number:—		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Tanenberg through the British Consulate, as the offence was committed in Hangchow and Tanenberg is still residing at Hangchow as far as complainant is aware.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.S.I.

D.D.O."C".

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. No. D

SECRET REPORT Special Branch, C.I.D. 4 Station

Date November 28, 1933.

Subject (in full) The Shanghai Nursing Home.

Made by D.S. Tcheremshansky Forwarded by [illegible]

The Shanghai Nursing Home was established in 1930 under the name of the Blue Hospital at No.185 Rue Dufour by Dr. R.I. Perevosky, a Russian Jewess. Dr. I. Rozenzweig, a Russian Jew, also had some connection with the hospital.

In 1932, as a result of bad business and debts, the hospital was sold by auction and was purchased by one S. Trevor Smith (File I.O. 5371 and E.251), a British Eurasian, a man of doubtful reputation, who is the owner of the China Grass Spinning & Weaving Co., No.264 Kiangse Road, Room 519. It is reported that S. Trevor Smith bought the hospital at the request of his paramour, one Mrs. F.Y. Dannenberg who became the manageress and ostensible proprietress of the establishment.

See also File I.O. 5900.

The business did not prove successful and the Shanghai Nursing Home had to borrow about $3,000 from the Trifoor Bank, No.8 Kiukiang Road. The loan agreement was signed by Mrs. H. Y. Dannenberg and was guaranteed by Mr. S. Trevor Smith. As the money was not repaid on due date and the case was placed in the hands of a lawyer, Trevor Smith later paid a few hundred dollars and promised to repay the balance by instalments. It is said that Shanghai Nursing Home also borrowed money from the China Finance Corp., No.4 Hankow Road.

S. Trevor Smith, however, was no longer in a position to support the Shanghai Nursing Home, for during 1933 his business was very bad and he had to close the Phoenix Loan Co., No.36 Jinkee Road, owing to lack of funds, and to dissolve his partnership with the China Ramie Fibre Co. (factory at No.749 Kwenming Road) owned by Mr. E. Yannoulatos, a local Greek Merchant (File D4853). When Smith broke the partnership he was indebted to Yannoulatos to the extent of $6,000 of which he

See also D. 4853
D. 6391
I.O. 8983.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SECRET

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

has since repaid $1,000. As security for the payment of the balance of $5,000 he mortgaged his factory (The China Grass Spinning & Weaving Co.) to Mr. Yannoulatos.

Owing to these circumstances, the Shanghai Nursing Home will be sold by auction (See attached advertising dated November 20, 1935 from "The North China Daily News").

The staff of the Shanghai Nursing Home consists of:

Mrs. Helena Yakovlevna Dannenberg nee Camarinetz (File N.D.4211), Manageress and ostensible proprietress. She is a British subject of Russian origin born on July 21, 1903. Her father was a high official of the Irkutsk Supreme Court in Siberia. She was educated at the Harbin Gymnasium (Middle School). She arrived at Harbin from Russia in 1920 accompanied by her mother and sister. It is rumoured that when she was in Harbin she was the paramour of a man of doubtful reputation and that for some time she was also the paramour of Li Shao Chen, the Chinese Manager of the C.E.R. at Harbin. In 1925 she came to Shanghai from Harbin and she was employed with Sulzer Brothers, No.4 Avenue Edward VII, as a typist. A few years ago she became the mistress of one Orly Dannenberg (File D.1341), a British Eurasian of doubtful reputation. When she found herself about to become a mother, Dannenberg married her against the wishes of his parents. About two years ago, Mrs. Dannenberg separated from her husband and became the mistress of S. Trevor Smith. In 1931 Mrs. Dannenberg was employed as a typist and cashier in the Blue Hospital. When this hospital was sold, she induced her lover, S. Trevor Smith, to purchase the establishment of which he later became the Manageress and ostensible owner.

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SECRET

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 3 -

Subject (in full)

Made by *Forwarded by*

Dr. Nadeshda Mihallovna Antonoff (File D.2816 and D.4211) is a doctor of the Shanghai Nursing Home. She is a Russian, born on September 4, 1902 at Nagasaki, Japan. She resided at Harbin from 1904 until 1922. From 1922 until 1930 she resided in Germany where she received her education. Dr. Antonoff graduated from Munich University, Bavaria, in 1928. She came to Shanghai from Harbin on January 16, 1931. Dr. Antonoff was subsequently obliged to leave the Russian Medical Practitioners Society because the Society objected to her styling herself M.D., because in Russia this degree can be obtained only after writing a special medical thesis. It is rumoured that Dr. Antonoff practised abortion. Recently, Dr. Antonoff opened a hospital under the name of "Private Midwifery Institution" at No.2 Great Western Road. She resides at No.125 Seymour Road, Flat 4 (File D.4211 and I.D.5988).

Dr. Constantin Vladimirivitch Hochlachkin was a doctor of the Shanghai Nursing Home during the first part of 1933. He is a Russian, born in 1887 at Perm. He graduated from the Tomsk (Siberia) University in 1914 and practised in a small town.

He took part in the Civil War in Siberia on the side of the White Russian Army. Hochlachin arrived at Shanghai in January, 1923. He is a specialist in women's diseases and it is rumoured that he practises abortion. He lives in an expensive style and is inclined to drink. He is the Honorary Secretary of Soro (Council of Russian Organisations at Shanghai) (File D.2882). He resides at No.1d Rue Corneille.

On the nursing staff of the Shanghai Nursing Home were:

Fm. 2
G. 35m-11-32

SECRET

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 4 -

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

Solomonia Petrovna Hludnieff, Russian, born on August 12, 1878 at Transbaikal Province. She is an old professional nurse. She arrived in Harbin from Blagoveshensk, Siberia, in 1922. In Harbin she was employed with Dr. Zisman. She came to Shanghai in October, 1931 and soon after joined the Blue Hospital. When this hospital was sold and renamed the Shanghai Nursing Home she kept her former position as nurse.

Valentina Kurbatoff 22, Russian Soviet Citizen. She was educated at the Harbin Gymnasium (Middle School). Her father is an employee of the C.E.R.. She came to Shanghai from Harbin about two years ago and resided for about two months at No.44 Route Vallon, a boarding-house kept by her friend one Mrs. Wessels, who is a German citizen of Russian-Korean origin. Mrs. Wessels has been frequently seen in the company of Miss V. Kourbatoff at various amusement resorts. Miss Kourbatoff, shortly after her arrival, joined the Shanghai Nursing Home as a nurse and resided on the premises of the Hospital.

Ludmila Kurbatoff was employed as a temporary nurse of this hospital in 1933. She is a sister of the above-mentioned V. Kurbatoff, Russian, reported to be a Soviet citizen. She is about 24 years of age, and was educated at the Harbin Gymnasium (Middle School). About 5 years ago, she left Harbin for America. It is said that she received her training as a nurse in San Francisco. She arrived at Shanghai a few months ago and resided for about two months at No.44 Route Vallon. She left this house because her landlady, Mrs. Wessels, objected to late callers and the noise created etc. in her room. Miss L. Kurbatoff is employed at present as a canvassing agent of

Form 2
G. 35m-11-32

ORIGINAL

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 5 -

Subject (in full)

Made by Forwarded by

the Celesta Photo Studio, No.868 Bubbling Well Road the owner of which is one Ghdanoff alias Jdanoff, a suspected Soviet Agent (File I.O.8019/D.9 and S216/33). Miss L. Kurnatoff, like her sister, is fond of a gay life. She resided on the premise of the Shanghai Nursing Home with her sister.

Susanne Alexandrovna Comarinetz nee Zilftus, who was also employed as a nurse, is the mother of the above-mentioned Mrs. Dannenberg. Mrs. Comarinetz is a Russian, born on August 21, 1882, at Riga, Latvia, formerly Russia. Her late husband was a member of the Irkutsk High Court. She arrived at Harbin from Blagoveshensk, Siberia, in 1920. In Harbin she worked for one Mr. Hassek and later with the Wagon Lits Co.. Subsequently she became a teacher of the German language. She came to Shanghai from Harbin in October, 1929.

Attached herewith advertising from "The North China Daily News" dated November 20, 1933.

G. Icheremshansky.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

File

DEC 1933

HOSPITAL FOR SALE

FOLLOWING a decision of the British Supreme Court in Shanghai, I have taken possession of the premises occupied by the "Shanghai Nursing Home" at 185 Route Dufour, in order to dispose of its assets.

I hereby inform all medical practitioners and the general public of the fact, and I am prepared to receive any offers or propositions in regard to the sale of the Hospital's contents.

A complete inventory of same may be obtained at my office.

PAUL PREMET
Attorney
38 Avenue Edward VII
Telephone 19175 and 18469

8356

D 5501

Fm. 1
G 500 2-33

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.

REPORT

Date February 9, 1934

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. & Registry.
No. D 5501
1. XXXXXX,
Date 1/

Subject (in full) Fokien Secession Movement.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse Liang *Forwarded by* W Deacon DIS

The Fokien Secession Movement which started on November 20, 1933, collapsed on January 17, 1934 after severe fighting on the Chekiang Fokien Border for three weeks. The downfall of the movement was first evidenced in the capture on January 7, 1934, of Yenping, about 400 li to the north west of Foochow, on the Min River which was the base of the Fokien Secessionists. The capture of this place was attributed to the mutiny of the troops comprising the two regiments under the command of Gen. Tan Chi Siu (譚啓秀), who were formerly bandits in Fokien and were enlisted by the 19th Route Army. On January 17, 1934, the situation on the front became so untenable to the Secessionists that they were obliged to abandon Foochow, thus ending the life of the so-called "Fokien People's Government".

The causes of the failure of the Movement may be summed up as follows:-

1. The overthrow of the Kuomintang which caused Fokien sympathizers to hesitate in giving support.
2. Indiscriminate recruiting in that bandits were incorporated in the rank and file of the regular troops thus diminishing unified fighting power.
3. The fact that the rebels were outnumbered by the National Government troops.
4. Dissension among Secessionist leaders especially between Generals Tsai Ting-kai and Tai Chi over the question of posts in the People's Government.

The insurgent troops after leaving Foochow concentrated at two places, Lungyen and Chuanchow. At the latter place the troops were comprised of the 61st Division

Fm. 2
G 50-6-11-33

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

and 49th Division of the 19th Route Army. These two Divisions having absorbed on their way disbanded soldiers or soldiers who had surrendered consisted of 12 regiments some 18,000 men strong. Following an understanding reached with the National Government, these two divisions were re-organized on January 27, 1934 and divided into 4 divisions, namely, the 49th, 60th, 61st and 78th Divisions which are to be attached to the "Kiangsi, Fokien, Hunan, Hupeh and Anhui Bandit Suppression East Route Army", as No.7 Route with Generals Mao Vee Shou (毛维寿) and Chang Yien (张炎), who were respectively ex-Commander of the 61st and 49th Division of the 19th Route Army as Commander and Vice Commander. These appointments were formally announced by the National Government and the commanders assumed office at Hweian (惠安) on January 30, 1934. These troops are now stationed in the vicinity of Hinghwa (兴化) and Hweian and Chuanchow(泉州).

Those troops who assembled at Lungyen (龙巖) consisted of the remnants (10,000 strong) of mixed units of the 19th Route Army, mostly the 60th Division and the 78th Division. The Commanders of these two Divisions namely Generals Sung Kwong Han (沈光汉) and Urg Shou Nien (區寿年) have already reached some agreement with the National Government, whereby the latter will give each of them $50,000 to enable them to sever relations with the army and go abroad. The present commanding officer of the insurgent troops at this area is General Tsai (蔡) Ting (廷) Kai (楷) who has however so far refused to come to terms with the National Government.

Fm. 2
G 50(A-11-33)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

- 3 -

The National Government having determined the fate of the insurgents, appointed General Chen I (陳儀), ex-Vice Minister of War, as Chairman of the Fokien Provincial Government. Chen I assumed office at Foochow on February 5, 1934.

In the meantime the Communist Armies in West Fokien were very active insomuch as that Kwangteeh (光澤) and Shaowu (邵武) fell into their hands in the middle of January, 1934.

With a view to purging the Province of possible threats from reactionaries the National Government has instructed the 5th, 11th and 14th Divisions stationed at Sincheng (新城), Kiangsi to attack Tai Ning (泰寧), 67th, 90th, and 96th Divisions at Luki (瀘溪), Kiangsi, to attack Kwangtseh, as well as the 9th Division at Nantsing (南清), 3rd Division at Changtai (長泰), 83rd Division at Tungan (同安) and 10th Division at Anki (安溪) to attack General Tsai Ting Kai's troops at Lungyen.

The foregoing information was obtained by D.S.I. Pan Lien Pih.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

FILE

Form G 5000-11-33

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I.S.D. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date

Date January 4, 1934.

Subject (in full) Military Movement in connection with Fokien Secession.

Made by D. S. I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by Whounan ASI

During the past few days, severe fighting took place between the National Armies and the Fokien troops along the Chekiang and Fokien border. In the Central Route, the insurgents have entered Chekiang and captured Chingyuan (慶元) and Taishun (泰順) and are attacking Lungchuan (龍泉) and Chingning (景寧).

In the Eastern Route, fighting is in progress at Fengsuikwan (分水関), north of the Chekiang-Fokien border. The naval forces of the Nanking Government under the command of Rear-Admiral Chen Chi-liang (陳季良) are cruising off the Chekiang-Fokien border coast. Secret information from a reliable source shows that the naval officers and men, who are practically all natives of Fokien, do not wish to see their native place destroyed by warfare and have reached an agreement with the Fokien Secessionists. According to the stipulation, the Fokien insurgents have promised to hand over all naval bases in Fokien to the Nanking Navy at a suitable time after the Fokien armies fight their way into Chekiang.

As regards the Western Route, the armies are carrying out warfare between Pucheng (浦城) and Soongchi (松溪) in the Fokien Province.

The Red Armies are still at Yushan (玉山) and Kaihwa (開化) opposite the Nationalist Armies at Changshan. Towards the end of December, 1933, the 500 members of the Anhwei Peace Preservation Corps on guard duty at Tunki (屯溪), a town about 120 li north of Kaihwa and in the Anhwei Province, mutinied and declared their allegiance with the Communists with the result that

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

this town fell into the hands of the "Reds". The Communists then succeeded in getting into touch with their associates at Kaihwa and Yushan.

In view of the fact that the date of the 4th Plenary Session of the Kuomintang (January 20, 1934) is approaching, General Chiang Kai-shek, it is said, plans to drive the Fokien secessionists back into Fokien and then take the defensive pending the holding of the 4th Kuomintang Session. This scheme is evidenced by his order to General Mao Ping-wen (毛炳文), Commander of the 37th Army, instructing him to attack Shunchang (順昌) from Kwangtsen (光澤) and Shaowu (邵武) in Fokien with a view to capturing Yenping (延平), the base of the Fokien Secessionists. The 39th Army under General Liu Wu-ting (劉和鼎) and the 8th Army under Chao Kwan-tao (趙觀濤) at Pucheng (浦城) were also ordered to move eastward in order to cut off communications between the Fokien troops in Chekiang in the Central Route and their men in reserve in Fokien. These units belonged to the Northern Route Bandit Suppression Armies under the command of General Chiang Ting-wen (蔣鼎文).

General Chiang Kai-shek is said to be at Pucheng directing all movements of the National Armies against the secessionists and the "Reds".

It is learned that the South-Western Political Council has protested to the National Government against the bombardment from aeroplanes of cities in Fokien away from the fighting zone. The air force of the

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

National Government has since confined its bombing work to the fighting zones.

Pan Lien Pih
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
John Robertson
for O. i/c S. B.

Copies sent to Capt. Dicker, Lieut. MacHugh, Lt. Comdr. Hopkinson & Japanese military authorities.
YBYoo

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
File No.
No. D

S.I., S.B. Station, Date

REPORT

Date December 29, 1933

Subject (in full) Military Movement in connection with Fokien Secession

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang *Forwarded by* W.H. Duncan C.I.O.

Up to the present little development has come to notice along the Chekiang and Fokien border as both sides are adopting defensive measures on the three routes, viz. the Eastern Route with Futing (福鼎) in Fokien opposite Pingyang (平陽) in Chekiang, the Central Route with Shouning (壽寧) in Fokien opposite Taishun (泰順) and Chingyuan (慶元) in Chekiang and the Western Route with Kienyang (建陽) opposite Pucheng (浦城). The last mentioned city although situated in the province of Fokien is still in the hands of the Nationalist Force but was nearly captured by the insurgents on or about December 24 and 25 when a regiment of the 88th Division of the Nationalist Force who had been sent there to assist in the defence suddenly mutinied and turned over to Fokien. This city is now guarded by the troops of the 39th Army Corps.

A serious pressure was however felt by the Nationalist Force on the Chekiang and Kiangsi border where the Communist armies under the command of Pang Teh-huei (彭德懷) not only sueceeded in capturing Kwangsing (廣信) and Yushan (玉山) but also Kaihua (開化), a city within the Chekiang border near Anhui, some 45 miles to the north-west of Chuchow (衢州). Consequently any furtner advancement on the part of the Communist Army would enable them to reach the Nangchow and Kiangshan Railway and cut off communications between the Nationalist troops on the Fuchen Front and their troops in reserve. In view of the seriousness of the situation, General Chiang Kai-shek at once took command personally of the troops and made Chuchow (衢州) his headquarters. As a precaution against any further advance of the Communist

39

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
-2-

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Army, General Chiang transferred the 12th Division from Tientsin-Pukow Railway to Nangchow and to Sien Ka Ling (仙霞嶺) and concentrated the 7th Division at Hweichow (徽州), a city in the south-east of Anhui, near the Chekiang border.

On the other hand the Fokien secessionists, realizing their incapability of withstanding any attack from naval forces have decided to abandon Foochow if the situation demands and as a preliminary step, all important documents and arms and ammunition hitherto stored in Foochow have been removed to Changchow (漳州), a city near the Kwangtung border.

According to the general opinion the Nationalist Force is comparatively weak in man fighting power and relies upon its air force, good transportation and communication in their struggle against the Fokien forces. The recent completion of the Nangchow and Kiangshan Railway together with the Nanking-Hangchow roadway have afforded great facilities to the Nationalist troops in troop transportation. In addition to the rolling stock of the railway in question, the 200 motor trucks of the Nanking Military Committee have been utilized to the full extent. The Headquarters of the air force of the Nationalist Force is at Wenchow and it is reported that some 16 bombing aeroplanes are participating in the campaign. An unconfirmed report has been received that four bombing planes have been lost, cause unknown.

The Fokien secessionists have in all some 30 aeroplanes with aerodrome at Yenping (延平), but owing to lack of oil stations in [redacted] Northern Fokien, these aeroplanes so far can only reach as far as Chuchow (衢州), Kinhwa 金華

Fm. 2
G. 35000-1-34

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
-3-

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

and Wenchow (温州). It is believed that if and when Pucheng (浦城) where the Nationalist Force recently built an aerodrome is captured by the Fokien insurgents, the Fokien aeroplanes will be able to reach Nangchow.

From January 1, 1934, the province of Fokien will be divided into the following four provinces:-

Name of Province	Name of Chairman of the Provincial Government.	Capital	No.of Hsiens under its control
Minghai (閩海)	Ho Kung-kai (何公敢)	Foochow 福州	15 hsiens
Yienchien(延建)	Admiral Sah Tseng-ping (薩鎮冰)	Yienping延平	16 hsiens
Shingzien(興泉)	General Tai Chi (戴戟)	Chuanchow泉州	16 hsiens
Loongting(龍汀)	Hsu Yen-chao (許友超)	Changchow漳州	17 hsiens

The foregoing report was compiled with the assistance of D.S.I. Pan Lien-pin

Sih Tsu Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
J.H.Gwens
O. i/c S. B.

SI,
Copies have been sent with usual authorities. Please continue to watch situation, and report again early.
J.H.
3/12
noted

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 22 : 12 : 1933.

To D I

It is reported that boats are being commandeered being Shanghai and Soochow, possibly to be used to convey troops from Soochow and Wusah by water to Chekiang. Please check and report.

This information is requested by V. K.

Form 2
C 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I. S.B. Station,

REPORT

Date December 27, 19 33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C.I. & S.B. REGISTRY.
File No. D
Date 1

Subject (in full) Report of Boats being commandeered between Shanghai and Soochow

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang *Forwarded by* W Duncan DSI

Diligent enquiries made by D.S.I. Pan Lieh-pih and other detectives of S.I. have so far failed to elicit any reliable information relating to the commanddering of boats by the Nanking Military Authorities for the purpose of transportation of troops. Passengers arriving at Shanghai North and Shanghai South as well as rice boatmen arriving at the Soochow Creek during the past days have been approached and questioned but they could offer no enlightenment on the matter. As far as can be ascertained arrangements have been made between the Nanking Military Authorities and Chinese steamship companies for the loan of steamers for troop transportation purposes. Although details are lacking, it is learned that some ten steamers are being held in readiness at Nanking, Chinkiang and Wuhu.

It is generally understood that the Nanking Military Authorities are making use of the Nanking-Hangchow bus route for the military movement as this route is quicker than by water or rail. Under its control, the Nanking Military Committee has some 200 motor trucks.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.
Officer i/c Special Branch.

SI,
Please include useful items in your next survey of the Fukien situation. The ~~survey~~ next survey should also deal with the possibility of towns in Kwangsu and Chekiang being bombed by Fukien aeroplanes.

JHG

Form 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
FILES & REGISTRY
No. D
S.I., S.B. Station,
Date

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

Date December 6, 1933

Subject (in full) Military Movement in connection with Fokien Secession

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by W.H. Duncan ASP

Since the declaration of independence and formation of the People's Government in Fokien on November 20, 1933, the Canton Authorities and particularly General Chen Chi-tang, the military leader and dictator of Canton have still been entertaining a friendly feeling towards the 19th Route Army. Although Chen Chi-tang refused to allow the establishment of a People's Government in Kwangtung he continues to provide a monthly remuneration of $200,000.00 to the 19th Route Army so as to smooth the feelings of the insurgents. Consequently possibilities of war between Canton and Fokien for the time being are remote and the transfer of Canton troops to the Northern border of Kwangtung is really a precautionary measure against possible invasion by the "Red Army" or the troops of General Chiang Kai-shek through Kiangsi. The Canton militarists however declare that this troop movement was carried out in compliance with the instruction of the Nanking Government as a measure against Fokien whereby General Chen Chi-tang is expecting to receive a monetary grant from General Chiang Kai-shek.

In view of the secret reconciliation with the Canton Authorities and the informal conclusion of a non-aggressive pact with the "Red Army" in Western Fokien, the Fokien secessionists have no fear of any attack on the south and west. Leaving the garrison duties in South and West Fokien to the so-called People's Self Protection Corps which consists of 10,000 reformed "bandits" under the command of General Hung Chao-wei (翁照垣), now Garrison Commander of Hinghwa (興化), Chuanchow (泉州) and Yungchun (永春), and General Huang Kuo (黃國), Garrison Commander of Amoy

RDT
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JHL

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT
-2-

Date.....19

Subject (in full) .....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

and Changchow (漳州), the regular troops of the 19th Route Army hitherto stationed in these parts have all been transferred to Northern Fokien near the Chekiang border. This development undoubtedly threatens Chekiang province and consequently the National Government are still transferring large number of troops from Nanking Area to Chekiang. In addition to the 88th Division which passed through Shanghai by rail to Hangchow during the past week, the 2nd Division now at Nanking will also be mobilized and transferred to reinforce the former division.

According to the plan of the Fokien secessionists Chekiang will be invaded by the following routes:-

(1) East: - Via Futing (福鼎), Fokien to Pingyang (平陽) and Juian (瑞安), Chekiang, in order to attack Wenchow.

(2) West: - Via Pucheng (浦城) to Sien Ya Ling (仙霞嶺), in order to attack Kiangshan (江山), the western terminus of the Hangchow Kiangshan Railway (杭江鉄路).

In order to remove resistance on the East Route, the Fokien Secessionists during November succeeded in persuading Brigadier Liang Lih-zu (梁立柱), Acting for General Lieu Tsung-ngien (劉珍年) as commander of the 21st Division of the National Government, now stationed at Wenchow to sever his allegiance to the National Government. This compromise came to the knowledge of General Chiang who instantly took precautionary measure by arranging with General Loo Tieh-ping (魯滌平), Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT
-3-

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Government to appoint Yao Tsong (姚 琮), Deputy Chief of the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps as Garrison Commander of Wenchow. On December 1 Yao assumed office at Wenchow and with 2,000 troops of the Special Service Regiment of the Corps is keeping a surveillance over the movement of the 21st Division. It will be recalled that General Lieu Tsung-ngien (劉珍年), Commander of the 21st Division, attempted in November 1932 to extend his authority in Eastern Shantung where at that time his troops were stationed and clashed with the troops of General Han Foh-chu (韓複榘), Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government. As one of the terms in settlement of the dispute his troops were transferred by order of the National Government to the southern part of Chekiang. During their stay at Wenchow, the 21st Division mutinied several times as a protest against the holding back of their wages by their commander, General Lieu. The latter was also denounced by the people as an oppressor and consequently he was put under arrest by General Loo Tien-ping, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government in about June or July, 1933 and has been kept in custody since.

In order to facilitate military movements the National Government has made the following appointments:-

Name of Officer	New post
General Loo Tieh-ping (魯滌平) Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government.	Commander-in-Chief
General Chang Shih-tsong (張治中) Commander of the 5th Army during the Sino-Japanese Hostilities in Shapei in 1932 and at present President of the Central Military Officer Academy.	Commanding Officer of the East Route anti-Rebel forces

Fm. 2
G 5000-11-33

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT
-4-

Date.....19

Subject (in full) .....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

General Chao Kuan-tao 趙觀濤
Commander of the 8th Army — Commanding Officer of the West Route Anti-Rebel forces.

General Yui Tsz-dz (俞濟時)
Chief of the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps. — Commanding Officer of Reserve Forces.

A detailed list showing the disposition of troops of the National Government in Chekiang is attached herewith.

It is generally estimated that the fighting power of the forces of the Fokien secessionists excels that of the troops of the National Government who are however afforded better means of communication in Chekiang.

According to arrangements the Chekiang Provincial Government will be responsible for the support of all troops engaged in defending Chekiang against invasion by the Fokien insurgents. Owing to the low state of the provincial treasury, General Loo has negotiated with the Shanghai Chinese banking circles for a loan of $500,000.00. It is learned that the loan contract was signed on December 1 and that $200,000 has already been paid. The remaining sum will be remitted as soon as hostilities break out.

The foregoing report was compiled with the assistance of D.S.I, Pan Lien-pih.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Commissioner of Police

Sir,

For information. Copies of this report will be sent to the British, United States and Japanese local Military Authorities.

H. Sineva Sp. Br.
O. C. 6:12:37

LIST OF NATIONALIST TROOPS ALONG CHEKIANG-FOKIEN BORDER

Unit	Strength	Officer Commanding	Place where they are stationed	Remarks
(A) West Route Anti-Rebel Forces		Gen. Chao Kuan Tao (趙觀濤)	With Headquarters at Pucheng (浦城)	There is an aerodrome at Pucheng with 3 bombing planes, 3 pursuit planes and 3 scouting planes. There are all six fortified out-posts.
6th Division	10,000	Gen. Chow Ngai (周磊)	-do-	
4th Division	10,000	Ying Tseng Nan (邢震南)	Chuchow (衢州) and Kiangshan (江山).	
79th Division	10,000	Gen. Wang Ching-wen (王錦文)	Soong-chi (松溪) in Fokien.	
(B) East Route Anti-Rebel Forces		Gen. Chang Shih-tsoong (張治中)	With Headquarters at Wenchow(溫州).	There are 4 fortified outposts. The gunboats "Funing" (撫寧) and "Kiangtsun" (江貞) are lying off the shore.
2nd Division	10,000	Gen. Yang Chih (楊杰)	Wenchow (溫州), Juian (瑞安) and Pingyang. 平陽	(The transfer of these troops from Nanking has not yet been affected)
21st Division	12,000	Gen. Liang Lih-dz (梁立柱)	Wenchow and Taishun (泰順).	
Special Service Regiment of Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps.	2,000	Brigadier Yao Tsoong (姚琮)	Wenchow.	

Unit	Strength	Officer Commanding
(C) Forces in Reserve		Gen. Yui Chi Dz (俞濟時)
88th Division	10,000	Gen. Sung Liang Yuen (孫良元)
1st Regiment of the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps.	1,500	Colonel Chen Suh-Tsung (陳式正)
3rd Regiment of the Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps.	1,500	-do-
The 45th Independent Brigade	4,000	Brigadier Chang Luen Ki (張鑾基)

Place where they are stationed	Remarks
Lanchi (蘭谿). An aerodrome is being constructed here.	
Chuchow (處州), Yungkong (永康), Lanchi (蘭谿) and Kinhwa (金華).	
Lungyu (龍游).	
-do-	
Ching-yuen (慶元)	

S.1, Special BranchXXXXX

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL

November 30, 33.

Fokien Secession Movement - Secret Activities in Shanghai.

D. S. Mac Adie

It is secretly learned that the "Fokien People's Government" has appointed the following persons to undertake uprising tasks in Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei as soon as the Fokien armies have captured Sien Yah Ling (仙霞嶺), a pass between Fokien and Chekiang :-

	Appointment
Fang Ting-ying (方廷英), ex-Commander of the 54th Division and the 29th Army of the National Force.	Commander-in-Chief of the Eastern Route Front Army. (Note : The Eastern Route here means Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei).
Chow Feng-chi (周鳳岐), ex- Commander of the 26th Army of the National Force.	Commander of the 1st Route in Chekiang.
Fang Ting-ying	Concurrently Commander of the 2nd Route in Kiangsu.
Li Tseng-yah (李振亞), an ex-Divisional Commander under Marshal Sung Chuan-fang (孫傳芳).	Commander of the 3rd Route in Anhwei.
Chang Ming-lih (張民立), ex-Commander-in-Chief of the defunct "People's National Salvation Army" in the North East.	Officer responsible for assembling men in the southern part of Kiangsu.
Ma Ngoeh-jen (馬王仁), ex-Divisional Commander in Kiangpeh.	Officer responsible for assembling men in the northern part of Kiangsu.
Huang Yah-chiao (黃亞樵), former Chief of the local Bureau of Public Safety. Wanted by the Nanking Authorities for conspiring assassination of T.V. Soong, etc.	Officer responsible for assembling men in Anhwei.

Fang Ting-ying, Li Tseng-yah and Chang Ming-lih are in Shanghai. Their activities are confined to holding meetings in boarding houses in the French Concession, which they have rented for that purpose.

It is further learned that they have assigned one Ho Ming-one (何名瑰), an ex-Commander of the North Eastern Volunteer Armies, to Fokien as their representative.

It is worthy of note that Chang Ming-lih (張民立), referred to above, has recently established a "Zu Shing Chemical Industrial Association (聚興化學工業社) with an office at 593 Rue Lafayette with the ostensible object of employing ex-officers and men of anti-Japanese armies as sales agents for the products of a factory to be formed in Shanghai (Vide attached extract from the Intelligence Report dated 22/11/33). According to the plan of the Association, the members apart from factory work will undergo military training and carry out propaganda in favour of "resistance against insult from external sources". It is ascertained that no less than 60 ex-officers and men have registered with the Association.

No activities of supporters of the Fokien Secession Movement have come to notice in the Settlement.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Extract from the Intelligence Report dated 22/11/33

Ex-Officers of the Anti-Japanese Army - Offered employment IN Chemical Industrial Association

A Chemical Industrial Association with an office at 593 Rue Lafayette recently came into existence with the object of giving employment to ex-officers of the anti-Japanese armies who are in straitened circumstances. The promoter is one named Chang Ming-lih (張茗立), who claims to be a close associate of General Li Du (李杜), wellknown anti-Japanese general in the North East. This Association which is in the nature of a business concern is manufacturing face cream and tooth powder and offers to any ex-officer who can prove his identity employment as a sales agent. Some twenty-ex-officers have so far registered their names with the Association.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date

TRANSLATION FROM FRENCH POLICE REPORT DATED JUNE 14, 1934.

The Canton Government issues a warrant for the arrest of GASTON WANG AND his consorts.

According to a Hongkong telegram dated June 11, 1934, the Provincial Government of Kwantung has issued a warrant for the arrest of General GASTON WANG (WANG CHIANG) (黃強), HU TSIEU YUAN (胡秋原), member of the Social Democrats' Party (see our report dated 29.3.34), etc. altogether 105 persons, who are accused of having taken an active part in the coup d'etat of Fukien.

C. S.B.
Information.
DSR 14/6

FM.

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, April 25, *193* 4

To D. C. Special Branch

Sir,

Herewith one copy of translation of French Intelligence report.

Clerical Assistant,
S 2

JBK 25/4.

S 1
See above
to FILE
JB
See who 26/4/34

EXTRACTS FROM FRENCH POLICE INTELLIGENCE REPORT.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. RECORDS.
No. D 5[illegible]
Date ___/ /___

April 24, 1934

Activities of the Social-Democrat Party.

We are informed that the following members of the Social-Democrat Party have recently arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong:

Yu Sing Tsing (余心清), one of the promoters of the Fukien coup d'etat, and who represented the interests of Feng Yu Hsiang in the now dissolved Fukien Government;

Wang Heng Chang (王恒昌), who is leaving for Szechuen after a short stay in Shanghai on a secret mission on behalf of General Chen Ming Shu;

Tsi Chi Zah (漆其石).

Confidential Drawer

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5501
Dec. 20 / 2 / 34.

granted to workers who are promoted and received an increase for the promotion.

7) That action be taken against Moo Heng (卓偉行), Chief of the General Affairs Department, for having injured the Kuomintang Government, impaired the labour movement of the workers and committed fraud.

8) That the former system in force before August 1931 relating to leave of absence of workers be re-introduced.

9) That free train tickets be granted to workers and their families by the officials of all stations and not only by the Administration Headquarters.

China Times (Telegraphic Reports):

D 5501

CANTONESE TROOPS WITHDRAW FROM FUKIEN

As the situation in Fukien has become normal, General Chen Chi Tang, the Kwangtung Warlord, has decided to withdraw the Cantonese army from West Fukien and to leave the districts thus vacated to be garrisoned by the National troops.

On February 19, when the Butterfield & Swire S.S. "Hupeh" arrived in Hongkong from Fukien, it was reported that General Tsai Ting-kai, former Commander of the 19th Route Army and one of the rebel leaders in the Fukien Separatist Movement, disembarked alone and later boarded a train for Kulung.

China Times (Nanking Telegrams):

PANCHEN LAMA WILL BECOME MEMBER OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Panchen Lama has been appointed a member of the Committee of the National Government and will assume office at 10 a.m. on February 20.

JAPANESE MINISTER IS EXPECTED IN NANKING

Mr. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, is expected to arrive in Nanking on February 20.

The purpose of his visit is to call on Mr.Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan, and other Government leaders to discuss questions concerning China and Japan. He will stay in the Capital for a few days before returning to Japan.

Another report states that there is no truth that Mr. Ariyoshi would negotiate on various outstanding Sino-Japanese questions.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

TRUNK MURDER CASE: PORTUGUESE SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS

After Patricio Remedios and Jose Remedios, two Portuguese, were escorted to Macao in connection with the trunk murder case in Shanghai, the former was found "not guilty" and later released.

On February 19 Jose Remedios was sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment.

CONFIDENTIAL
Drawer

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5501
Date 17/2/34

February 17, 1934. Morning Translations

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

FACTORY INVESTIGATION.

Investigations regarding all factories in the International Settlement the French Concession, Kiangwan, Chengju and Yingziang were made by the Social Bureau on the following lines:-

1. Name of factory.
2. Address.
3. Name of manager.
4. Products.
5. Capital.
6. Types of machinery.
7. Number of workers, male and female, child workers and apprentices.

Regarding the factories located in the Pootung district, investigations are being conducted by officials of the Factory Inspection Section of the Bureau and will be completed within one week.

Ta Mei Wan Pao dated Feb. 16:

SOLDIERS OF THE 19TH ROUTE ARMY.

According to reports from the authorities concerned, a number of soldiers of the 19th Route Army arrived at Shanghai on February 12. Each of them was granted a certain sum of money and a ticket to enable him to proceed to his native place under police escort.

All junior officers of the Army escorted to Shanghai were well treated by the authorities before being sent to Loyang to be trained at the Central Military Training School.

China Times (Telegraphic Reports):

Information secured from military quarters indicates that the military authorities have decided to transfer the reorganized 19th Route Army to Honan for training under General Liu Chih. The 78th Division of the 19th Route Army yesterday passed through Nanking on its way to Honan, while the 49th, the 60th, and the 61st Divisions are in Fukien awaiting transport.

Ta Mei Wan Pao dated Feb. 16:

STUDENTS RELEASED.

D.5501

During the Fokien rebellion, local Chinese authorities were informed that many students had been bribed by the Fokien authorities to create disturbances. Upon receipt of this information, all suspected students in local universities were arrested.

It is learned that most of the arrested students have now been set free by the authorities.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5501
Date 27/1/34

January 27, 1934. Morning Translation.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

FUKIEN REBELS ENTIRELY DEFEATED

The 19th Route Army at Chienchow has been completely defeated and is awaiting re-organization by the Central Government.

General Chiang Kai Shek is proceeding to Fukien and the people there are making preparations to welcome him.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5501
Date 25/1/34

January 25, 1934. Afternoon Translation.

As the managements have refused to accept their request, the Canton First District Ordure Coolies Union on January 23 held a meeting at which it was resolved to make further appeals to the local Tangpu and other political organs requesting them to conduct negotiations.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

DISPUTE AT CHINAN UNIVERSITY.

The Ministry of Education has decided to detail Zung Hoong-nien, President of the Chinan University, to study the educational conditions at South Sung Bang-fei will administer the affairs of the University.

It is reported that a general meeting of students will be convened tomorrow at which the dispute will be discussed. It is understood that the measures drawn up by the Ministry are regarded as satisfactory by the students, and the proposal that Sung Bang-fei will be appointed President of the University has been welcomed.

Interviewed yesterday by our reporter, Zung Hoong-nien stated that he had sent a telegram to greet Sung Bang-fei. Those teachers to whom the students objected have tendered their resignations.

It is reported that Sung Bang-fei will come to Shanghai and take over the post at the end of this month.

The Eastern Times and other local newspapers publish the following telegraphic reports -

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE REBEL ARMY

The Nationalist Army has not advanced further since surrounding Chuanchow City on January 22. General Chiang Tin Wen has submitted the following proposals to General Chiang Kai Shek for the re-organization of the rebel army:-

1. That military officers above the rank of battalion commanders be discharged and with their families repatriated to Canton.
2. That those soldiers who are unwilling to join the Central Authorities be discharged.

D5501

These proposals have been accepted by General Chiang Kai Shek who instructed General Chiang Tin Wen to give the rebels 3 days in which to give a definite reply. A general attack will be launched if no reply is received within three days.

Some 8,000 soldiers of the rebel force are now surrounded in Chuanchow. They are negotiating for surrender with the Nationalist Army. Chuanchow City will soon be taken over.

On January 24, General Chen Chi Tang of Canton sent a telephone message to General Tai Chi requesting him to proceed to Fukien immediately to undertake the re-organization work of the 19th Route Army. General Tai

requested that (1) Canton should promise to subsidize the 19th Route Army and (2) Generals Chiang Kwang Nai and Tsai Tin Kai be requested to leave the Army.

It is learned that Generals Chiang Kwang Nai Chen Min Chu, Li Chi Seng and Tsai Tin Kai will proceed to Hongkong via Formasa.

Chen Yi, the newly appointed Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government will proceed to Fukien on January 25.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers

PANCHEN ARRIVES AT NANKING

Panchen Lama arrived at Nanking at 1 p.m. January 24. He was welcomed by some 2,000 officials.

Min Pao (Comment)

GOLDEN CASH FIRE CRACKERS

Some time ago, the newspapers recorded two accidents resulting from the explosion of gunpowder.

In the making of golden cash fire crackers, explosives are employed, which will burst if they are not carefully handled. For the safety of the community, the manufacture of golden cash fire crackers should be prohibited.

Apart from making much noise, the golden cash fire crackers have nothing to recommend them. They are used by people in lanes and side streets, who throw them to frighten pedestrians. This is another reason for the prohibition of their manufacture.

The golden cash fire cracker is only a plaything for children. It is simply a waste of good money to buy these fireworks.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

LAND TAX.

The land tax is being collected in Nantao and Chapei. In the Poo Soong and the Fah Hwa Districts, the tax will be collected on March 1.

The majority of land owners in Chapei and Nantao paid the tax, while a small number of them some days ago petitioned the Shanghai City Government to exempt them from payment.

A spokesman of the City Government states that the land tax must be levied.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5501
Date 24 / 1 / 34

D.C (RIME)

January 24,1934. Afternoon Translation

The Shun Pao and other local newspapers publish the following telegraphic reports:-

THE SUPPRESSION OF THE FUKIEN REBELS

The Nationalist Army advanced to the famous Loyang Bridge near Chuanchow in Southern Fukien on January 23. The rebels are now beseized from three sides in Chuanchow City, and are negotiating for surrender. It is learned that the Central authorities will dismiss all military officers above the rank of batallion commanders from the 19th Route Army.

Seng Kwang Han, Chu Shao Nien and Chang Yien, Divisional Commanders of the 19th Route Army, issued a circular telegram of repentance after they had been surrounded by the Nationalist Army.

Chen Min Chu, Li Chi Seng and Chiang Kwang Nai left Chuanchow on January 21 and proceeded to Lungyien via Changchow. Changchow soon fell into the hands of the Nationalist Army following the capture of Chuanchow.

After the collapse of the People's Government Eugene Chen, Hwang Chiang, George Hsu Chien, and many other rebels have made good their escape to Hongkong and other places.

According to information received from Nanchang Military Headquarters, Teng Sze Tsen was killed and General Tsai Tin Kai and George Hsu Chien were injured during the bombing of the Rebels' Military Headquarters by the air force of the Central authorities.

Min Pao(Nanking telegram):-

PANCHEN LAMA ARRIVES AT NANKING

Panchen Lama left Peiping for Nanking on January 22. He will arrive at Pukow at 1 p.m. to-day. Ling Seng and other high Gowernment officials will welcome him after attending the 4th Plenary Session in the morning.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF SZECHUEN RED DISTRICT SUFFERERS RELIEF SOCIETY

At a meeting held at 2 p.m. January 22 by the Szechuen Red District sufferersRelief Society the following resolutions were passed :-

1. That funds be remitted for the relief of sufferers at Zeng Ching and Huh Chun, Szechuen.
2. That a petition be submitted to the 4th Plenary Congress, requesting that relief be afforded to the sufferers in Szechuen.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5501
Date 22 / 1 / 34.

January 22, 1934. Afternoon Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

BOATMEN DETAINED FOR THROWING GARBAGE FROM THE SETTLEMENT INTO THE WHANGPOO.

At 8 p.m. January 20, 8 boat loads of garbage were conveyed from the International Settlement to the vicinity of Lunghwa and the garbage was thrown into the Whangpoo River.

The Water Police of the Bureau of Public Safety detained the launch Kiang Yuen (江元), the 8 garbage boats and 9 boat men.

When questioned, the boat men stated that they were acting under instructions when they threw the garbage into the river.

In addition to detaining the launch and the garbage boats, Chu Hai San (朱海山), Chief of the Water Police of the Bureau of Public Safety, has ordered that the name of the man who had directed the boat men to throw the garbage into the river be ascertained.

The 9 boat men have been sent to the Bureau of Public Safety.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Amoy telegram):

FOKIEN SECESSION MOVEMENT.

Generals Sung Kwang Han, Mo Vee Zeu, Eur Zeu Nien and Chang Yien, Divisional Commanders of the 19th Route Army, on January 21 sent out a circular telegram announcing the suspension of military activities and surrender to the Central Government. They have appointed General Tai Chi, ex-Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner, to take over the control of the 19th Route Army.

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

THE CHINA PRESS, SUNDAY, JANUARY 14, 1934

Kan Kang-fu Of McGill Is Held By Police

Well-Known Professor Arrested In Nanking As Rebellion Agitator

Dr. Kan Kang-fu, noted Chinese scholar who was connected with McGill University, Canada, is detained at Nanking after having been arrested by military authorities there on charges of being affiliated with the so-called Social Democratic Party engineering the revolt in Fukien.

The noted scholar was arrested Thursday night a few hours after he came home from a dinner party given in his honor by Mr. Wang Ching-wei, president of the Executive Yuan.

According to Chinese advices from Nanking yesterday, the military authorities in Nanking are conducting a thorough investigation into the charges, which, while described as not serious, will cause him to remain in custody for a few days.

Dr. Kan's daughter, who has accompanied her father on his return to China and his lecture trip to Peiping and Nanking, has asked Mr. Wang Ching-wei to exert his influence in effecting her father's release.

The arrest of the prominent professor is a great surprise to his hosts of friends in China as well as in Canada and the United States. During the last few years, he taught Chinese philosophy at McGill University.

DBR 15/1

S.1 & S-2

To see & thereafter
pass to file
HB

Seen Who 16/1/34

Noted DBR 16/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5501
Date 15/1/34

January 15, 1934. Afternoon Translation

Shun Pao(Amoy telegram):-

NAVAL AUTHORITIES MAINTAIN ORDER AT FOOCHOW

The Chinese Navy captured Foochow on the night of January 13. Admiral Chen Shao Kwang, Minister of the Navy, entered Foochow City on the morning of January 14. Order is now being maintained by the naval authorities.

General Chen Min Chu, Li Chi Seng and Tsai Tin Kai arrived at Chuangchow by aeroplane on January 13. The rebel army has now withdrawn to the area around Chuangchow.

(Nanking telegrams) - Chen Yi will be appointed chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government. He will receive instructions from General Chiang Kai Shek. The Fukien Provincial Government will temporarily be established at Yien Ping.

The Ministry of Communications informed the Navigation Bureau, the China Steam Navigation Company and the Navigation Trade Association on January 14 that navigation between Fukien and other ports was now safe.

(Hongkong telegram):- A British cruiser arrived at Foochow in the morning of January 14 to protect the British residents. According to information received from Foochow, 200 Japanese marines landed at Foochow on the same day.

(Foochow telegram):- Two detachments of the Japanese landing marines landed in the evening of January 12. The Commander of the Japanese Landing Party issued a notice stating that the landing was a temporary measure for the protection of the Japanese people.

South-west Army To Enter Fukien To-day

(Hongkong telegram):- The Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provincial Authorities will order their armies to proceed to Fukien to-day.(January 15).

The Canton Office of the 19th Route Army has been sealed up.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

OFFICE OF MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHERS FEDERATION TO REMOVE.

The office of the Middle School Teachers Federation, which is located in Room No. 502 on the fourth floor of the Silk Bank building, Hankow Road, will remove in a few days to the premises of the Shanghai Bank at West Gate.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
5501
Dec 15/1/34

January 15, 5501

of various steamship companies have registered with the office. Arrangements have been made to hold an inaugural meeting at the office this morning, January 15.

"Society to Eradicate Humiliation After the Disaster" contributes for the comfort of the troops engaging in Anti-Bandits Campaign

The "Society to Eradicate Humiliation After the Disaster", 14 Woo Ming Faung, Sinkiang Road, Chapei, which was organized by local Kuomintang members (Vide I.R. 5/1/34), sent on January 13 a sum of $50.00 to Mayor Wu Tieh-chen and asked him to remit the fund for the comfort of the soldiers now engaged in the Anti-Bandit Campaign.

D 5501

Fokien Secession Movement - meeting of Pootung gentry

Some 18 members of the Pootung gentry held a meeting at 168 Tung Chong Road, Pootung, between 3 p.m. and 4 p.m. January 14. Yang Loo-yih (楊勞一), a teacher of the Chen Sz (陳氏) Primary School, Police Station Road, Pootung, presided and delivered a speech censuring Chen Ming-chu (陳銘樞) and Li Chi-sung (李濟深) for conspiring against the Kuomintang and the Chinese nation. It was decided that General Chiang Kai-shek be requested to despatch a punitive drive to suppress the rebellion in Fokien.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5501
Date 13 / 1 / 34

January 13, 1934. Morning Translation.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

D 5501

FOKIEN REBELS SUPPRESSION MEETING.

At 10 a.m. yesterday the Chinese Seamen's Special Tangpu held a Fokien rebels suppression meeting. Some 100 persons representing various local seamen's bodies were present.

The following resolutions were passed:-

1) That a telegram be sent out to comfort the officers and men at the front who are attacking the Fokien rebels and to urge them to defeat the rebels.

2) That a circular be addressed to seamen throughout the country notifying them to support the Government rebels suppression forces.

The following slogans were shouted at the meeting:-

1) Support the Central Government in exterminating the rebels, Chen Ming-shu and Li Chi-sen!

2) Support the Central Government in suppressing the reactionary elements in Fokien!

3) Overthrow the rebel People's Government!

4) Support the Chinese Kuomintang!

The circular to be addressed to seamen throughout the country is as follows:-

"Since the September 18 and the January 28 Incidents, national calamities have occurred and the bandit terror has increased daily. The people are facing ruin. At the present stage when the Government forces are intent upon the bandit-Communist suppression campaign, the rebellion in Fokien has broken out. The rebels including Chen Ming-shu and Li Chi-sen, taking advantage of the fact that the Government is facing civil war and foreign aggression, gathered reactionary elements of the Chinese Communist Party, the Third Party and the Social Democratic Party and formed the People's Government. Not only did they destroy the portrait of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and change the national flag, but they conspired with Japan and signed illegal treaties. Furthermore, they concluded a loan agreement, united with the Communists, entered into a military alliance with them and hindered the Government bandit-Communist suppression campaign.

"We must urge the Central Government to exterminate the rebels in Fokien."

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

STATEMENT REGARDING ARREST OF JAPANESE AT WOOSUNG CONTRADICTED.

Several days ago, a certain local Chinese newspaper published a report that Japanese disguised as hunters were arrested by Chinese soldiers for entering the Woosung Forts and the Lion Forts. The report continued that as a result of negotiations made by the local Japanese Consulate with the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, the Japanese were later released.

Inquiries made by our reporter from the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters show that the above report is untrue.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5501
January 13, A. 1934

the return from the Japanese Authorities of Kin Chek to the Chinese Judicial Authorities to be dealt with. Mr. Yu Hung-chun (俞鴻鈞), Secretary to the Mayor, who received them, informed the visitors that the matter had been referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and promised to request the Ministry once more to accelerate negotiations with the Japanese Authorities.

D 5501

Anti-Fokien Secession Movement - Activities of the Chinese Seamen's Special Kuomintang

Under the auspices of the Chinese Seamen's Special Kuomintang, some 40 Chinese claiming to represent local seamen's bodies and Kuomintang members held a meeting in the Seamen's Special Tangpu, Tai Zuan Li, Shao Kya Road, West Gate, between 9.30 a.m. and 11 a.m. January 12. Speeches supporting the anti-Fokien Secession Movement were made and decisions were reached to issue telegrams encouraging the men and officers engaged in the anti-Fokien secession campaign and exhorting the public to support the movement.

Observance of "January 28" Anniversary

At a committee meeting held on January 12, the local Kuomintang Headquarters, Ling Ting Road, West Gate, decided to convene a memorial meeting at 9 a.m. January 28 in the new premises of the Tangpu in the former Administration Building of the Municipality, off Route Ghisi. It was also resolved to request the China Aviation Cooperative Association to assign aeroplanes to distribute

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. RIGHT T.G.
No. D 5501
Date 11 / 1 / 34

January 11,1934. Morning Translation

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

PANIC REIGNS IN FOOCHOW

Since the occupation of Yien Ping by the Nationalist Army, the people at Foochow have become panic-stricken.

The Fukien rebels are now building defences around Foochow. The wealthy citizens of Foochow have left for Hongkong or Shanghai. Business at Foochow is almost completely suspended.

For the past two months, only the s.s. Chieh Seng of the Indo-China Steamship Company and three steamers of the Osaka Steamship Company have been plying between Shanghai and Foochow. A deck passage on the s.s. Chieh Seng costs $50 and a cabin $40 extra. Formerly a deck passage was $7. The compradore of the s.s. Chieh Seng makes a profit of $2,000 on each journey

A large quantity of provisions have been transported to Foochow. The s.s. Chieh Seng also conveyed 400 refugees to Shanghai on her last trip. It is estimated that thousands of people have fled to Shanghai, Hongkong, and Amoy.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

Precautionary Measures to Forestall Activities of Fokien Agents.

The 200 reactionaries employed by the bogus organisation (Fokien Government) are either members of the Third Party, or the Communist Party or aderents of Generals Lee Tsi-sun and Chen Min-hsu. They have been commissioned to create disturbances in the provinces of Kiangsu and Chekiang, especially in Shanghai, Nanking, Hangchow and other hsiens on the border of the Chekiang Province. They will obstruct transportation and spread rumours. It is reported that these reactionaries will arrive at Shanghai by steamers disguised as merchants and labourers.

Upon learning of this, Colonel Wen Hoong-en, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, ordered the various subordinate police stations to adopt strict precautionary measures on the boundaries of various districts and assistance will also be rendered by the Peace Preservation Corps of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters and the various district volunteers corps. Commercial stores and private residences will be searched and the Settlement Police authorities are requested to search hotels and boarding houses in the Settlement.

Search parties will be conducted at the following points:-

1. The North Railway Station and Paoshan Road intersection.
2. The platforms at the South Railway Station.
3. All wharves and jetties.
4. The Hungjao and the Lunghwa Aerodromes where the passengers will be searched by detectives and inspectors of the Public Safety Bureau.

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D.C. (...)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. D. SHANGHAI.
No. D 5501

January 4 / 4. 1934

Political

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. January 3rd :-

Waung Ching-wei, President of the Administrative Yuan.

Huang Shao-yung, Minister of Interior.

Tseng Zoong-ming, Vice Minister of Railways.

Chu Ming-nyi, member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

Wong Loh-yih, member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

Koo Dz-ling, member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

Pro-Fokien Secession Slogans in Footung

D5501

The following slogans were found chalked on walls of houses on Tseng Siu Road (曾秀路), Yang Ka Doo, Foctung, at 6 p.m. January 3 :-

Down with the traitorous Kuomintang !

Down with Chiang Kai-shek !

Eliminate the running dogs of Imperialists !

Support the Fokien People's Government !

Welcome the Anti-Japanese General Tsai Ting-kia !

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
COMMISSIONER'S
JAN 4
CRIME BRANCH

China Aviation Cooperative Association - French Concession office removed

The Members Canvassing Office, i.e. contribution collecting centre of the China Aviation Cooperative Association, 2nd floor, Chinese Y.M.C.A. Building, 123 Boulevard de Montigny, was on December 31, 1933 removed to its general office at 99 Jessfield Road.

SECRET INTELLIGENCE POLICE
C. S. SHANGHAI
No. D 5501
Date 31 12 33.

December 31, 1933. Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao publishes the following telegraphic reports:

FIGHTING BETWEEN THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND FOKIEN.

Serious fighting has taken place between the troops of the Central Govenment and those of the Fokien rebels along Tseng Wu and Ping Nan.

The troops of the Central Government are attacking Yien Ping from all sides.

Admiral Chen Shao Kwei, Minister of Navy, states that a general naval offensive against the Fokien rebels will commence shortly.

C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5501
Date 30 12 / 33

December 30, 1933. Morning Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

MAINICHI

GEORGE HSU CHIEN KILLED

A Foochow telegram dated December 28 reports that George Hsu Chien, President of the Legislative Yuen of the Fukien Government, was killed at his home on December 24 by a bomb dropped from an aeroplane of the Central Government. The report is not yet verified.

NICHI-NICHI

DUTIES OF JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE

The officers of the Korean Section and the Formosan Section of the Special Branch of the Japanese Consular Police have been assigned to observe the movements of Koreans and Formosans during the new year holidays.

NIPPO

MANCHURIANS TO VISIT SHANGHAI

It is reported that about 100 Manchurians will come to Shanghai on January 4 by the S.S. Hoan Maru.

CHINESE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
C. S. D. B. CHUNGKING
No. D 5501

December 30, 30 32

Naval

Naval Movements

Rear Admiral Chen Hsiung-yung (陳紹湧) arrived at Kaochongmiao from Woosung at 5 p.m. December 29 by the Coastal Defence Gunboat "Hai Ou". At 11 p.m. the same day, Rear Admiral Chen Chi-liang, Commander of the 1st Squadron left Kaochongmiao by the same boat for Woosung.

D5501

It is learned that Rear Admiral Chen Chi-liang will proceed to Fokien by the cruiser "Haichow" in company with the gunboat "Ninghai" and the training cruiser "Ying Sui" while Rear Admiral Chen Hsiung-yung will take Admiral Chen Chi-liang's post as Officer-in-Charge of local naval affairs.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. B. H. D. CH. TAO.
No. D 5501

December D.30, 30 12 33.

Political (2)

Concession) will also convene a celebration meeting of Kuomintang members in its office, 434 Rue Auguste Boppe at 1 p.m.

The Chinese Y.M.C.A. will hold a celebration meeting in the Wu Si Kung Tse (伊西公社), 4199 Robison Road, at 2 p.m. on the same day.

A dinner party of members of the Huchow Club, numbering some 50, will be held in the Club, 263 Kweichow Road, at 12 noon on January 1, 1934.

The majority of local Chinese shops are expected to observe New Year's Day as a holiday.

D5501

"Ass ciation of local Western Fokien Bodies to save their native place" - new body formed

The abovementioned new body with a communication address at the residence of Woo Yoeh-wen (吳鉞文), one of the promoters, 73 Moulmein Road, came into existence on December 28. An inaugural meeting was held at 4 p.m. on that day in the Vee Yah ("華雅) Cantonese Restaurant, 473 Foochow Road. Some 12 persons claiming to represent Fokienese bodies in Shanghai were present.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. B. SECTION.
No. D 5501
Date 29 / 12 / 33.

December 29, 1933. Afternoon Translation

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

D5501

HOSTILITIES ON CHEKIANG BORDER

A Hangchow telegram states that two aeroplanes have been sent to observe the movements of the rebel troops. General Seng Kwang Han's army is concentrated at Sun Tai.

More Fukien troops were seen marching towards Chekiang from Ching Yuen. The coast line on North Fukien is now occupied by the landing party of the Central Army. Severe battles have been fought at Chieng Ou.

According to an important official of the Central Government, the Fukien rebels are not strong enough to start an offensive.

Another Hangchow telegram states that the Fukien rebels have concluded an agreement with the Communists. It is reported that a large stock of goods and provisions has been sent from Amoy for the Communists.

According to a Nanchang telegram, Sun Chan Hsien in Fukien has been recovered by the Central Army.

The Fukienese Native Place Salvation Federation Formed

The various local organizations of Western Fukienese have organized a Native Place Salvation Federation which was formally inaugurated at 3 p.m. yesterday in the Ve Yia Cantonese Restaurant, Foochow Road.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

TELEPHONE CONNECTION WITH NEW CIVIC CENTRE

The Shanghai Telephone Bureau of the Ministry of Communications connected the lines between the new Civic Centre and the Settlement at 6 a.m. yesterday.

SUPREME NATIONAL DEFENCE COUNCIL
No. D 5501
22 / 12 / 33

December 22, 1933. Afternoon Translation.

'On December 15, a fine of $10 was imposed by Judge Teng at the First Special District Court on one of our members, and the Judge also ordered that a license be taken out. We have retained the services of two lawyers and appealed against the decision.

'We send you this letter in the hope that you will make known the contents to the public and render assistance in our struggle for the abolition of the tax.'"

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

OPPOSITION TO THE INCREASE IN THE BOARDING HOUSE TAX.

The Chinese Ratepayers Association of the French Concession received the following letter from the Shanghai Boarding House Keepers Association:-

"Some time ago, we wrote you a letter requesting you to lodge a protest with the French Municipal Council in connection with an increase in the amount of the tax levied on three members of our Association, the Central, the Dah Dong and the Sin Tu Boarding Houses.

"We are at a loss to understand why the French Municipal Council should have increased the tax, for the three boarding houses have done nothing against the law.

"Since the authorization of the increase by the French Municipal Council, the tax has been collected for two months. Should you not take up the matter strongly with the French authorities, the tax for the third month will be collected.

"The duty of your Association is to protect the interests of the Chinese residents in the Concession. We would therefore request you to continue the efforts toward securing the abolition of the increase."

It is understood that the Ratepayers Association has addressed another communication to the French Municipal Council pressing for a definite answer to the request already submitted.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

REPORT CONCERNING FUKIEN GOVERNMENT AGENTS AT SHANGHAI DENIED.

D 5501

On December 20, the local Japanese newspapers published a report that Tsang Hsiang (張襄), the former Chief-of-Staff of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioners Headquarters and one named Zao (趙), Chief of the "Base Office" of the 19th Route Army, have been detailed by the Fukien Government to conduct activities in Shanghai.

When interviewed by a reporter of the Min Yien News Agency at his residence, Mr. Tsang denied these allegations and stated that prior to the Fukien movement he left here for Fukien to visit his relatives and friends there and returned here immediately after the commencement of the Fukien movement and that since then he has lived quietly. He added that he does not communicate with any one at Fukien.

In conclusion, he said that the allegations published in the Japanese newspapers were groundless and that there was no one by the name of Zao in the 19th Route Army.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5501
Date 21 / 12 / 33.

December 21, 1933. Afternoon Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram):

THE DEATH OF DALAI LAMA.

The Thibet Office at Nanking has received a telegram reporting the death of the Dalai Lama and stating that Sz Luen, the Finance Commissioner, and Kuh Auh, the Political Commissioner, are now responsible for the administration of Thibet.

The Nanking Thibet Office has sent a telegram to Sz Luen and Kuh Auh urging them to instruct officers and men of the Thibetan Armies not to resort to any military activities pending instructions from the Central Government.

An officer of the Nanking Thibet Office states that should an infant be born in Thibet at the time of the death of the Dalai Lama, he will be the Lama's successor according to the customs of Thibet.

The will of the Dalai Lama vigorously advocates Buddhism and condemns Catholicism and other religions. Sz Luen and Kuh Auh are instructed to act in compliance with the will of the Lama and continue to support the Central Government.

The representative of Thibet at Nanking has submitted a report on the death of the Dalai Lama to the Administrative Yuan and the Mongolian & Thibetan Affairs Committee.

It is reported that the Central Government will discuss the Thibetan question at a meeting to be held on December 21.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

LOCAL SILK FILATURES BANKRUPT.

Owing to trade depression, all local silk filatures have suspended operations, throwing more than 50,000 female workers out of employment.

The workers have appealed to the local Kuomintang and other Chinese political organs for relief.

Shun Pao (Nanking telegram):-

FUKIEN REBELS PLAN DISTURBANCES IN SHANGHAI AND HANGCHOW

D 5501

According to information secured from military circles, the Fukien rebels have organized three groups to create disturbances in Hangchow and Shanghai.

Ying Yi Chung, a disciple of the notorious Communist leader Peng Tek Huai, has been appointed Secretary-General of the Propaganda Department of the organization. He is now in Shanghai planning to conduct activities.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5501
D.to 21/12/33.

December 21, 1933.

DC

Political

Movement of Notables

To Nanking:

Departed at 11 p.m. December 20 :-

Lieu Vee Ts, member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.30 a.m. December 21 :-

Tseng Zoong-ming, Vice Minister of Railways.

D 5501

Fokien

Radio Station established by Fokien Rebel raided and apparatus handed over to Chinese Authorities

A military radio station which was established by General Li Chi-sen during his tenure of office as Ministry of War, at No.11 Boo Rah Raung, Avenue Dubail, was raided by the French Police at the instance of the local Bureau of Public Safety, at 6 p.m. December 5. The case was brought before the 2nd Special District Court on December 6 which ordered that the apparatus of the station be handed over to the Chinese Authorities. At 4 p.m. December 19, all apparatus was removed to the Public Safety Bureau.

This radio station is alleged to have been in communication with the Fokien rebels since the secession movement.

BRANCH

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. S. B. P. QUERY.
No. D 5501
Date 20 12 33

December 20, 1933. Afternoon Translation

because the present one is too small to accomodate the prisoners.

The Court has requested the superior organ to appropriate $50,000 for the construction purpose.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

D 5501

FUKIEN REBELS ESTABLISH RADIO STATION IN SHANGHAI

During his tenure of office as Chief of the First Department of the Ministry of War, General Li Chi Seng established a military radio station at No.11 Poppe Terrace, French Concession. Recently this radio station was suspected of having communicated with the Fukien rebels. The War Ministry has requested the Municipality of Greater Shanghai to instruct the Bureau of Public Safety to seal up the station with the assistance of the French Police.

Yesterday, the Municipality took over all the apparatus of the station from the French Police. A report has been submitted to the Central Government.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

DR. SUN FO LEAVES FOR PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Dr. Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan, accompanied by his wife, Yu Min, Chief of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and Yang Hwa Jih, Secretary of the National Economic Committee, left for the Philippines via. Hongkong at 10 a.m. yesterday by the Mrs. President Hoover of the Dollar Steamship Company.

Dr. Sun told newspaper reporters that his trip to the South had no political significance. He may call on Mr. Hu Han Min at Hongkong. He will return to Shanghai on New Year's day.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5501
Date 20 12 33

December 20,1933. Afternoon Translation.

Sin Wan Pao (Hangchow Telegram):

Rumours are rife in the city of Puchon that there have been skirmishes between the outposts of the government troops and the rebel forces at Liencu but that major engagements have not yet materialised.

Hsu Bei-ken, Director of the Aviation Bureau, stated that there were three routes open for the Fukien rebels to invade Chekiang; to invade Changshan from Siyakwan, to invade Taishen from Pingnan and Shuming, or to invade Pingyang from Yapu and Footing.

Sin Wan Pao (Nanking Telegram):

To deal with the Fukien invasion, the Central Government in addition to stationing a large number of troops at the Western and Southern parts of Chekiang despatched a strong army engaged in bandit suppression in Kiangsi to the front near Fukien.

Sin Wan Pao (Hankow Telegram)

THE FUKIEN SECESSION MOVEMENT

Information in the possession of a certain official organ revealed that the Fukien insurgents intend to invade Chekiang with a view to occupying Hangchow and Shanghai.

Ying I-chung, a henchman of the Communist leader, Pan Teh-hwei, has been appointed Chief Secretary to the Propaganda Department by the rebel government and sent to Shanghai to direct the reactionary movement. In addition, members of the Hung Hui Tong of Canton have been detailed to proceed to Shanghai to enlist loafers to be paid $2.00 a day to create disturbances.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5501
1932

D.C. (CRIME)

December 19, 1932

Political

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. December 18 :-

H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance.

Wong Shao-yoong, Minister of Interior.

Chao Lih-ts, member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

Lieu Vee-ts, member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

Kan Nai-kwang, Vice Minister of Interior.

D5501

Anti-Fokien Secession Movement

Members of the General Labour Union held a conference in their office at 117 Foh Yeu Road at 10.30 a.m. December 18 and decided to request the National Government by telegram to despatch an expeditionary force to suppress the rebels in Fokien.

Middle School Students' Federation - office removed

The office of the Middle School Students' Federation was on December 18 removed from 7 Tung Ming Li, Yoeh Kung Road, City to 261 Route Capitaine Rabier.

Korean murdered in the French Concession

At 6.30 p.m. December 18, Oak Sing Bim (玉成彬), Korean Interpreter of the Political Section of the French Police, was shot dead by an unknown person, while he was leaving the residence of his friend Chin Hai-san (金海山) at 153 Rue Marcel Tillot.

SECURITY COMMITTEE
(CRIME BRANCH)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5501
Date 18 / 12 / 33.

December 18, 1933. 1 Afternoon Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

CHINESE POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL OPENED

At 10 a.m. yesterday the new Police Training School of the Public Safety Bureau situated on Loong Hwa Road off Tan Poo Road, was formally opened.

Major Wu Te-chen; General Wen Cen Hung, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau and over 200 others were present.

General Wen who presided over the inauguration ceremony, delivered a speech in which he stated that the school was formerly established in Chapei and later closed down owing to the Shanghai War.

Major Wu also gave a speech exhorting the policemen to study hard during the training course in order to be of use to the country.

Central China Daily News:

NATIVE GOODS EXHIBITION TO BE POSTPONED

The Special District Native Goods Exhibition was banned by the Fire Brigade of the S.M.C. on the ground that the arrangements were not in conformity with the plan submitted. A meeting of representatives of the manufacturers was held in the evening of the 16th and the following notification was issued:-

"The Native Goods Movement Exhibition was scheduled to be opened on the 18th, but owing to the opposition of the Shanghai Municipal Council to the arrangements, the exhibition has been postponed until New Year Day."

Sun Pao (Hangchow telegram):-

D5501

SENTRIES AT NORTHERN FUKIEN CLASH WITH REBELS

The sentries of the Central Army at Northern Fukien yesterday had a minor conflict with the advancing rebel force at Chien An and Yien Ping area. The Central Army has not yet been ordered to launch an attack. Reinforcements have already been sent from Chekiang to the southern front.

A telegram from Chuchow states that General Chiang Tin Wen is now leading the main force to meet the rebels.

Another telegram from Hangchow states that General Lu Te Ping, Chairman of the Chekiang Province, made a tour of inspection at 5 p.m. December 17 on the southern frontier. The border of Chekiang has been strongly fortified. The Fukien rebels are now joining the Communist forces at Yien Ping.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. I. S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5501
Date 17 . 12 / 33

December 17, 1933. Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Hangchow telegram):

WAR IS IMMINENT OF FOKIEN-CHEKIANG BORDER

It is reported that the Fokien new government has issued an order for the mobilization of the Red Army, 3,000 strong, to attack Chekiang.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5501
Date December 16, 1933.

D.C. (CRIME)

Political

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. December 15 :-

Madam Wang Ching-wei.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.30 a.m. December 16 :-

Sun Fo, President of Legislative Yuan.

Chen Shao-kwan, Minister of Navy.

Chu Bei-teh, Chief of the Staff of the Ministry of War.

Nyu Yung-chien, member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

John C.H. Woo, member of the Legislative Yuan.

Lieu Vee-ts, member of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang.

D5501

Fokien Secession Movement - Chung Hwa Seamen's Special Kuomintang activities

The Chung Hwa Seamen's Special Kuomintang, 33 Oong Ka Ts Loong, City, issued on December 15 copies of a handbill entitled "An open letter to Seamen in connection with the Fokien Secession Movement". The document apart from strongly censuring Chen Ming-shu (陳銘樞) and Li Chi-sung (李濟琛) for their conspiracy against the Kuomintang and the Chinese nation, urges seamen throughout China to assist the Central Government in suppressing the rebellion in Fokien.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
DEC 18 1933
(CRIME BRANCH)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5501
Date 15/12/33

December 15, 1933. Afternoon Translation.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

WHARF COOLIES DISPUTE AT POOTUNG ENDED.

With reference to the dispute amongst the coolies on the Yung Ling Wharf, Pootung, deputies of the Social Bureau, the Public Safety Bureau and the local Tuepu on December 14 discussed the matter. An agreement was signed and the contract system has been abolished.

The Social Bureau has decided to convene representatives of foremen of coolies of the Yung Ling Wharf to a meeting for the purpose of concluding a formal agreement.

The coolies will resume to-day.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers.

MEETING OF MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHERS.

At a meeting of the Middle School Teachers Federation held at 4 p.m. yesterday, the following resolutions were passed:-

1) That a Boy Scouts Service Introduction Institution be established.

2) That middle schools be instructed to form boy scout groups.

3) That a meeting of Trainers and Captains of boy scouts of all middle schools in Shanghai be held at 2 p.m. December 23 at the Kwan Sung Yuen (), Nanking Road.

4) That the Central Government be requested to discharge and punish Zia Sz Ying (), a Departmental Chief of the Ministry of Education, who is a well-known supporter of the Third Party.

Central China Daily News (Nanchang Correspondence):

D 5501

FOKIEN SECESSION MOVEMENT

It has been decided by the Fokien authorities that the 19th Route Army shall advance towards Chekiang.

Some 9,000 soldiers under the command of Sung Kwang Han are concentrating at Sin Dien, Chien Nan and Chien Yan and intend to advance towards Poo Chen and Sien Yah, and 7,500 soldiers under the command of Mao Vee Zer are about to proceed towards Yah Poo and Foh An.

Chu Zer Nyi has been appointed as commander of the entire body of reserve units and his 5,000 soldiers are stationed near Koo Dien and Foochow.

Some 5,000 soldiers of the Reserve Unit under the command of Chang Yien will be transferred to Tai Yang and Loo Yuan.

General Tsai Din Kai's troops are patrolling Sz Kao and Koo Dien.

Only 40,000 out of the rebellion troops numbering 120,000 are trained fighting men.

(Foochow correspondence)

The so-called "People's Revolutionary Government in Fokien organized by Chen Min Chu has contracted an agreement

December 15, 1933. Afternoon Translation.

with the communists and the Third International has promised to detail "Meef" (?) to come to China as advisor. He is the former Vice-President of the Chun San University at Moscow.

The following agreements have been contracted by the rebels with the communists:

1. To oppose the Central Authorities and to abolish the Kuomintang.
2. To enforce equal distribution of land.
3. To establish a government of peasants and labourers.

The following resolutions have also been passed :-

1. That the Fokien authorities remove the blockade between Fokien and the communist areas.
2. That the alliance with the communists be kept as secret as possible.
3. That the communists guard the north of Fokien against the troops of the Central authorities.
4. That the troops of the 49th Division of the rebels withdraw from the western part of Fokien and be transferred to Changchow and Amoy and that the troops of Mao Vee Zer and Chu Zer Nyi stationed at Changchow and Zeechow be transferred to the northern part of Fokien and be mobilized for attacking Chekiang while the communist troops under the command of Loo Bin Hui be stationed at Loong Yien in order to attack the Kwangtung authorities.

At the commencement of the Fokien movement, the communists ordered Ban Tuh Hui's wife and Loo Bin Hui to proceed to Foochow. Following the formation of the bogus government 50 bandits have proceeded to Fokien to join various organs there and a large number of communists went to Fokien from Shanghai to participate in the movement.

Recently Tse Tuh arrived at Fokien and following his arrival a meeting was held at which the proposed attack on Chekiang by Tse Tuh was approved and it was decided that Tsai Din Kai and Tse Tuh be appointed commanders of the 1st and 2nd route armies.respectively.

Since this meeting the 19th Route Army and the communists have worked in cooperation.

On November 20 and December 2 two battalions of the communist army arrived at Yien Bin from Chiang Loh and on December 3 the 60th and 61st Divisions of the Fokien rebels together with 2,000 communist soldiers arrived at San Tu from Yien Bin and are advancing towards Koo Dien.

(Nanking telegram):

A certain person who came from Fokien stated that the rebels due to financial difficulties have definitely contracted a loan of $30,000,000.00 with Japan and have issued $20,000,000.00 bank notes in the name of the District Bank of Fokien.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5501

December 15, 15 / 32 / 23.

Political (2)

Anti-Japanese Boycott - activities of Paper Traders

At 3 p.m. December 14 the Paper Traders' Association reported to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce that as a result of investigation made, it was found that 40% of the paper used by the Sing Wen Hwa Book Store, 62 Foochow Road, is believed to be of Japanese origin although the shops from which the paper was obtained could not be traced. It was requested that the Chamber of Commerce investigate the matter.

D 5501 /

Anti-Fokien Secession Movement - Meeting of Chinese Seamen

Under the auspices of the Shanghai Branch of the Chung Hwa Seamen's General Labour Union, some 300 Chinese seamen held a meeting in the office of the Shanghai Branch, 33 Oong Ka Ts Loong, West Gate, between 10.30 and 11.45 a.m. December 14. Loo Yung-shih (盧榮禔), committee member of the Shanghai Branch, who presided made a speech denouncing the Fokien Secessionists. The following resolutions were then passed :-

5

1. That a circular telegram be despatched urging seamen's organizations throughout the nation advocate that a punitive drive to be launched against the secessionists.
2. That the National Government be requested to issue an order for the launching of a punitive campaign against the Fokien rebels.
3. That a circular telegram be despatched urging all members of the C.E.C. of Kuomintang to proceed to Nanking and attend the forthcoming 4th Plenary Session.
4. That the Chung Hwa Seamen's General Labour Union be requested to instruct Chinese seamen to assist the National Government in enforcing a blockade of all seaports in Fokien.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5501
Date 14/12/33

December 14, 1933. Afternoon Translation

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

WHARF WORKERS' DISPUTE AT POOTUNG

The Yung Ling(榮麟) Wharf at Pootung has been leased by the Yu Chang(裕昌) Coal Store. The coolies working on this wharf were formerly under the control of a contractor named Lee Hung Kee(李鴻記). Recently the Coal Store has taken over the wharf and has abolished the workers contract system. The manager of the Hwa Lun(華倫) Company, No.10 Canton Road, was engaged to act as overseer and new coolies were engaged. Opposition was raised by Lee Hung Kee, the former contractor, who claimed that he should continue to act as overseer and refused to hand over the wharf to the new workers. A dispute arose, which caused the Company to sustain a loss of $20,000. Work on the wharf is suspended.

On December 3, some 400 wharf coolies detailed five representatives to submit an appeal to the Company requesting that they should be allowed to resume work immediately.

The Yung Ling Company then made an agreement with the coolies and work was to be resumed on December 12. Copies of the agreement have been sent to the Social Bureau, the Bureau of Public Safety and other political organs for consideration.

However, when these coolies tried to unload a shipment of coal on December 12, Lee Hung Kee led some 100 coolies to the wharf and interfered with the work. The Bureau of Public Safety at once sent a detachment of Police to the scene and work was again suspended.

Yesterday morning, the Bureau of Social Affairs called a meeting of representatives from both sides. The dispute may be settled to-day.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers :-

BANDIT SUPPRESSION MEETING OF THE S-N & S-H-N RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION

At 10 a.m. December 13, the Special Tangpu of the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Administration held a propaganda meeting at the North Station to devise measures to defeat the Fokien rebels and suppress the communists. Approximately 3,000 persons were present. Cartoons and posters attacking the Fokien rebels as well as the communists were found at the meeting place.

After a report had been made on the necessity of the work of attacking the rebels and the communists, the following resolutions were passed :-

1. That a telegram be dispatched to the Central Government demanding an immediate attack on the Fokien rebels and that a circular telegram be sent out urging the people throughout the country to support the proposal.

D 5501

2. That General Chiang Kai Shek and the officers and men at the front be assisted.
3. That Mr. Hu Han Min and all the members of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang in the South-West (Canton) be requested to proceed to Nanking to attend the forthcoming 4th Plenary Congress to devise schemes to save the nation.
4. That a warning be issued to the rank and file of the 19th Route Army.

The meeting terminated at 11.40 a.m.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers :-

CHIEF-OF-STAFF TO WOOSUNG-SHANGHAI GARRISON COMMISSIONER APPOINTED

General Wu Te Chen has appointed Hsu Ching Yuen (許景源) and Kan Han Lan (甘漢瀾) as Chief-of-Staff and Chief adjutant respectively of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters.

China Times and other local newspapers:

ADVERTISING POSTERS FOR MOTION PICTURES TO BE CENSORED

At a meeting held on Dec.12 of the Board of Film Censors of the Ministries of Education and the Interior, a resolution was passed that from January 1, 1934, motion picture companies in submitting films to the Board for censorship must also forward advertising material and posters.

China Times and other local newspapers:

S.S.WOOSUNG INCIDENT

Due to the fact that the agreement concluded between Butterfield & Swire Company and the Seamen's Union of Canton regarding the s.s. Woosung incident was not acceptable to the local seamen, a petition was submitted some time ago by the local Seamen's Union to the Ministry of Communications, which despatched Mao Ting-sin, Chief of the Navigation Bureau to Shanghai to conduct negotiations with the shipping company.

Yesterday at 10 a.m., Sun Liu-ping, Secretary of the local Seamen's Union was detailed to proceed to the shipping company, on the French Bund, to open negotiations with the General Manager of the company. He placed before the shipping authorities new proposals to replace the agreement, but was informed that an answer would be given when the proposals had been considered.

It is intimated that suitable measures will be adopted by the local Seamen's Union should the negotiations prove unsuccessful.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5501
Dept. 14/12/33

D.C. (CRIME)

December 14, 1933.

Political

Movement of Notable

To Nanking

Departed at 8 a.m. December 14 :-

Koo Meng-yu, Minister of Railways.

Communist Propaganda - Arrest of a Suspect

On December 13 the Municipal Police, at the request of a member of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety, arrested on Tongshan Road a communist suspect named Zung Mao (宗茂) alias Lao Li (老李), native of Kwangtung, who is stated to be member of the Organization Department of the Seamen's Union.

The accused will appear before court on December 14 when an application for his extradition will be made by the Chinese Authorities.

Fokien Secession Movement - local oppositionists activities

CRIME BRANCH DEC 14

The meeting scheduled by the S.H.N.R. and S.N.R. Special Kuomintang and the S.H.N.R. & S.N.R. Workers' Union to be held on December 13 in the Shanghai North Station (Vide I.R. 13/12/33) was attended by some 200 persons mostly staff employees and workers of the two railway lines. The meeting was presided over by Zung Sung Suh (陈承祖), a member of the S.H.N.R. & S.N.R. Special Kuomintang and was marked with speeches emphasising the necessity of punishing 'rebels' in Fokien and the suppression of 'red' bandits. Altogether four different kinds of handbills issued in the name of the "Rebels Punishment and Bandit Suppression Propaganda Campaign" and bearing on the subject were distributed among the attendance.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5501
Date 13/12/33

December 13, 1933. Morning Translation.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

THE S.N. & S.H.N. RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION TO HOLD BANDIT SUPPRESSION MEETING THIS MORNING.

At 9 a.m. December 13, the staff employees of the Shanghai-Nankign and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Administration will hold a propaganda meeting at the North Station to devise measures to defeat the Fokien rebels and suppress the Communists. Copies of a circular were sent out yesterday requesting the official and public bodies to detail deputies to participate in the function.

Delegates of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters and other official and public organizations will attend the meeting.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5501

December 13, 1932.

Political (4)

Chemical Industrial Association formed by ex-officers of the Anti-Japanese Army - inaugurated

The "Zu Shing Chemical Industrial Association promoted by Chang Ming-lih (張長立), ex-Commander-in chief of the defunct "People's National Salvation Army" in the North East, was formally inaugurated in its office, 2 Sing An Faung (新安坊), Zikatang (徐家滙) off Avenue Joffre, on December 12.

The Association entertained some twenty news reporters to tea in the Chinese Y. .C.A. building, 123 Boulevard de Montigny, between 2 and 4 p.m. December 12. Speeches urging the attendance to render assistance in promoting the sale of products of this association were made.

After the tea, the attendance proceeded by motor car to the office of the association in the French Concession where the products of the Association including tooth powder, toilet powder, face cream, etc. were exhibited.

The trade mark of these products is "Painful Heart" with a design which consists of a red heart pierced by a sword.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5501
December 13 32 33

D.C. (. . . D)

Political

Movement of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. December 12 :-

Sun Fo, President of Legislative Yuan.

Hsu Moh, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Li Shih-cha, Vice Minister of Navy.

Liu Ver-ts, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Yang Tuh-tsao, representative of General Chen Tsi-tong.

Fokien Secession Movement - local Oppositionists Activities

D 5501

Under the joint auspices of the "S.H.N.R. & S.N.R. Special Kuomintang" and the S.H.N.R. and S.N.R. Workers' Union, both situated at No.6 North Zung Tseng Li, Hwa Shing Road, Chapei, a "Rebels Punishment and Bandit Suppression Propaganda Campaign" will be held for four days commencing on December 13 at various large towns along these two railway lines.

S

The programme of the campaign to be held in Shanghai includes a general meeting of workers and staff employees of the S.N.R. and S.H.N.R. Administration at 9 a.m. December 13 in the Shanghai North Station and the distribution of pamphlets bearing on the subject in Chinese territory.

Paper posters advocating a punitive drive against the "rebels" in Fokien and calling for the elimination of the "red" bandits are posted on walls at the North Station and vicinity.

Political (2)

The "Fokienese Association for the Salvation of their Native Place" organized by local Fokienses (Vide I.R. 4/12/33) has established an office at No. 62 Van Nyi Faung, Avenue Dubail.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5501
Date 12/12/33

December 12, 1933. Afternoon Translation.

Society Mercury (社會新聞), a 3-day periodical:-

ACTIVITIES OF ADHERENTS OF SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN SHANGHAI.

The senior members of the Social Democratic Party in Shanghai are doing nothing beyond patronizing cinemas and dance halls. The officials of the Fukien new Government are criticizing them for inefficiency. Taking advantage of the circumstances, the cunning agents including one named Yue (岳) have demanded money and suggested calling a "General Meeting of Representatives of Various Public Bodies in Shanghai in Support of the Fukien People's Government." During the past three days, certain agents distributed handbills in quiet terraces in the evenings. A certain member of the Democratic Party has stated that street loafers can be easily employed at a cost of $500 or $600 to distribute handbills.

It is ascertained that the contents of the handbills condemn the Kuomintang Government.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

DUTY ON FOREIGN GOODS.

The Ministry of Finance is proposing to collect a duty on the following foreign goods from January 1, 1934:- Cotton, silk, cotton thread, satin, tea, piece cloth, lumber, fish, matches and lamps.

It is learned that the levy of the import duty on foreign rice and wheat will commence this year.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

DISSATISFACTION OF FINANCE MINISTER DENIED.

In a press interview yesterday, Mayor Wu Te Chen of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai stated that the report alleging that Dr. H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance, was dissatisfied is entirely untrue.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

INSPECTION OF TUG-BOATS.

The Shanghai Navigation Bureau of the Ministry of Communications is carrying out an inspection of tug-boats plying in the rivers inland.

The Ministry of Communications has issued an order to the various Navigation Bureaux stating that all seamen must possess licences.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY.
No. 5501
Date 9/12/33

December 9, 1933. Morning Translation.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

ACTIVITIES OF AGENTS OF FOKIEN AT SHANGHAI

Preparations are being made by the new Fokien organization to attack Chekiang. Agents have been commissioned to come to Shanghai and endeavour to induce less important politicians here to convene a meeting to be known as "The General Meeting of Representatives of People of Various Walks of Life of Shanghai to Support the Fokien People's Government." The Fokien Government will appoint one named Liu Vung Van (劉文龍) to attend the forthcoming representatives meeting. It is proposed to issue a manifesto and handbills containing slogans are to be distributed. It is learned that Tsi Gee Sung (), Yu Mou Dao (), Yang Pah Kai (), Liu Ching Yuen (), Chang Ts Ping () and others will preside at the function.

Fokien agents in this city are calling on the Consular Body to explain the policy of the Fokien organization. According to a statement made by the agents, the Fokien People's Government is not a Communist Government, despite the fact that the Government has concluded an agreement with the Red Army.

Chang Ts Ping, one of the active agents of Fokien in Shanghai, is discussing affairs with Japanese named C. Tanaka and N. Nakamura.

Government Delegates to Proceed to Canton To-day.

The five delegates of the Central Government will leave Shanghai for Hongkong on the morning of December 9 on board the S.S. "President Pierce."

Fokien Begotiates Loan with Japan.

According to a Hongkong telegram, the Fokien secessionists have negotiated a loan amounting to $30,000,000 with Japan.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5501
Dat. 8/12/33

December 8, 1933.

Political (2)

Fokien Secession Movement - precautionary measures

Beginning from December 7, 1933, the Railway Police at Shanghai South Station commenced searching pedestrians along the tracks of the S.H.N.R. Ling as far as Kashing. It is learned that this is a precautionary measures against possible disturbance by local Fokien supporters.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5501
December 12, 1933

D.C. (CRIME)

Political

Movement of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.30 a.m. December 7 :-

Tseng Zoong-ming, Vice Minister of Railways.

Liou Yeu-heng, Minister of Health.

Fokien Secession Movement - Chinese edition of Evening Post & Mercury deprived of postal facilities for alleged pro-Fokien propaganda

In compliance with the order of the Ministry of Communications, the Chinese Edition of the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, an American concern at 15-17 Avenue Edward VII, has been since November 25, 1933 deprived of postal facilities owing to its alleged pro-Fokien propaganda.

It will be recalled that the sale of this journal was prohibited in Chinese controlled territory on November 24 for the same reason (Vide I.R. 25/11/33).

Fokien Fellow Countrymen's Association - Meeting

Nine committee members of the above association met in their office, 512 Foochow Road, between 2 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. December 6. Zia Ying-poo (謝蔭波), one of the attendance, presided. A letter received from the Chamber of Commerce in Amoy informing the Association of the recent bombardment over Chuanchow ( ) by aeroplanes of the Central Government was discussed and it was decided to request General Chiang Kai-shek to instruct the Government Air Forces to refrain from carrying out operations that may endanger the lives and property of civilians in Fokien.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (CRIME BRANCH)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 5501
Date 6/12/33

December 6, 1933. Afternoon Translation.

MISCELLANEOUS

NICHI-NICHI

FUKIEN GOVERNMENT TO PURCHASE MILITARY AEROPLANES FROM AMERICA

A Dentsu telegram from Tokyo dated December 5 reports that according to reliable sources the Fukien Government is about to purchase military aeroplanes from America and is offering Kingmen Island to America as payment.

The Japanese authorities attach much importance to the matter because this procedure violates the treaty in which China agrred to not entrust any part of Fukien to other powers.

CHINESE BURN JAPANESE GOODS

A Changsha telegram dated December 4 reports that the anti-Japanese Associations there have destroyed a quantity of Japanese goods seized some time ago.

MAINICHI

ARRIVAL MR. MORISHIMA

Mr. Morishima, Chief of the First Section of the Asia Bureau of the Tokyo Government, arrived in Shanghai at 4 p.m. yesterday.

INAUGURATION OF GRAND ASIA ASSOCIATION IN DAIREN

A Dairen telegram dated December 5 reports that an inauguration meeting of the Grand Asia Association organized by S. Ohkawa, Z. Imasate, Ex M.P., Chang Yen Keng, Manchukuo Minister of Industry, Patrap, and Nile, will be held in Dairen on February II, 1934. The Grand Asia Association is supported by the Black Dragon Association under the leadership of Mr. M. Toyama and R. Uchita, the Jinmu Association under the leadership of Dr. S. Ohkawa and the Red Swastika Association.

NIPPO

ARRIVAL OF ADMIRAL TAKSU

Rear-Admiral Takasu, newly appointed staff officer of the Third Fleet, arrived in Shanghai at 2:30 p.m. yesterday. He was the chief judge in the May 15 case.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
C. & S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 5501
Date 6 / 12 / 33

December 6, 1933. Morning ~~Translation~~

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

MILITARY ACTIVITIES AT FUKIEN

According to the statement of people who have recently travelled from Fukien, the Fukien authorities have appointed Chieu Chao Sen, vanguard commander, to launch an offensive on the Chekiang Border. General Tan Chi Sieu, Commander of the 5th Route Army at Fukien, is now making military preparations in North Fukien.

The Headquarters of the Commander-in-chief General Tsai Tin Kai are now at Foochow. Chekiang will be attacked from two directions. The Central Army is also prepared for action.

END OF REEL NO. 18

CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE

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(32-36)

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SECURITY INFORMATION

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